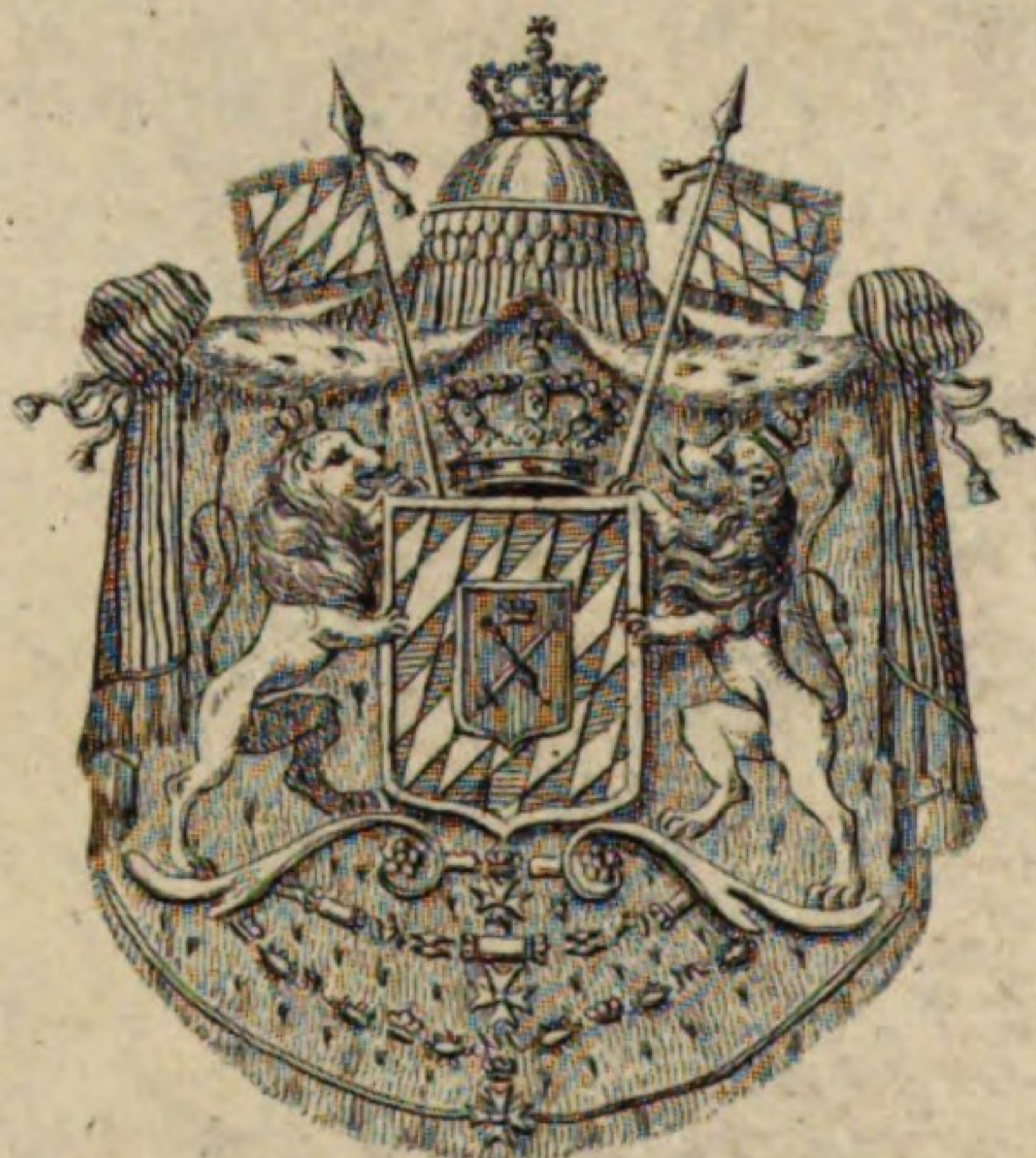




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A
DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

IN WHICH

THE WORDS ARE DEDUCED FROM THEIR ORIGINALS, EXPLAINED
IN THEIR DIFFERENT MEANINGS,

AND

AUTHORIZED BY THE NAMES OF THE WRITERS
IN WHOSE WORKS THEY ARE FOUND.

BY

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

PRINTED FROM TODD'S ENLARGED QUARTO EDITION WITH THE ADDITIONS
LATELY INTRODUCED BY CHALMERS AND OTHERS;

NEWLY REVISED AND CORRECTED:

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

JOHNSON'S GRAMMAR OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

AND ANNEXED

A GLOSSARY OF SCOTTISH WORDS AND PHRASES, WHICH OCCUR IN THE
ROMANCES AND POETICAL WORKS OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.

IN TWO VOLUMES. — VOL. II.

HEIDELBERG,
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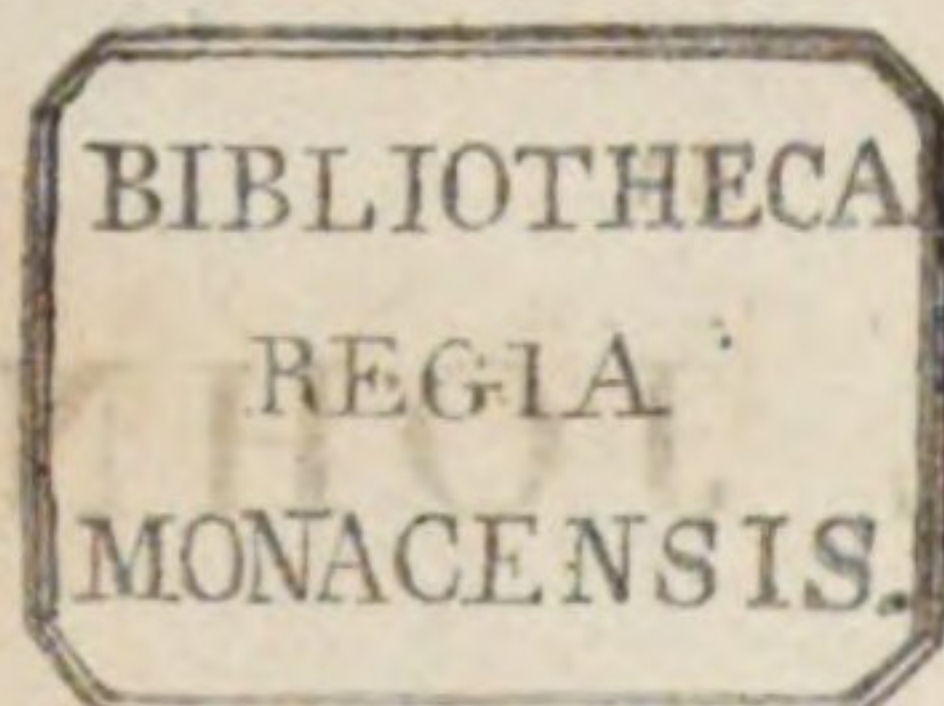
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A
D I C T I O N A R Y
O F T H E
E N G L I S H L A N G U A G E.

L.

L A B

L, A liquid consonant, which preserves always the same sound in English. In the Saxon it was aspirated; as, hlay, loaf.

At the end of a monosyllable it is always doubled: as, *shall*, *still*; except after a diphthong; as, *fail*, *feel*. In a word of more syllables it is written single; as, *channel*, *canal*. It is sometimes put before *e*, and sounded feebly after it; as, *bible*, *title*.

* L. is used as a numeral for fifty.

* LL. D. after a name signifies *Legum Doctor*, doctor of laws.

LA. *interject*. See; look; behold. *Shaksp.*

* LAB. *s.* A blab; a great talker; one that cannot keep a secret. *Chaucer.*

LA'BDANUM. *s.* A resin of the softer kind. This juice exsudates from a low spreading shrub, of the cistus kind, in Crete. *Hill.*

To LA'BEFY. *v. a.* [*labefacio*, Lat.] To weaken; to impair. *Dict.*

LA'BEL. *s.* [*labellum*, Lat.] 1. A small slip or scrip of writing. *Shakspeare.*

2. Any thing appendant to a larger writing. *Ayliffe.*

3. [In law.] A narrow slip of paper or parchment affixed to a deed or writing, in order to hold the appending seal. *Harris.*

LA'BENT. *a.* [*labens*, Lat.] Sliding; gliding; slipping. *Dict.*

LA'BIAL. *a.* [*labialis*, Lat.] Uttered by the lips. *Holder.*

LA'BIATED. *a.* [from *labium*, Lat.] Formed with lips.

* LA'BILE. *a.* Apt to slide, slippery; unstable.

LA'BIDENTAL. *a.* [*labium* and *dentalis*, Lat.] Formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth. *Holder.*

L A B

LABO'RANT. *s.* [*laborans*, Lat.] A chymist. Not in use. *Boyle.*

LA'BORATORY. *s.* [*laboratoire*, Fr.] A chymist's workroom. *Boyle.*

LABO'RIOUS. *a.* [*laborieux*, Fr.; *laboriosus*, Lat.]

1. Diligent in work; assiduous. *South.*

2. Requiring labour; tiresome; not easy. *Dryden.*

LABO'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *laborious*.] With labour; with toil. *Decay of Piety.*

LABO'RIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *laborious*.]

1. Toilsomeness; difficulty. *Dec. of Piety.*

2. Diligence; assiduity.

* LA'BOROUS. *a.* Laborious. *Spenser.*

* LA'BOROUSLY. *ad.* Laboriously. *Elyot.*

LA'BOUR. *s.* [*labeur*, Fr.; *labor*, Lat.]

1. The act of doing what requires a painful exertion of strength; pains; toil. *Shakspeare.*

2. Work to be done. *Hooker.*

3. Work done; performance.

4. Exercise; motion with some degree of violence. *Harvey.*

5. Childbirth; travail. *South.*

To LA'BOUR. *v. n.* [*laboro*, Lat.]

1. To toil; to act with painful effort. *Shakspeare.*

2. To do work; to take pains. *Ecclus.*

3. To move with difficulty. *Granville.*

4. To be diseased with. Not used.

5. To be in distress; to be pressed. *Ben Jonson.*

6. To be in child-birth; to be in travail. *Wake.*

7. To be in child-birth; to be in travail. *Dryden.*

To LA'BOUR. *v. n.*

1. To work at; to move with difficulty. *Clarendon.*

2. To beat; to belabour. *Dryden.*

LA'BOURER. *s.* [*laboureur*, Fr.]

1. One who is employed in coarse and toilsome work. *Swift.*

2. One who takes pains in any employment.

Granville.

* LA'BOURLESS. *a.* Not laborious. *Brerew.*

LA'BOURSOME. *a.* [from *labour*.] Made with great labour and diligence. Not used.

Shakspeare.

LA'BRA. *s.* [Spanish.] A lip. Not used.

Shakspeare.

* LABU'RNUM. *s.* [*cytissus*, Lat.] A shrub.

Anon.

LA'BYRINTH. *s.* [*labyrinthus*, Lat.] A maze; a place formed with inextricable windings.

Denham.

* LABYRI'NTHIAN. *a.* Having inextricable turnings or windings; perplexed like a labyrinth.

Bp. Hall.

LAC. *s.* *Lac* is usually distinguished by the name of a *gum*, but improperly, because it is inflammable and not soluble in water. It is of three sorts. 1. The stick *lac*. 2. The seed *lac*. 3. The shell *lac*.

Hill.

LACE. [*lacet*, Fr.]

1. A string; a cord.

Spenser.

2. A snare; a gin.

Fairfax.

3. A plaited string, with which women fasten their clothes.

Swift.

4. Ornaments of fine thread curiously woven.

Bacon.

5. Textures of thread with gold or silver.

Herbert.

6. Sugar. A cant word.

Prior.

To LACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with a string run through eyelet holes.

Congreve.

2. To adorn with gold or silver textures sewed on.

Shakspeare.

3. To embellish with variegations.

Shaksp.

4. To beat: by corruption from *lash*.

L'Estrange.

* LA'CED Coffee. *s.* Coffee having spirits in it.

Addison.

LA'CED Mutton. An old word for a whore.

Shakspeare.

LA'CEMAN. *s.* [*lace* and *man*.] One who deals in lace.

Addison.

LA'CERABLE. *a.* [from *lacerate*.] Such as may be torn.

Harvey.

To LA'CERATE. *v. a.* [*lacero*, Lat.] To tear; to rend.

Derham.

LACERA'TION. *s.* [from *lacerate*.]

1. The act of tearing or rending.

2. The breach made by tearing.

Arbuthnot.

LA'CERATIVE. *a.* [from *lacerate*.] Tearing; having the power to tear.

Harvey.

* LA'CEWOMAN. *s.* She who makes or sells lace.

Strafforde.

* LA'CHRYMABLE. *a.* [*lacrymabilis*, Lat.] Lamentable.

Morley.

LA'CHRYMAL. *a.* [*lacrymal*, Fr.] Generating tears.

Cheyne.

LA'CHRYMARY. *a.* [*lacryma*, Lat.] Containing tears.

Addison.

LACHRYMA'TION. *s.* [from *lachryma*, Lat.]

The act of weeping, or shedding tears.

LA'CHRYMATORY. *s.* [*lacrymatoire*, Fr.]

A vessel in which tears are gathered to the honour of the dead.

LACI'NIATED. *a.* [from *lacinia*, Lat.]

Adorned with fringes and borders.

To LACK. *v. a.* [*laecken*, to lessen, Dutch.]

To want; to need; to be without. *Daniel.*

To LACK. *v. n.*

1. To be in want. *Common Prayer.*

2. To be wanting. *Genesis.*

LACK. *s.* [from the verb.] Want; need; failure.

Hooker.

* LACKADA'Y. *interj.* A frequent colloquial term, implying *alas*; most probably from the forgotten verb *lack*, to blame.

LA'CKBRAIN. *s.* [*lack* and *brain*.] One that wants wit.

Shakspeare.

LA'CKER. *s.* A kind of varnish, which, spread upon a white substance, exhibits a gold colour.

* LA'CKER. *s.* One who is wanting. *Davies.*

To LA'CKER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To smear with lacker.

Pope.

LA'CKEY. *s.* [*laquais*, Fr.] An attending servant; a foot-boy.

Dryden.

To LA'CKEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attend servilely.

Milton.

To LA'CKEY. *v. n.* To act as a foot-boy; to pay servile attendance.

Sandys.

LA'CKLINEN. *a.* [*lack* and *linen*.] Wanting shirts.

Shakspeare.

LA'CKLUSTRE. *a.* [*lack* and *lustre*.] Wanting brightness.

Shakspeare.

* LACO'NICAL. *a.* Short; concise; brief; pithy.

Harrington.

LACO'NICALLY. *ad.* [from *laconick*.] Briefly; concisely.

Camden.

LACO'NICK. *a.* [*laconicus*, Lat.] Short; brief: from *Lacones*, the Spartans, who used few words.

Pope.

* LA'CTAGE. *s.* [*lac*, Lat.] Produce from animals yielding milk.

Shuckford.

LA'CTARY. *a.* [from *lac*, Lat.] Milky.

Brown.

LA'CTARY. *s.* [*lactarium*, Lat.] A dairy-house.

LACTA'TION. *s.* [*lacto*, Lat.] The act or time of giving suck.

LA'CTEAL. *a.* [from *lac*, Lat.] Conveying chyle of the colour of milk.

Locke.

LA'CTEAL. *s.* The vessel that conveys chyle.

Arbuthnot.

* LA'CTEAN. *a.* [*lacteus*, Lat.] Milky; having the colour of milk.

Moxon.

LA'CTEOUS. *a.* [*lacteus*, Lat.]

1. Milky.

Brown.

2. Lacteal; conveying chyle.

Bentley.

LACTE'SCENCE. *s.* [*lactesco*, Lat.] Tendency to milk, or milky colour.

Boyle.

LACTE'SCENT. *a.* [*lactescens*, Lat.] Producing milk.

Arbuthnot.

LACTI'FEROUS. *a.* [*lac* and *fero*, Lat.] What conveys or brings milk.

Ray.

* LAD. The ancient preterit of *lead*, now

led.
LAD. *s.* [leode, Sax.] 1. A boy; a stripping in familiar language. *Watts.*
 2. A boy; a swain: in pastoral language. *Spenser.*
LA'DDER. *s.* [hladder, Sax. Zetter, Germ.]
 1. A frame made with steps placed between two upright pieces. *Prior.*
 2. Any thing by which one climbs. *Sidney.*
 3. A gradual rise. *Swift.*
LADE. *s.* The mouth of a river, from the Saxon lade, which signifies a purging or discharging. *Gibson.*
To LADE. *v. n.* preter. and part. passive, *laded* or *laden.* [hladen, Sax. laden, Germ.]
 1. To load; to freight; to burthen. *Bacon.*
 2. [hladan, to draw, Sax.] To heave out; to throw: used of liquids taken out or put in by the hand. *Temple.*
*** To LA'DIFY.** *v. a.* [lady and fio, Lat.] To make a lady of. *Massinger.*
LA'DING. *s.* [from lade; Ladung, Germ.] Weight; burthen. *Swift.*
LA'DLE. *s.* [hladle, Sax.] 1. A large spoon; a vessel with a long handle, used in throwing out any liquid. *Prior.*
 2. The receptacles of a mill wheel, into which the water falling turns it.
LA'DLEFUL. *a.* Ladle and full. *Swift.*
*** LA'DKIN.** *s.* A youth. *More.*
LA'DY. *s.* [hlæyðig, Sax.]
 1. A woman of high rank: the title of lady properly belongs to the wives of knights, of all degrees above them, and to the daughters of earls, and all of higher ranks. *King Charles.*
 2. An illustrious or eminent woman. *Shakspeare.*
 3. A word of complaisance used of women. *Shakspeare.*
LA'DY-BEDSTRAW. *s.* [Galium, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
LA'DY-BIRD. }
LA'DY-BUG. } *s.* A small red insect viginopenous. *Gay.*
LA'DY-COW. }
LA'DY-FLY. }
LA'DY-DAY. *s.* [lady and day.] The day on which the annunciation of the blessed virgin is celebrated, twenty-fifth of March.
LA'DY-LIKE. *a.* [lady and like.] Soft; delicate; elegant. *Dryden.*
LA'DY-MANTLE. *s.* A plant. *Miller.*
LA'DYSHIP. *s.* [from lady.] The title of a lady. *Ben Jonson.*
LA'DY'S-SLIPPER. *s.* A flower. *Miller.*
LA'DY'S-SMOCK. *s.* A flower.
LAG. *a.* [lagg, Swed. the end.]
 1. Coming behind; falling short. *Carew.*
 2. Sluggish; slow; tardy. Out of use but retained in Scotland. *Dryden.*
 3. Past; long delayed. *Shakspeare.*
LAG. *s.* 1. The lowest class; the rump; the lag end. *Shakspeare.*
 2. He that comes last, or hangs behind. *Pope.*

To LAG. *v. n.*

1. To loiter; to move slowly. *Dryden.*
 2. To stay behind; not to come in. *Swift.*
*** LA'GGARD.** *a.* Backward; sluggish; slow. *Collins.*
LA'GGER. *s.* [from lag.] A loiterer; an idler; one that loiters behind.
LA'ICAL. *a.* [laïque, Fr.; laicus, Lat. λαός.] Belonging to the laity or people, as distinct from the clergy. *Camden.*
*** LA'ICK.** *s.* [laïque, Fr.] A lay man; one of the people distinct from the clergy. *Camden.*
*** LA'ICK.** *a.* Belonging to the laity. *Milton.*
LAID. Preterite participle of *lay.* *Swift.*
*** LA'IDLY.** *a.* [laðlice, Sax. laid, Fr.] Ugly; loathsome; foul.
LAIN. Preterite participle of *lye.* *Boyle.*
LAIR. *s.* [laie, Fr.] The couch of a boar, or wild beast. *Milton.*
LAIRD. *s.* [hlayopð, Sax.] The lord of a manor in the Scottish dialect. *Cleaveland.*
LA'ITY. *s.* [λαός.] 1. The people as distinguished from the clergy. *Swift.*
 2. The state of a layman. *Ayliffe.*
LAKE. *s.* [lac, Fr.; lacus, Lat.]
 1. A larger diffusion of inland water. *Dryden.*
 2. A small splash of water.
 3. A middle colour, betwixt ultramarine and vermilion, made of cochineal. *Dryden.*
*** To LAKE.** *v. n.* [laikan, Goth.] To play. *Ray.*
*** LA'KY.** *a.* Belonging to a lake. *Sherwood.*
LAMB. *s.* [lamb, Goth. and Sax. gamm, Germ.] 1. The young of a sheep. *Pope.*
 2. Typically, the Saviour of the world. *Common Prayer.*
*** To LAMB.** *v. n.* To yean, to bring forth lambs. *Sherwood.*
*** LA'MB-ALE.** *s.* A feast at the time of shearing lambs. *Warton.*
LA'MBKIN. *s.* [from lamb.] A little lamb. *Spenser.*
LA'MBATIVE. *a.* [from lambo, Lat., to lick.] Taken by licking. *Brown.*
LA'MBATIVE. *s.* A medicine taken by licking with the tongue. *Wiseman.*
LA'MBENT. *a.* [lambens, Lat.] Playing about; gliding over without harm. *Dryden.*
LA'MBS-WOOL. *s.* [lamb and wool.] Ale mixed with the pulp of roasted apples. *Song of the King and Miller.*
*** LA'MBLIKE.** *a.* 1. Resembling the form of a lamb. *Sheldon.*
 2. Mild; innocent as a lamb. *Solim. and Perseda.*
LAMDOI'DAL. *a.* [λάμδα and είδος.] Having the form of the letter lamda or Λ. *Sharp.*
LAME. *a.* [laam, lama, Sax. lahm, Germ.]
 1. Crippled; disabled in the limbs. *Pope.*
 2. Hobbling; not smooth; alluding to the feet of a verse. *Dryden.*

3. Imperfect; unsatisfactory. *Bacon.*
 To LAME. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To cripple. *Shakspeare.*
 * LA'MELLAR. *a.* [*lamella*, Lat.] Composed of thin scales or flakes. *Kirwan.*
 LA'MELLATED. *a.* [*lamella*, Lat.] Covered with films or plates. *Derham.*
 LA'MELY. *ad.* [from *lame*.]
 1. Like a cripple; without natural force or activity. *Wiseman.*
 2. Imperfectly; weakly; poorly. *Dryden.*
 LA'MENESS. *s.* [from *lame*.]
 1. The state of a cripple; loss or inability of limbs. *Dryden.*
 2. Imperfection; weakness. *Dryden.*
 To LAME/NT. *v. n.* [*lamentor*, Lat.] To mourn; to wail; to grieve; to express sorrow. *Dryden.*
 LAME/NT. *s.* [*lamentum*, Lat.] 1. Sorrow audibly expressed; lamentation. *Dryden.*
 2. Expression of sorrow. *Shakspeare.*
 LA'MENTABLE. *a.* [*lamentabilis*, Lat.]
 1. To be lamented; causing sorrow. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Mournful; sorrowful; expressing sorrow. *Sidney.*
 3. Miserable, in a ludicrous or low sense; pitiful; despicable. *Stillingsfleet.*
 LA'MENTABLY. *ad.* [from *lamentable*.]
 1. With expressions or tokens of sorrow. *Sidney.*
 2. So as to cause sorrow. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Pitifully; despicably; meanly.
 LAMENTA'TION. *s.* [*lamentatio*, Lat.] Expression of sorrow; audible grief. *Shaksp.*
 LAME/NTER. *s.* [from *lament*.] He who mourns or laments. *Spectator.*
 LA'MENTINE. *s.* A fish called a sea-cow or manatee, which is near twenty feet long, the head resembling that of a cow, and two short feet, with which it creeps on the shallows and rocks to get food, but has no fins; the flesh is commonly eaten. *Bailey.*
 * LAME/NTING. *s.* Lamentation; sorrow audibly expressed. *Shakspeare.*
 * LA'MIA. *s.* [Lat.] A kind of demons among the ancients, who, under the form of a beautiful woman, was said to have devoured children; a witch; a hag. *Massinger.*
 LA'MINA. *s.* [Lat.] Thin plate; one coat laid over another.
 LA'MINATED. *a.* [from *lamina*.] Plated; used of such bodies whose contexture discovers such a disposition as that of plates lying over one another. *Sharp.*
 To LAMM. *v. a.* To beat soundly with a cudgel. *Dict.*
 LA'MMAS. *s.* The first of August. *Bacon.*
 LAMP. *s.* [*lampe*, Fr. *lampas*, Lat. *lampe*, Germ.] 1. A light made with oil and a wick. *Boyle.*
 2. Any kind of light, in poetical language, real or metaphorical. *Rowe.*
 LA'MPASS. *s.* [*lampas*, Fr.] A lump of

- flesh, about the bigness of a nut, in the roof of a horse's mouth. *Farrier's Dict.*
 LAMPBL'ACK. *s.* [*lamp* and *black*.] It is made by holding a torch under the bottom of a bason, and as it is furred strike it with a feather into some shell and grind it with gum-water. *Peacham.*
 LA'MPING. *a.* [*λαμπράων*.] Shining; sparkling. Not used. *Spenser.*
 LAMPO'ON. *s.* A personal satire; abuse; censure written not to reform but to vex. *Dryden.*
 To LAMPO'ON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To abuse with personal satire.
 LAMPO'ONER. *s.* [from *lampoon*.] A scribbler of personal satire. *Tatler.*
 LA'MPREY. *s.* [*lamproie*, Fr.] A fish much like the eel.
 LA'MPRON. *s.* A kind of sea-fish. *Broome.*
 * LANA'RIOUS. *a.* Relating to, or bearing wool.
 LANCE. *s.* [*lance*, Fr. *lanze*, Germ.] A long spear. *Sidney.*
 To LANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To pierce; to cut. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To open chirurgically; to cut in order to cure. *Dryden.*
 LA'NCELY. *a.* [from *lance*.] Suitable to a lance. Not used. *Sidney.*
 LANCEPE'SADE. *s.* [*lancia spezzata*, Ital.] The officer under the corporal. *Cleaveland.*
 * LA'NCER. *s.* [from *lance*.]
 1. One that carries a lance; one armed with a lance. *Mir. for Mag.*
 2. A lancet. *1 Kings xviii*
 LA'NCET. *s.* [*lancette*, Fr.] A small pointed surgical instrument. *Wiseman.*
 To LANCH. *v. n.* [*lancer*, Fr. This word is too often written *launch*.] To dart; to cast as a lance. *Pope.*
 LANCINA'TION. *s.* [from *lancino*, Lat.] Tearing; laceration.
 To LA'NCINATE. *v. a.* [*lancino*, Lat.] To tear; to rend; to lacerate.
 LAND. *s.* [*land*, Goth. *land*, Germ.]
 1. A country; a region, distinct from other countries. *Spenser.*
 2. Earth, distinct from water. *Abbot.*
 3. Ground; surface of the place. *Locke.*
 4. An estate real and immoveable. *Knolles.*
 5. Nation; people; the inhabitants of the land. *Dryden.*
 6. Urine. Obsolete. *Shakspeare.*
 To LAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To set on shore. *Dryden.*
 To LAND. *v. n.* To come on shore. *Bacon.*
 To LAND-DAMM. *v. a.* A coarse expression in the cant strain formerly in common use, now forgotten, which meant to take away a man's life. For *land* is an old word for *urine* and to stop it, is to kill. *Shakspeare.*
 LAND-FORCES. *s.* [*land* and *forces*.] Warlike powers not naval; soldiers that serve on land. *Shakspeare.*

* **LA'NDAU.** *s.* [Fr.] A coach, of which the top may be occasionally opened.

LA'NDED. *a.* [from *land.*] Having a fortune in land, not in money. *Shakspeare.*

LA'NDFALL. *s.* [*land* and *fall.*] A sudden translation of property in land by the death of a rich man.

LA'NDFLOOD. *s.* [*land* and *flood.*] Inundation by rain. *Clarendon.*

LA'NDCRAVE. *s.* [*land* and *Grav,* a count Germ.] A German title of dominion.

LA'NDHOLDER. *s.* [*land* and *holder.*] One whose fortune is in land. *Locke.*

LA'NDJOBBER. *s.* [*land* and *job.*] One who buys and sells lands for other men. *Swift.*

LA'NDING. } *s.* [from *land.*]

LA'NDING-PLACE. } The top of stairs. *Addison.*

LA'NDLADY. *s.* [*land* and *lady.*]

1. A woman who has tenants holding from her.
2. The mistress of an inn. *Swift.*

LA'NDLESS. *a.* [from *land.*] Without property; without fortune. *Shakspeare.*

LA'NDLOCKED. *a.* [*land* and *lock.*] Shut in, or inclosed with land. *Addison.*

LA'NDLOPER. *s.* [*land* and *loopen,* Dutch.] A landman; a term of reproach used by seamen of those who pass their lives on shore.

LA'NDLORD. *s.* [*land* and *lord.*]

1. One who owns land or houses. *Spenser.*
2. The master of an inn. *Addison.*

* **LA'NDLORDRY.** *s.* State of a landlord. *Bp. Hall.*

* **LA'NDMAN.** *s.* [*landman,* Sax.] One who lives or serves on land, opposed to *seaman*; a countryman. *Burnet.*

LA'NDMARK. *s.* [*land* and *mark.*] Any thing set up to preserve boundaries. *Dryd.*

LA'NDSCAPE. *s.* [*landschaft,* Germ.]

1. A region; the prospect of a country.
2. A picture, representing an extent of space, with the various objects in it. *Pope.*

* **LA'NDSTREIGHT.** *s.* A narrow passage, or slip of land.

LAND-TAX. *s.* [*land* and *tax.*] Tax laid upon lands and houses. *Locke.*

LA'ND-WAITER. *s.* [*land* and *waiter.*] An officer of the customs, who is to watch what goods are landed. *Swift.*

LA'NDWARD. *s.* [from *land.*] Toward the land. *Sandys.*

* **LA'NDWIND.** *s.* A gale or wind from the land. *Donne.*

* **LA'NDWORKER.** *s.* One who tills the ground. *Pownall.*

LANE. *s.* [*laen,* Dutch.]

1. A narrow way between hedges. *Otway.*
2. A narrow street; an alley. *Spratt.*
3. A passage between men standing on each side. *Bacon.*

LA'NERET. *s.* A little hawk.

* **LA'NGRELshot.** *s.* A kind of chainshot.

* **LA'NGTERALO'O.** *s.* A game at cards.

Tatler.

LA'NGUAGE. *s.* [*langage,* Fr.]

1. Human speech. *Holder.*

2. The tongue of one nation as distinct from others. *Shakspeare.*

3. Stile; manner of expression. *Roscomm.*

* **To LA'NGUAGE.** *v. a.* To give language to; to express. *Lovelace.*

LA'NGUAGED. *a.* [from the noun.] Having various languages. *Pope.*

LA'NGUAGE-MASTER. *s.* [*language* and *master.*] One whose profession is to teach languages. *Spectator.*

LA'NGUET. *s.* [*languette,* Fr.] Any thing cut in the form of a tongue; a weaver's leaden tongue.

LA'NGUID. *a.* [*languidus,* Lat.]

1. Faint; weak; feeble. *Bentley.*

2. Dull; heartless. *Addison.*

LA'NGUIDLY. *ad.* [from *languid.*] Weakly; feebly. *Boyle.*

LA'NGUIDNESS. *s.* [from *languid.*] Weakness; feebleness; want of strength.

To LA'NGUISH. *v. n.* [*languir,* Fr. *languéo,* Lat.] 1. To grow feeble; to pine away; to lose strength. *Dryden.*

2. To be no longer vigorous in motion, or vivid in appearance. *Dryden.*

3. To sink or pine under sorrow, or any slow passion. *Shakspeare.*

4. To look with softness or tenderness. *Dryden.*

* **To LA'NGUISH.** *v. a.* To make feeble; to cause to droop; to depress; to wear out. *Shakspeare.*

LA'NGUISH. *s.* [from the verb.] Soft appearance. *Pope.*

* **LA'NGUISHER.** *s.* One who pines. *Mrs. Caster.*

* **LA'NGUISHING.** *s.* Feebleness; loss of strength. *Decay of Piety.*

LA'NGUISHINGLY. *ad.* [from *languishing.*]

1. Weakly; feebly; with feeble softness. *Pope.*

2. Dully; tediously. *Sidney.*

LA'NGUISHMENT. *s.* [*languissement,* Fr.]

1. State of pining. *Spenser.*

2. Softness of mien. *Dryden.*

LA'NGUOR. *s.* [*languor,* Lat.]

1. *Languor* and *lassitude* signifies a faintness, which may arise from want or decay of spirits. *Quincy.*

2. Faintness; wearisomeness. *Shakspeare.*

3. Listlessness; inattention. *Watts.*

4. Softness; laxity. *Dunciad.*

LA'NGUOROUS. *a.* [*langoureux,* Fr.] Tedious; melancholy. Not used. *Spenser.*

* **To LA'NGURE.** *v. n.* [*languéo,* Lat.] To languish. *Chaucer.*

* **LA'NIARY.** *s.* [*lanio,* Lat.] A shambles. *Cockeram.*

To LA'NIATE. *v. a.* [*lanio,* Lat.] To tear in pieces; to rend; to lacerate.

LA'NIFICE. *s.* [*lanificium,* Lat.] Woolen

- manufacture. *Bacon.*
LANI'GEROUS. *a.* [*laniger*, Lat.] Bearing wool.
LANK. *a.* [*lanke*, Dutch.]
 1. Loose; not filled up; not stiffened out.
 2. Not fat; slender. *Boyle.*
 3. Faint; languid. *Milton.*
 * **To LANK.** *v. n.* To become lank; to fall away. *Shakspeare.*
 * **LA'NKLY.** *ad.* Loosely; thinly. *Hill.*
LA'NKNESS. *s.* [from *lank*.] Want of plumpness.
 * **LA'NKY.** *a.* A vulgar expression to denote a tall thin person.
LA'NNER. *s.* [*lanier*, Fr. *lannarius*, Lat.] A species of hawk.
 * **LA'NNERET.** *s.* A little hawk. *Butler.*
LA'NSQUENET. *s.* [*Langsnecht*, Germ.]
 1. A common foot soldier.
 2. A game at cards.
 * **LA'NTERLO'O.** See **LANGTERALOO.**
LA'NTERN. *s.* [*lanterne*, Fr. by mistake often written *lanthorn*.]
 1. A transparent case for a candle. *Locke.*
 2. A lighthouse; a light hung out to guide ships. *Addison.*
LA'NTERN jaws. A thin visage. *Addison.*
LANU'GINOUS. *a.* [*lanuginosus*, Lat.] Downy; covered with soft hair.
LAP. *s.* [*læppe*, Sax.]
 1. The loose part of a garment, which may be doubled at pleasure. *Swift.*
 2. The part of the clothes that is spread horizontally over the knees, as one sits down, so as any thing may lie in it. *Shakspeare.*
To LAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To wrap or twist round any thing. *Newton.*
 2. To involve in any thing. *Swift.*
To LAP. *v. n.* To be spread or twisted over any thing. *Grew.*
To LAP. *v. n.* [*lappian*, Sax.] To feed by quick reciprocations of the tongue. *Digby.*
To LAP. *v. a.* To lick up. *Chapman.*
LA'PDOG. *s.* [*lap* and *dog*.] A little dog, fondled by ladies in the lap. *Dryden.*
 * **LAPE/L.** *s.* That part of the coat, which wraps over; the facing.
LA'PFUL. *s.* [*lap* and *full*.] As much as can be contained in the lap. *Locke.*
LA'PICIDE. *s.* [*lapicida*, Lat.] A stone-cutter. *Dict.*
LA'PIDARY. *s.* [*lapidaire*, Fr.] One who deals in stones or gems. *Woodward.*
 * **LA'PIDARY.** *a.* Monumental; inscribed on stone. *Connoisseur.*
To LA'PIDATE. *v. a.* [*lapido*, Lat.] To stone; to kill by stoning.
LAPIDA'TION. *s.* [*lapidatio*, Lat.] A stoning.
LAPI'DEOUS. *a.* [*lapideus*, Lat.] Stony; of the nature of stone. *Ray.*
LAPIDE'SCENCE. *s.* [*lapidesco*, Lat.] Stony concretion. *Brown.*
LAPIDE'SCENT. *s.* [*lapidescens*, Lat.] Growing or turning to stone.

- LAPIDIFICA'TION.** *s.* [*lapidification*, Fr.] The act of forming stones. *Bacon.*
LAPIDI'FICK. *a.* [*lapidifique*, Fr.] Forming stones. *Grew.*
LA'PIDIST. *s.* [from *lapis*, Lat.] A dealer in stones or gems. *Ray.*
LA'PIS. *s.* [Lat.] A stone.
LA'PIS Lazuli. Azure stone, a copper ore, very compact and hard, so as to take a high polish; it is worked into toys. The beautiful ultra-marine colour, is only a calcination of *lapis lazuli*.
 * **LA'PLING.** *s.* [from *lap*.] A term of contempt for one wrapped up in sensual delight. *Hewytt.*
LA'PPER. *s.* [from *lap*.]
 1. One who wraps up. *Swift.*
 2. One who laps or licks.
LA'PPET. *s.* [diminutive of *lap*.] The part of a head-dress that hangs loose. *Swift.*
LAPSE. *s.* [*lapsus*, Lat.]
 1. Flow; fall; glide. *Hale.*
 2. Petty error; small mistake. *Rogers.*
 3. Transition of right from one to another.
To LAPSE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To glide slowly; to fall by degrees. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To slip by inadvertency or mistake. *Addison.*
 3. To lose the proper time. *Ayliffe.*
 4. To fall by the negligence of one proprietor or another; as, *the living lapses to the bishop.* *Ayliffe.*
 5. To fall from perfection, truth or faith. *Stillingsfleet.*
 * **To LAPSE.** *v. a.*
 1. To suffer to slip; to suffer to fall or be vacant. *Abp. Laud.*
 2. To accuse; to convict of a fault. *Shak.*
LA'PWING. *s.* [*lap* and *wing*.] A clamorous bird with long wings. *Dryden.*
LA'PWORK. *s.* [*lap* and *work*.] Work in which one part is interchangeably wrapped over the other. *Grew.*
 * **LAR.** *s.* [Lat.] An household god. *Lovelace.*
LA'RBOARD. *s.* The left-hand side of a ship, when you stand with your face to the head: opposed to the *starboard*. *Harris.*
LA'RCENY. *s.* [*larcin*, Fr. *latrocinium*, Lat.] Petty theft. *Spectator.*
LARCH. *s.* [*larix*, Lat. *Serche*, Germ.] A tree.
LARD. *s.* [*lardum*, Lat. *lard*, Fr.]
 1. The grease of swine. *Donne.*
 2. Bacon; the flesh of swine. *Dryden.*
To LARD. *v. a.* [*larder*, Fr.]
 1. To stuff with bacon. *King.*
 2. To fatten. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To mix with something else by way of improvement. *Shakspeare.*
LA'RDER. *s.* [*lardier*, old Fr.] The room where meat is kept or salted. *Ascham.*
LA'RDERER. *s.* [from *larder*.] One who has the charge of the larder.
LA'RDON. *s.* [Fr.] A bit of bacon.
 * **LA'RDRY.** *s.* Place in which victuals are

kept. *Werner.*
 * **LARE.** *s.* [lape, læpe, Sax. *lēhre*, Germ.] Learning; scholarship.
LARGE. *a.* [large, Fr. *largus*, Lat.]
 1. Big; bulky. *Temple.*
 2. Wide; extensive. *Carew.*
 3. Liberal; abundant; plentiful. *Thomson.*
 4. Copious; diffusive. *Clarendon.*
 5. *At LARGE.* Without restraint. *Bacon.*
 6. *At LARGE.* Diffusively. *Watts.*
 * **LA'RGEHEARTEDNESS.** *s.* Largeness of heart. *Bp. Reynolds.*
LA'RGELY. *ad.* [from *large*]
 1. Widely; extensively.
 2. Copiously; diffusedly; amply. *Watts.*
 3. Liberally; bounteously. *Swift.*
 4. Abundantly; without sparing. *Milton.*
LA'RGENESS. *s.* [from *large*.]
 1. Bigness; bulk. *Spratt.*
 2. Greatness; elevation. *Collier.*
 3. Extension; amplitude. *Hooker.*
 4. Wideness. *Bentley.*
LA'RGESS. *s.* [largesse, Fr.] A present; a gift; a bounty. *Denham.*
 * **LARGHE'TTO.** } *s.* [Ital.] Musical terms,
 * **LA'RGHO.** } denoting a slow movement, of which the former means a little quicker than *largo* and the latter a little quicker than *adagio*.
LARGI'TION. *s.* [largitio, Lat.] The act of giving. *Dict.*
LARK. *s.* [lapepe, Sax. *gerche*, Germ.] A small singing bird. *Cowley.*
LA'RKER. *s.* [from *lark*.] A catcher of larks. *Dict.*
 * **LA'RKLIKE.** *a.* Resembling the manner of a lark. *Young.*
 * **LA'RKSHEEL.** *s.* A flower called Indian cress. *Tate.*
LA'RKSPUR. *s.* A plant. *Miller.*
LA'RVATED. *a.* [larvatus, Lat.] Masked.
LA'RUM. *s.* [from *alarum*, or *alarm*.] Alarm; noise denoting danger; an instrument contrived to make a noise at a certain hour. *Howel.*
LARY'NGOTOMY. *s.* [λάρυγξ and τέμνω.] An operation where the fore-part of the larynx is divided to assist respiration, during large tumours upon the upper parts: as in a quinsy. *Quincy.*
LA'RYNX. *s.* [λάρυγξ] The upper part of the trachea, which lies below the root of the tongue, before the pharynx. *Derham.*
 * **LA'SCAR.** *s.* A native seaman, or a native gunner of India.
 * **LASCI'VIENCY.** *s.* Wantonness. *Hallyw.*
LASCI'VIENT. *a.* [lasciviens, Lat.] Frolicksome; wantoning.
LASCI'VOUS. *a.* [lascivus, Lat.]
 1. Lewd; lustful. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Wanton; soft; luxurious. *Shakspeare.*
LASCI'VIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *lascivious*.] Lewdly; wantonly; loosely.
LASCI'VIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *lascivious*.] Wantonness; looseness. *Dryden.*

LASH. *s.* [schlagen, Dutch.]
 1. A stroke with any thing pliant and tough. *Dryden.*
 2. The thong or point of the whip. *Shak.*
 3. A leash, or string in which an animal is held; a snare. Out of use. *Tusser.*
 4. A stroke of satire; a sarcasm. *L'Estr.*
To LASH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To strike with any thing pliant; to scourge. *Garth.*
 2. To move with a sudden spring or jerk. *Dryden.*
 3. To beat; to strike with a sharp sound. *Prior.*
 4. To scourge with satire. *Pope.*
 5. To tie any thing down to the side or mast of a ship: properly *to lace*.
To LASH. *v. n.* To ply the whip. *Gay.*
LA'SHER. *s.* [from *lash*.] One that whips or lashes.
 * **LA'SHFREE.** *a.* Free from the stroke of satire. *Ben Jonson.*
 * **To LASH out.** [lausgan, Goth.] To break out; to be extravagant; to become unruly. *Feltham.*
 * **LA'SHING out.** *s.* Extravagance; unruliness. *South.*
 * **LASKE.** *s.* [laxus, Lat.] A looseness; a lax; a flux. *Burton.*
LASS. *s.* A girl; a maid; a young woman. Now only used of mean girls. *Phillips.*
LA'SSITUDE. *s.* [lassitudo, Lat.] Weariness; fatigue. *More.*
LA'SSLORN. *a.* [lass and lorn.] Forsaken by his mistress. Not used. *Shakspeare.*
LAST. *s.* [læyrt, Sax. *lēst*, Germ.]
 1. Latest; that which follows all the rest in time. *Pope.*
 2. Hindmost; which follows in order of place. *Pope.*
 3. Beyond which there is no more. *Cowley.*
 4. Next before the present: as *last week*.
 5. Utmost. *Dryden.*
 6. *At LAST.* In conclusion; at the end. *Gen.*
 7. *The LAST*; the end. *Pope.*
LAST. *ad.* 1. The last time; the time next before the present. *Shakspeare.*
 2. In conclusion. *Dryden.*
To LAST. *v. n.* [læyran, Sax.] To endure; to continue. *Locke.*
LAST. *s.* [læyrt, Sax. *lēst*, Germ.]
 1. The mould on which shoes are formed. *Addison.*
 2. [last, Germ.] A load; a certain weight or measure.
LA'STAGE. *s.* [lestage, Fr. hlæyrt, Sax. a load.] 1. Custom paid for freightage.
 2. The ballast of a ship.
 * **LA'STAGED.** *a.* Ballasted. *Huloet.*
LA'STERY. *s.* A red colour. *Spenser.*
LA'STING. *particip. a.* [from *last*.]
 1. Continuing; durable. *Ray.*
 2. Of long continuance; perpetual. *Boyle.*
LA'STINGLY. *ad.* [from *lasting*.] Perpetually; durably.

LA'STINGNESS. *s.* [from *lasting*.] Durable-
ness; continuance. *Newton.*
LA'STLY. *ad.* [from *last*.]
1. In the last place. *Bacon.*
2. In the conclusion; at last; finally.
LATCH. *s.* [*letse*, Dutch.] A catch of a door
moved by a string or a handle. *Smart.*
To LATCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fasten with a latch. *Locke.*
2. To fasten; to close. *Shakspeare.*
LA'TCHES. *s.* *Latches* or laskets, in a ship,
are small lines like loops, fastened by sew-
ing into the bonnets and drablers, in order
to lace the bonnets to the courses. *Harris.*
LA'TCHET. *s.* [*lacet*, Fr.] The string that
fastens the shoe. *Mark.*
LATE. *a.* [læx, Sax. in the comparative *lat-
ter* or *later*, in the superlative *latest* or
last. *Last* is absolute and definite, more
than *latest*.] 1. Contrary to early; slow;
tardy; long delayed. *Milton.*
2. Last in any place, office, or character.
Addison.
3. The deceased: as, *the works of the late*
Mr. Pope.
4. Far in the day or night.
LATE. *ad.* 1. After long delays; after a
long time: often with *too*, when the pro-
per time is past. *Phillips.*
2. In a later season. *Bacon.*
3. Lately; not long ago. *Spenser.*
4. Far in the day or night. *Dryden.*
* To LATE. *v. a.* [*leita*, Iceland.] To seek;
to search.
LA'TED. *a.* [from *late*.] Belated; surprised
by the night. *Shakspeare.*
LA'TELY. *ad.* [from *late*.] Not long ago. *Acts.*
* LA'TENCY. *s.* [from *latens*, Lat.] The
state of being hidden; obscurity; abstruse-
ness. *Paley.*
LA'TENESS. *s.* [from *late*.] Time far ad-
vanced. *Swift.*
LA'TENT. *a.* [*latens*, Lat.] Hidden; con-
cealed; secret. *Woodward.*
LA'TERAL. *a.* [*latéral*, Fr.]
1. Growing out on the side; belonging
to the side. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Placed, or acting in a direction perpen-
dicular to a horizontal line. *Milton.*
LATERA'LITY. *s.* [from *lateral*.] The qua-
lity of having distinct sides. *Brown.*
LA'TERALLY. *ad.* [from *lateral*.] By the
side; sidewise. *Holder.*
* LA'TERAN. *s.* The pope's palace at Rome.
* LA'TERED. *part. a.* [*lazian*, Sax.] Delayed.
Chaucer.
* LA'TEWARD. *a.* [*late* and *peapð*, Sax.]
Backward; as, *lateward* hay, *lateward*
fruit. *Huloet.*
LA'TEWARD. *ad.* [*late* and *peapð*, Sax.]
Somewhat late.
LATH. *s.* [*latza*, Sax. *Ratte*, Germ.] A
small long piece of wood used to support
the tiles of houses. *Dryden.*
To LATH. *v. a.* [*latter*, Fr. from the noun.]

To fit up with laths. *Mortimer.*
LATH. *s.* [læð, Sax.] A part of a county.
Obsolete. *Bacon.*
LATHE. *s.* The tool of a turner, by which
he turns about his matter so as to shape it
by the chisel. *Ray.*
To LA'THER. *v. n.* [leðpan, Sax.] To form
a foam. *Baynard.*
To LA'THER. *v. a.* To cover with foam
of water and soap.
LA'THER. *s.* [from the verb.] A foam or
froth made commonly by beating soap
with water.
* LA'THY. *a.* Thin or long as a lath.
LA'TIN. *a.* [*Latinus*.] Written or spoken in
the language of the old Romans. *Ascham.*
* To LA'TIN. *v. a.* To render into Latin.
Wilson.
LA'TINISM. *s.* [*latinisme*, Fr. *latinismus*,
low Lat.] A Latin idiom; a mode of speech
peculiar to the Latin. *Addison.*
LA'TINIST. *s.* One skilled in Latin.
LATI'NITY. *s.* The Latin tongue.
To LA'TINIZE. *v. n.* [*latiniser*, Fr.] To
use words or phrases borrowed from the
Latin. *Dryden.*
To LA'TINIZE. *v. n.* To give names a Latin
termination; to make them Latin. *Watts.*
* LA'TINLY. *ad.* So as to write or understand
Latin. *Heylin.*
LA'TISH. *a.* [from *late*.] Somewhat late.
LATIRO'STROUS. *a.* [*latus* and *rostrum*,
Lat.] Broad beaked. *Brown.*
LA'TITANCY. *s.* [from *latitans*, Lat.] Deli-
tescence; the state of lying hid. *Brown.*
LA'TITANT. *a.* [*latitans*, Lat.] Delitescant;
concealed; lying hid. *Boyle.*
* LA'TITAT. *s.* [Lat.] A writ by which all
men in personal actions are called to the
King's Bench; and has the name, as is
supposed, that the defendant doth lurk
and lie hid. *Cowell.*
LATITA'TION. *s.* [from *latito*, Lat.] The
state of lying concealed.
LA'TITUDE. *s.* [*latitudo*, Lat.]
1. Breadth; width; in bodies of unequal
dimensions the shorter axis. *Wotton.*
2. Room; space; extent. *Locke.*
3. The extent of the earth or heavens,
reckoned from the equator to either
pole.
4. A particular degree, reckoned from the
equator. *Addison.*
5. Unrestrained acceptation. *King Charles.*
6. Freedom from settled rules; laxity.
Taylor.
7. Extent; diffusion. *Brown.*
LATITUDINA'RIAN. *a.* [*latitudinarius*, low
Lat.] Not restrained; not confined. *Collier.*
LATITUDINA'RIAN. *s.* One who departs
from rigid orthodoxy.
* LATITUDINA'RIANISM. *s.* State of a la-
titudinarian. *Parr.*
LA'TRANT. *a.* [*latrans*, Lat.] Barking.
Tickell.

* **TO LA'TRATE.** *v. n.* [*latro*, Lat.] To bark like a dog. *Cockeram.*

* **LATRA'TION.** *s.* The act of barking. *Cockeram.*

LATRI'A. *s.* [Lat. *λατρία*.] The highest kind of worship; distinguished from *dulia*, or inferior worship. *Stillingfleet.*

* **LA'TROCINY.** *s.* [*latrocinium*, Lat.] Robbery; larceny. *Stackhouse.*

LA'TTEN. *s.* [*laiton*, Fr.] Brass; a mixture of copper and calaminaris stone. *Peacham.*

LA'TTER. *a.* The comparative of *late*. When the thing of which the comparison is made, is mentioned, we use *later*, as *this fruit is later than the rest*, but *later* when no comparison is expressed, but the reference is merely to time; as *those are latter fruits*.

1. Happening after something else.

2. Modern; lately done or past. *Locke.*

3. Mentioned last of two. *Watts.*

LA'TTERLY. *ad.* [from *latter*.] Of late.

* **LA'TTERMATH.** *s.* [*latter* and *μαθη*, Sax.] That which is mown later, or after a former mowing.

LA'TTICE. *s.* [*lattis*, Fr.] A reticulated window; a window made with sticks or irons crossing each other at small distances. *Cleaveland.*

TO LA'TTICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To decussate or cross; to mark with cross parts like a lattice.

* **LA'VA.** *s.* [Ital.] Liquid and vitrified matter discharged by volcanoes. *Hill.*

LAVA'TION. *s.* [*lavatio*, Lat.] The act of washing. *Hakewill.*

LA'VATORY. *s.* [from *lavo*, Lat.] A wash; something in which parts diseased are washed. *Harvey.*

LAUD. *s.* [*laus*, Lat.] 1. Praise; honour paid; celebration. *Pope.*

2. That part of divine worship which consists in praise. *Bacon.*

TO LAUD. *v. a.* [*laudo*, Lat.] To praise; to celebrate. *Bentley.*

* **LAUDABI'LITY.** *s.* Praise-worthiness. *Mem. of Abp. Tennyson.*

LA'UDABLE. *a.* [*laudabilis*, Lat.]

1. Praise-worthy; commendable. *Locke.*

2. Healthy; salubrious. *Arbuthnot.*

LA'UDABLENESS. *s.* [from *laudable*.] Praise-worthiness.

LA'UDABLY. *ad.* [from *laudable*.] In a manner deserving praise. *Dryden.*

LA'UDANUM. *s.* [from *laudo*, Lat.] A soporifick tincture. A cant word.

* **LAUDA'TION.** *s.* [*laudatio*, Lat.] Praise; honour paid. *Parfre.*

* **LAUDA'TIVE.** *s.* [from *laudo*, Lat.] Pannegyrick. *Bacon.*

* **LA'UDATORY.** *a.* Containing praise; bestowing praise. *Udall.*

* **LA'UDATORY.** *s.* That which contains or bestows praise. *Milton.*

* **LA'UDER.** *s.* A praiser; a commender. *Cotgrave.*

TO LAVE. *v. a.* [*lavo*, Lat. *laver*, Fr.]

1. To wash; to bathe. *Dryden.*

2. [*Lever*, Fr.] To throw up; to lade; to draw out. *Ben Jonson.*

TO LAVE. *v. n.* To wash himself; to bathe. *Pope.*

* **LA'VE-EARED.** *a.* Having large ears hanging down. *Bp. Hall.*

TO LAVE'ER. *v. n.* To change the direction often in a course. *Dryden.*

LA'VENDER. *s.* One of the verticillate plants: *lavendula*. *Miller.*

LA'VER. *s.* [*lavoir*, Fr. from *lave*.] A washing vessel. *Milton.*

* **LA'VEROCK.** *s.* [*lauerc*, Sax.] A lark. *Chaucer.*

TO LAUGH. *v. n.* [*hlahan*, Sax. *lachen*, Germ. *lach*, Scottish.]

1. To make that noise which sudden merriment excites. *Bacon.*

2. [In poetry.] To appear gay, favourable, pleasant, or fertile. *Shakspeare.*

3. **TO LAUGH at.** To treat with contempt; to ridicule. *Shakspeare.*

TO LAUGH. *v. a.* To deride; to scorn. *Shakspeare.*

LAUGH. *s.* [from the verb.] The convulsion caused by merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment. *Pope.*

LA'UGHABLE. *a.* [from *laugh*.] Such as may properly excite laughter.

* **LAUGH AND LAY DOWN.** *s.* A game at cards. *Skelton.*

LA'UGHER. *s.* [from *laugh*.] A man fond of merriment. *Pope.*

LA'UGHINGLY. *ad.* [from *laughing*.] In a merry way; merrily.

LA'UGHINGSTOCK. *s.* [*laugh* and *stock*.] A butt; an object of ridicule. *Spenser.*

LA'UGHTER. *s.* [from *laugh*, *Gelächter*, Germ.] Convulsive merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment. *Shakspeare.*

* **LA'UGHWORTHY.** *a.* Deserving to be laughed at. *Ben Jonson.*

LA'VISH. *a.* 1. Prodigious; wasteful; indiscreetly liberal. *Rowe.*

2. Scattered in waste; profuse.

3. Wild; unrestrained. *Shakspeare.*

TO LA'VISH. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To scatter with profusion; to squander. *Addison.*

LA'VISHER. *s.* [from *lavish*.] A prodigious; a profuse man.

LA'VISHLY. *ad.* [from *lavish*.] Profusely; prodigally. *Shakspeare.*

LA'VISHMENT. } *s.* [from *lavish*.] Prodi-

LA'VISHNESS. } gality; profusion. *Spens.*

* **LAUNCE.** See **LANCE.**

* **LAUNCH.** *s.* 1. The act of putting a ship out of the dock, and launching her into the water.

2. A particular kind of long boat.

- To LAUNCH.** *v. n.* [*lancer*, Fr.]
 1. To force into the sea. *Locke.*
 2. To rove at large; to expatiate. *Davies.*
- To LAUNCH.** *v. a.*
 1. To push to sea. *Pope.*
 2. To dart from the hand. *Dryden.*
- LAUND.** *s.* [*lande*, Fr.] A plain extended between woods. *Shakspeare.*
- * **LA'UNDER.** *s.* [*lavandière*, Fr.] A woman whose employment is to wash clothes. *Sidney.*
- * **To LA'UNDER.** *v. a.* To wash; to wet. *Shakspeare.*
- * **LA'UNDERER.** *s.* A man that follows the business of washing. *Butler.*
- LAU'NDRESS.** *s.* [*lavandière*, Fr.] A woman whose employment is to wash clothes. *Camden.*
- * **To LA'UNDRESS.** *v. n.* To do the work of a laundress. *Blount.*
- LA'UNDRY.** *s.* [as if *lavanderie*] 1. The room in which clothes are washed. *Swift.*
 2. The act or state of washing. *Bacon.*
- LAVO'LTA.** *s.* [*la volte*, Fr.] An old dance, in which was much turning and much capering. *Shakspeare.*
- * **To LA'UREATE.** *v. a.* [*laureatus*, Lat.] To crown with laurel. *Warton.*
- * **LA'UREATE.** *s.* One crowned with laurel. In king Edward IV. time the king's poet was first so called; and the *laureate* still continues to be the title of his successors. *Pope.*
- LA'UREATE.** *a.* [*laureatus*, Lat.] Decked or invested with a laurel. *Dunciad.*
- LAUREA'TION.** *s.* [from *laureate*.] It denotes in the Scottish universities, the act or state of having degrees conferred.
- LA'UREL.** *s.* [*laurus*, Lat.] A tree, called also the cherry-bay.
- LA'URELED.** *a.* [from *laurel*.] Crowned or decorated with laurel. *Dryden.*
- * **LAU'RUSTINE.** } *s.* [*laurus tinus*, Lat.]
- * **LAU'RUSTINUS.** } An evergreen shrub, which flowers about Michaelmas, and holds its flowers through the winter. *Guardian.*
- LAW.** *s.* [*laga*, Sax. *loi*, Fr.]
 1. A rule of action. *Dryden.*
 2. A decree, edict, statute, or custom, publickly established. *Davies.*
 3. Judicial process. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Conformity to law; any thing lawful. *Shakspeare.*
 5. An established and constant mode or process. *Shakspeare.*
 6. The rules or axioms of science, as, the laws of mechanicks.
 7. The Mosaical institution: distinguished from the gospel. *Milton.*
 8. Jurisprudence; the study of law.
- * **LA'VVBREAKER.** *s.* [*lahbpeca*, Sax.] One who violates a law. *Milton.*
- * **LA'WDAY.** *s.* A day of open court. *Shakspeare.*

- LA'WFUL.** *a.* [*law and full*.] Agreeable to law; conformable to law; legal. *Shaksp.*
- LA'WFULLY.** *ad.* [from *lawful*.] Legally; agreeable to law. *South.*
- LA'WFULNESS.** *s.* [from *lawful*.] Legality; allowance of law. *Bacon.*
- LA'WGIVER.** *s.* [*law and giver*.] Legislator; one that makes laws. *Bacon.*
- LA'WGIVING.** *a.* [*law and giving*.] Legislative. *Waller.*
- LA'WLESS.** *a.* [from *law*.]
 1. Unrestrained by any law; not subject to law. *Roscommon.*
 2. Contrary to law; illegal. *Dryden.*
- LA'WLESSLY.** *ad.* [from *lawless*.] In a manner contrary to law. *Shakspeare.*
- * **LA'WLESSNESS.** *s.* Disorder; disobedience to law. *Spenser.*
- LA'WMAKER.** *s.* [*law and maker*.] Legislator; one who makes laws; a lawgiver. *Hooker.*
- * **LA'WMONGER.** *s.* A smatterer in law; a low dealer in law. *Milton.*
- LAWN.** *s.* [*land*, Danish.]
 1. An open space between woods. *Pope.*
 2. [*Linon*, Fr.] Fine linen; remarkable for being used in the sleeves of bishops. *Prior.*
- * **LA'WNY.** *a.* 1. Having lawns; interspersed with lawns. *Browne.*
 2. Made of lawn or fine linen. *Bp. Hall.*
- LA'WSUIT.** *s.* [*law and suit*.] A process or contest in law; a litigation. *Swift.*
- LA'WYER.** *s.* [from *law*.] Professor of law; advocate; pleader. *Whitgiste.*
- * **LA'WYERLY.** *a.* Judicial. *Milton.*
- LAX.** *a.* [*laxus*, Lat.] 1. Loose; not confined; not closely joined. *Woodward.*
 2. Vague; not rigidly exact. *Baker.*
 3. Loose in body, so as to go frequently to stool. *Quincy.*
 4. Slack; not tense. *Holder.*
- LAX.** *s.* A looseness; a diarrhoea.
- LAXA'TION.** *s.* [*laxatio*, Lat.]
 1. The act of loosening or slackening.
 2. The state of being loosened or slackened.
- LA'XATIVE.** *a.* [*laxatif*, Fr.] Having the power to ease costiveness. *Arbuthnot.*
- LA'XATIVE.** *s.* A medicine slightly purgative. *Dryden.*
- LA'XATIVENESS.** *s.* [from *laxative*.] Power of easing costiveness.
- LA'XITY.** *s.* [*laxitas*, Lat.]
 1. Not compression; not close cohesion; slackness of contexture. *Bentley.*
 2. Contrariety to rigorous precision.
 3. Looseness; not costiveness. *Brown.*
 4. Slackness; contrary to tension. *Quincy.*
 5. Openness; not closeness. *Digby.*
- * **LA'XLY.** *a.* Loosely; without exaction or distinction. *Rees.*
- LA'XNESS.** *s.* 1. Laxity; not tension.
 2. Not precision.
 3. Not costiveness. *Holder.*
- LAY.** Preterite of *lie*. *Knolles.*

To LAY. *v. a.* [lecgan, Sax. legen, Germ.]

1. To place along. *Ecclus.*
2. To beat down corn or grass. *Bacon.*
3. To keep from rising; to settle; to still. *Ray.*
4. To fix deep; to lay foundations. *Bacon.*
5. To put; to place. *Shakspeare.*
6. To bury; to inter. *Acts.*
7. To station or place privily. *Proverbs.*
8. To spread on a surface. *Watts.*
9. To point; to enamel. *Locke.*
10. To put into any state of quiet. *Bacon.*
11. To calm; to still; to quiet; to allay. *Ben Jonson.*
12. To prohibit a spirit to walk. *L'Estrange.*
13. To set on the table. *Hos.*
14. To propagate plants by fixing their twigs in the ground. *Mortimer.*
15. To wager; to stake. *Dryden.*
16. To reposit any thing. *Psalms.*
17. To exclude eggs. *Bacon.*
18. To apply with violence. *Ezekiel.*
19. To apply nearly. *L'Estrange.*
20. To add; to conjoin. *Isaiah.*
21. To put in any state. *Donne.*
22. To scheme; to contrive. *Chapman.*
23. To charge as a payment. *Locke.*
24. To impute; to charge. *Temple.*
25. To impose; to enjoin. *Wycherly.*
26. To exhibit; to offer. *Atterbury.*
27. To throw by violence. *Dryden.*
28. To place in comparison. *Raleigh.*
29. To LAY apart. To reject; to put away. *James.*
30. To LAY aside. To put away; not to retain. *Granville.*
31. To LAY away. To put from one; not to keep. *Esther.*
32. To LAY before. To expose to view; to shew; to display. *Wake.*
33. To LAY by. To reserve for some future time. *1 Cor.*
34. To LAY by. To put from one; to dismiss. *Bacon.*
35. To LAY down. To deposit as a pledge, equivalent, or satisfaction. *John.*
36. To LAY down. To quit; to resign. *Dryden.*
37. To LAY down. To commit to repose. *Dryden.*
38. To LAY down. To advance as a proposition. *Stillingfleet.*
39. To LAY for. To attempt by ambush, or insidious practices. *Knolles.*
40. To LAY forth. To diffuse; to expatiate. *L'Estrange.*
41. To LAY forth. To place when dead in a decent posture. *Shakspeare.*
42. To LAY hold of. To seize; to catch. *Locke.*
43. To LAY in. To store; to treasure. *Hudibras.*
44. To LAY on. To apply with violence. *Locke.*
45. To LAY open. To shew; to expose. *Shak.*

46. To LAY over. To incrust; to cover. *Hab.*

47. To LAY out. To expend. *Boyle.*

48. To LAY out. To display; to discover. *Atterbury.*

49. To LAY out. To dispose; to plan. *Notes on Odyssey.*

50. To LAY out. With the reciprocal pronoun, to exert. *Smalridge.*

51. To LAY to. To charge upon. *Sidney.*

52. To LAY to. To apply with vigour. *Tuss.*

53. To LAY to. To harass; to attack. *Knoll.*

54. To LAY together. To collect; to bring into one view. *Addison.*

55. To LAY under. To subject to. *Addison.*

56. To LAY up. To confine, to the bed or chamber. *Temple.*

57. To LAY up. To store; to treasure for future use. *Hooker.*

58. To LAY upon. To importune. *Knolles.*

To LAY. *v. n.* 1. To bring eggs. *Mortimer.*

2. To contrive. *Daniel.*

3. To LAY about. To strike on all sides. *South.*

4. To LAY at. To strike; to endeavour to strike. *Job.*

5. To LAY in for. To make overtures of oblique invitation. *Dryden.*

6. To LAY on. To strike; to beat without intermission. *Dryden.*

7. To LAY on. To act with vehemence. *Shakspeare.*

8. To LAY out. To take measures; to plan; to scheme. *Woodward.*

LAY. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. A row; a stratum. *Bacon.*

2. A wager. *Graunt.*

LAY. *s.* [ley, leag, Sax. ley, Scottish.]

Grassy ground; meadow; ground unplowed; lea. *Dryden.*

LAY. *s.* [lay, Fr. ley, leoð, Sax.] A song. *Dryden.*

LAY. *a.* [laicus, Lat. láos; lane, Germ.]

Not clerical; regarding or belonging to the people as distinct from the clergy. *Dryden.*

LA'YER. *s.* [from lay.]

1. A stratum, or row; a bed; one body spread over another. *Evelyn.*

2. A sprig of a plant. *Miller.*

3. A hen that lays eggs. *Mortimer.*

* LA'YER out. *s.* One who expends money; a steward. *Huloet.*

LA'YMAN. *s.* [lay and man.]

1. One of the people distinct from the clergy. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. An image used by painters in contriving attitudes. *Dryden.*

LA'YSTALL. *s.* An heap of dung. *Spenser.*

LA'ZAR. *s.* [from Lazarus in the gospel.]

One deformed and nauseous with filthy and pestilential diseases. *Dryden.*

LA'ZAR HOUSE. } *s.* [lazaretto, Ital. from

LAZARE'TTO. } lazar.] A house for the reception of the diseased; an hospital. *Milton.*

- * LA'ZARLIKE. } *a.* Full of sores; leprous.
 * LA'ZARLY. } *Bp. Hall.*
 LA'ZARWORT. *A plant.*
 * To LAZE. *v. n.* To live idly; to be idle.
Middleton.
 * To LAZE. *v. a.* To waste in laziness; to
 stupify by sloth. *Whately.*
 LA'ZILY. *ad.* [from *lazy*.] Idly; sluggishly;
 heavily. *Locke.*
 LA'ZINESS. *s.* [from *lazy*.] Idleness; slug-
 gishness; tardiness. *Dryden.*
 LA'ZING. *a.* [from *lazy*.] Sluggish; idle.
South.
 LA'ZULI. *s.* A blue stone; ultramarine.
 LA'ZY. *a.* [*lijser*, Danish: *læssig*, Germ.]
 1. Idle; sluggish; unwilling to work.
Roscommon.
 2. Slow; tedious.
 LD. is a contraction of *lord*.
 LEA. *s.* [*ley*, Sax. a fallow.] Ground in-
 closed, not open. *Milton.*
 * LEACH. See LEECH.
 LEAD. *s.* [*læd*, Sax.] 1. *Lead* is the heaviest
 metal except gold; the softest of all the
 metals, and very ductile: it is very little
 subject to rust, and the least sonorous
 of all the metals except gold. *Lead* is
 found in various countries, but abounds
 in England, in several kinds of soils and
 stones. *Boyle.*
 2. [In the plural.] Flat roof to walk on,
 covered with lead. *Bacon.*
 To LEAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit
 with lead in any manner. *Bacon.*
 To LEAD. *v. a.* preter. *I led*. [*lædan*, Sax.
leiten, Germ.]
 1. To guide by the hand. *Luke.*
 2. To conduct to any place. *1 Sam.*
 3. To conduct as head or commander.
Spenser.
 4. To introduce by going first. *Fairfax.*
 5. To guide; to show the method of at-
 taining. *Watts.*
 6. To draw; to entice; to allure. *Clarend.*
 7. To induce; to prevail on by pleasing
 motives. *Swift.*
 8. To pass; to spend in any certain man-
 ner. *Atterbury.*
 To LEAD. *v. n.*
 1. To go first and show the way. *Genesis.*
 2. To conduct as a commander. *Temple.*
 3. To shew the way by going first. *Wott.*
 LEAD. *s.* [from the verb.] Guidance; first
 place: a low word.
 LEA'DEN. *a.* [leaden, Sax.]
 1. Made of lead. *Wilkins.*
 2. Heavy; unwilling; motionless. *Shaksp.*
 3. Heavy; dull. *Shakspeare.*
 * LE'ADENHEARTED. *a.* Having an un-
 feeling stupid heart. *Thomson.*
 * LE'ADENHEELED. *a.* Slow in progress.
Ford.
 * LE'ADENSTEPPING. *a.* Slowly moving.
Milton.
 LEA'DER. *s.* [from *lead*.]

1. One that leads, or conducts.
 2. Captain; commander. *Hayward.*
 3. One at the head of any party of faction.
Swift.
 LE'ADING. *part. a.* Principal. *Locke.*
 * LE'ADING. *s.* 1. Guidance; conduct by
 the hand. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Conduct of a commander. *Spenser.*
 LE'ADING-STRINGS. *s.* [*lead* and *string*.]
 Strings by which children, when they learn
 to walk, are held from falling. *Dryden.*
 LE'ADMAN. *s.* [*lead* and *man*.] One who
 begins or leads a dance. *Ben. Jonson.*
 LE'ADWORT. *s.* [*lead* and *wort*.] A plant.
Miller.
 * LE'ADY. *a.* Of the colour of lead. *Huloet.*
 LEAF. *s.* *leaves*, plur. [*ley*, Sax. *laub*, Germ.]
 1. The green deciduous parts of plants and
 flowers. *Boyle.*
 2. A part of a book containing two pages.
Spenser.
 3. One side of a double door. *1 Kings.*
 4. Any thing foliated, or thinly beaten.
Digby.
 To LEAF. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring
 leaves; to bear leaves. *Broome.*
 * LE'AFAGE. *s.* Store of leaves.
The Silk-Worms.
 * LE'AFED. *a.* Bearing or having leaves.
 LE'AFLESS. *a.* [from *leaf*.] Naked of leaves.
Government of the Tongue.
 LE'AFY. *a.* [from *leaf*.] Full of leaves.
Shakspeare.
 LEAGUE. *s.* [*ligue*, Fr. *ligo*, Lat.] A con-
 federacy; a combination. *Bacon.*
 To LEAGUE. *v. n.* To unite on certain
 terms; to confederate. *South.*
 LEAGUE. *s.* [*lieue*, Fr.] A measure of
 length, containing three miles. *Addison.*
 LE'AGUED. *a.* [from *league*.] Confede-
 rated. *Phillips.*
 LE'AGUER. *s.* [*beleggeren*, Dutch. *ager*,
 Germ.] Siege; investment of a town.
Shakspeare.
 LEAK. *s.* [*leke*, Dutch. *leck*, Germ.] A breach
 or hole which lets in water. *Wilkins.*
 * LEAK. *a.* [*leke*, Dutch. *hlece*, Sax.] Leaky.
Spenser.
 To LEAK. *v. n.*
 1. To let water in or out. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To drop through a breach. *Dryden.*
 * To LEAK. *v. a.* To let out. *Hooker.*
 LE'AKAGE. *s.* [from *leak*.] Allowance made
 for accidental loss in liquid measures.
 LE'AKY. *a.* [from *leak*.] 1. Battered or pier-
 ced, so as to let water in or out. *Dryden.*
 2. Loquacious; not close. *L'Estrange.*
 * LEAM. See LEME.
 * LE'AMER. *s.* A kind of dog; a lime-
 hound.
 To LEAN. *v. n.* preter. *leaned*, or *leant*.
 [*hlinan*, Sax. *lehnen*, Germ.] 1. To in-
 cline against; to rest against. *Peacham.*
 2. To propend; to tend toward. *Spenser.*
 3. To be in a bending posture. *Dryden.*

* **To LEAN**. *v. a.* 1. To incline; to cause to lean. *Shakspeare.*

2. [*leina*, Iceland.] To conceal. *Ray.*

LEAN. *a.* [*hlæne*, Sax.] 1. Not fat; meagre; wanting flesh; bareboned. *Milton.*

2. Not unctuous; thin; hungry. *Burnet.*

3. Low; poor; in opposition to great or rich. *Shakspeare.*

LEAN. *s.* That part of flesh which consists of the muscle without the fat. *Farquhar.*

LE'ANLY. *ad.* [from *lean*.] Meagerly; without plumpness.

LE'ANNESS. *s.* [from *lean*.]

1. Extenuation of body; want of flesh; meagerness. *Ben Jonson.*

2. Want of bulk; poverty. *Shakspeare.*

* **LE'ANY**. *a.* Alert; active. *Spenser.*

To LEAP. *v. n.* [*hleapan*, Sax. *loup*, Scottish.]

1. To jump; to move upwards or progressively without change of the feet. *Cowley.*

2. To rush with vehemence. *Sandys.*

3. To bound; to spring. *Luke.*

4. To fly; to start. *Shakspeare.*

To LEAP. *v. a.* 1. To pass over, or into, by leaping. *Dryden.*

2. To compress: as beasts. *Dryden.*

LEAP. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. Bound; jump; act of leaping.

2. Space passed by leaping. *L'Estrange.*

3. Sudden transition. *Hooker.*

4. An assault of an animal of prey. *L'Estrange.*

5. Embrace of animals. *Dryden.*

6. Hazard, or effect of leaping. *Dryden.*

* **LEAP**. *s.* [*læp*, Sax.]

1. A basket. *Wicliffe.*

2. A weel for fish. *Sherwood.*

* **LE'APER**. *s.* [*hleapepe*, Sax.] One who leaps or capers. Spoken of a horse, which passes over hedge and ditch by leaping.

LEAP-FROG. *s.* [*leap* and *frog*.] A play of children, in which they imitate the jump of frogs. *Shakspeare.*

* **LE'APINGLY**. *ad.* By leaps. *Huloet.*

LEAP-YEAR. *s.* *Leap-year* or *bissextile* is every fourth year, and so called from its *leaping* a day that year more than in a common year: so that the common year hath 365 days, but the *leap-year* 366; and then February hath 29 days, which in common years hath but 28. To find the *leap-year* you have this rule:

Divide by 4: what's left shall be
For *leap-year* 0; for past 1, 2, 3. *Harris.*

* **LEAR**. See **LERE**.

To LEARN. *v. a.* [*leornian*, Sax. *lernen*, Germ.] 1. To gain the knowledge or skill of. *Knolles.*

2. To teach. Obsolete. *Shakspeare.*

To LEARN. *v. n.* To take pattern: with of. *Bacon.*

LE'ARNED. *a.* [from *learn*.]

1. Versed in science and literature. *Swift.*

Johnson's Dictionary II.

2. Skilled; skilful; knowing: with *in*.

3. Skilled in scholastick knowledge. *Locke.*
LE'ARNEDLY. *ad.* [from *learned*.] With knowledge; with skill. *Hooker.*

LE'ARNER. *s.* [from *learn*.] One who is yet in his rudiments. *Graunt.*

LE'ARNING. *s.* [from *learn*.] 1. Literature; skill in languages or sciences; generally scholastick knowledge. *Prior.*

2. Skill in any thing good or bad. *Hooker.*

* **LE'ASABLE**. *a.* Capable of being let by lease. *Sherwood.*

LEASE. *s.* [*laisser*, Fr.] 1. A contract by which, in consideration of some payment, a temporary possession is granted of houses or lands. *Denham.*

2. Any tenure. *Milton.*

To LEASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To let by lease. *Ayliffe.*

To LEASE. *v. n.* [*tesen*, Germ.] To glean; to gather what the harvest-men leave. *Dryden.*

LE'ASER. *s.* [from *lease*.] Gleaner. *Swift.*

* **LE'ASEHOLD**. *a.* Holden by lease; as a *leasehold* tenement.

LEASH. *s.* [*laisse*, Fr. *laccio*, Ital.]

1. A leather thong, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a courser holds his greyhound. *Shakspeare.*

2. A tierce, three; as a *brace* is two. *Hudibras.*

3. A band wherewith to tie any thing in general. *Dennis.*

To LEASH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind; to hold in a string. *Shakspeare.*

LE'ASING. *s.* [*leage*, Sax.] Lies; falsehood. *Hubberd's Tale.*

* **LE'ASOW**. *s.* [*leype*, *læppe*, Sax.] A pasture. *Wicliffe.*

LEAST. *a.* the superlative of *little*. [*læyt*, Sax.] Little beyond others; smallest. *Locke.*

LEAST. *ad.* In the lowest degree. *Pope.*

At LEAST. } 1. To say no more;

At LE'ASTWISE. } at the lowest degree. *Watts.*

2. It has a sense implying doubts to say no more; not to say all that might be said. *Milton.*

LE'ASY. *a.* Flimsy; of weak texture. Not in use. *Ascham.*

* **LEAT**. *s.* [*læx*, Sax.] A trench to convey water from or to a mill. *Jac. I. Stat. 7. cap. 19.*

LE'ATHER. *s.* [*leðer*, Sax. *leder*, Germ.]

1. Dressed hides of animals. *Shakspeare.*

2. Skin: ironically. *Swift.*

* **To LE'ATHER**. *v. a.* To beat, to lash as with a thong of leather. A low word.

* **To LE'ATHER** or **LE'THER**. *v. n.* [*hleodþian*, Sax.] To proceed with noise and violence; to push forward eagerly. A low expression.

LE'ATHERCOAT. *s.* [*leather* and *coat*.] An apple with a tough rind. *Shakspeare.*

LE'ATHERDRESSER. *s.* [*leather* and *dresser*.]

- He who prepares leather. *Pope.*
 * LE'ATHER-JACKET. *s.* A fish of the pacifick Ocean. *Cook.*
 LE'ATHER-MOUTHED. *a.* [*leather* and *mouth.*] By a *leather-mouthed* fish, I mean such as have their teeth in their throat. *Walton.*
 LE'ATHERN. *a.* Made of leather. *Shaksp.*
 LE'ATHERSELLER. *s.* [*leather* and *seller.*] He who deals in leather and vends it.
 LE'ATHERY. *a.* [*from leather.*] Resembling leather. *Phillips.*
 * LE'ATHERWINGED. *a.* Having wings like leather. *Spenser.*
 LEAVE. *s.* [*leaye, Sax.*] 1. Grant of liberty; permission; allowance. *Pope.*
 2. Farewell; adieu; permission to part. *Shakspeare.*
 To LEAVE. *v. a.* pret. *I left; I have left.*
 1. To quit; to forsake. *Ben Jonson.*
 2. To desert; to abandon. *Ecclus.*
 3. To have remaining at death. *Ecclus.*
 4. Not to deprive of. *Taylor.*
 5. To suffer to remain. *Bacon.*
 6. Not to carry away. *Knolles.*
 7. To fix as a token of remembrance. *Locke.*
 8. To bequeath; to give as inheritance. *Dryden.*
 9. To give up; to resign. *Leviticus.*
 10. To permit without interposition. *Locke.*
 11. To cease to do; to desist from. 1 *Sam.*
 12. To LEAVE off. To desist from; to forbear. *Addison.*
 13. To LEAVE off. To forsake. *Arbuthnot.*
 14. To LEAVE out. To omit; to neglect. *Ben Jonson.*
 To LEAVE. *v. n.*
 1. To cease; to desist. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To LEAVE off. To desist. *Roscommon.*
 3. To LEAVE off. To stop. *Daniel.*
 To LEAVE. *v. a.* [*lever, Fr.*] To levy; to raise. Scarcely used. *Spenser.*
 LE'AVED. *a.* [*from leaves, of leaf.*]
 1. Furnished with foliage.
 2. Made with leaves or folds. *Isaiah.*
 * LE'AVELESS. *a.* Having no leaves. *Carew.*
 LE'AVEN. *s.* [*levain, Fr.*]
 1. Ferment mixed with any body to make it light. *Floyer.*
 2. Any mixture which makes a general change in the mass: commonly used in an ill sense. *King Charles.*
 To LE'AVEN. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]
 1. To ferment by something mixed. *Shaksp.*
 2. To taint; to imbue; to infect. *Prior.*
 * LE'AVENING. *s.* Ferment mixed with any substance to make it light.
 * LE'AVENOUS. *a.* Containing leaven; tainted. *Milton.*
 LE'AVER. *s.* [*from leave.*] One who deserts or forsakes. *Shakspeare.*
 LEAVES. *s.* The plural of *leaf.* *Bacon.*
 * LE'AVINESS. *s.* State of being full of leaves. *Sherwood.*

- LE'AVINGS. *s. pl.* [*from leave.*] Remnant; relicks; offal: it has no singular. *Addison.*
 LE'AVY. *a.* [*from leaf.*] Full of leaves; covered with leaves. *Sidney.*
 To LECH. *v. a.* [*lécher, Fr.*] To lick over. *Shakspeare.*
 LE'CHER. *s.* A whoremaster. *Pope.*
 To LE'CHER. *v. n.* [*from the noun.*] To whore. *Shakspeare.*
 LE'CHEROUS. *a.* [*from lecher.*] Lewd; lustful. *Derham.*
 LE'CHEROUSLY. *ad.* [*from lecherous.*] Lewdly; lustfully.
 LE'CHEROUSNESS. *s.* [*from lecherous.*] Lewdness.
 LE'CHERY. *s.* [*from lecher.*] Lewdness; lust. *Ascham.*
 LE'CTION. *s.* [*lectio, Lat.*] A reading; a variety in copies. *Watts.*
 * LE'CTIONARY. *s.* [*lectionarium, low Lat.*] A book containing parts of Scripture, which were read in churches. *Warton.*
 LE'CTURE. *s.* [*lecture, Fr.*] 1. A discourse pronounced upon any subject. *Taylor.*
 2. The act or practice of reading; perusal. *Brown.*
 3. A magisterial reprimand.
 To LE'CTURE. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]
 1. To instruct formally.
 2. To instruct insolently and dogmatically.
 LE'CTURER. *s.* [*from lecture.*] An instructor; a teacher by way of lecture, a preacher in a church hired by the Parish to assist the rector. *Clarendon.*
 LE'CTURESHIP. *s.* [*from lecture.*] The office of a lecturer. *Swift.*
 * LE'CTURN. *s.* [*lectrin, old Fr. lutrin, Fr.*] A reading desk. *Chaucer.*
 LED. *part. pret. of lead.* *Ezekiel.*
 * LE'DDEN. *s.* [*lyden, Sax.*]
 1. Language. *Chaucer.*
 2. True meaning. *Spenser.*
 * LE'DCAPTAIN. *s.* [*led and captain.*] An humble attendant; a favourite that follows as led by a string. *Swift.*
 LEDGE. *s.* [*leggen, Dutch.*]
 1. A row; layer; stratum. *Wotton.*
 2. A ridge rising above the rest. *Gulliver's Travels.*
 3. Any prominence or rising part. *Dryd.*
 LE'DHORSE. *s.* [*led and horse.*] A sumpter horse.
 * LE'DGER. *s.* An account-book. See *LEGER.*
 LEE. *s.* [*lie, Fr.*] 1. Dregs; sediment; refuse: commonly *lees.* *Prior.*
 2. [Sea term.] It is generally that side which is opposite to the wind, as the *lee* shore is that the wind blows on. To be under the *lee* of the shore, is to be close under the weather shore. A *leeward* ship is one that is not fast by a wind, to make her way so good as she might. *Dict.*
 * To LEE. *v. n.* [*leogan, Sax. lügen, Germ.*] To utter a falsehood; to lie. *Chaucer.*

LEECH. *s.* [læc, Sax.] 1. A physician; a professor of the art of healing: whence we still use *cowleech*. *Spenser.*

2. A kind of small water serpent, which fastens on animals, and sucks the blood: a water blood-sucker. *Roscommon.*

To LEECH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat with medicaments.

LE'EHCRAFT. *s.* [leech and craft.] The art of healing. *Davies.*

*LE'ECHWAY. *s.* [leik, Goth.] The way of all flesh.

LEEF. *a.* [lieve, Dutch. lieb, Germ.] Kind; fond. *Spenser.*

LEEK. *s.* [leac, Sax. lauch, Germ.] A plant.

LEER. *s.* [hleape, Sax.]

1. An oblique view. *Milton.*

2. A laboured cast of countenance. *Swift.*

*LEER. *a.* [gelæp, Sax. leer, Germ.] Empty; spoken of the stomach; frivolous; foolish; without understanding. *Ben Jonson.*

To LEER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To look obliquely; to look archly. *Swift.*

2. To look with a forced countenance. *Dryden.*

*To LEER. *v. a.* To draw on with smiles; to beguile with leering. *Dryden.*

*LE'ERINGLY. *ad.* With a kind of arch smile or sneer. *Bp. Nicholson.*

LEES. *s.* [lie, Fr.] Dregs; sediment: it has seldom a singular. *Ben Jonson.*

To LEESE. *v. a.* [lesen, Dutch.] To lose. An old word. *Tusser. Donne.*

LEET. *s.* A law day. The word seemeth to have grown from the Saxon leðe, which was a court of jurisdiction above the wapentake or hundred, comprehending three or four of them. [lit de justice, Fr.] *Cowell.*

*LEET-ALE. *s.* A feast or merry making at the time of the leet. *Warton.*

LE'EWARD. *a.* [lee and pearð, Sax.] Toward the wind. See LEE. *Arbuthnot.*

*LEFE. See LEEF and LEVER.

LEFT. participle preter. of leave. *Shaksp.*

LEFT. *a.* [lufte, Dutch; lævus, Lat.] Sinistrous; not right. *Dryden.*

LEFT-HANDED. *a.* [left and hand.] Using the left-hand rather than the right. *Brown.*

LEFT-HANDEDNESS. *s.* [from left-handed.] Habitual use of the left-hand. *Donne.*

*LEFT-HA'NDINESS. *s.* Awkwardness. *Chesterfield.*

LEG. *s.* [leg, Danish.]

1. The limb by which we walk; particularly that part between the knee and the foot. *Addison.*

2. An act of obeisance. *Hudibras.*

3. To stand on his own legs; to support himself. *Collier.*

4. That by which any thing is supported on the ground: as, the leg of a table.

LE'GACY. *s.* [legatum, Lat.] Legacy is a particular thing given by last will and testament. *Cowell.*

*LE'GACY-HUNTER. *s.* A person who by

flattery or presents endeavours to obtain the good opinion of others, in order to be remembered in their wills by a legacy. *Warton.*

LE'GAL. *a.* [légal, Fr.] 1. Done or conceived according to law. *Hale.*

2. Lawful; not contrary to law. *Milton.*

LEGA'LITY. *s.* [légalité, Fr.] Lawfulness.

To LE'GALIZE. *v. a.* [légaliser, Fr. from légal.] To authorize; to make lawful. *South.*

LE'GALLY. *ad.* [from legal.] Lawfully; according to law. *Taylor.*

LE'GATARY. *s.* [légataire, Fr.] One who has a legacy left. *Ayliffe.*

LE'GATE. *s.* [legatus, Lat.]

1. A deputy; an ambassador. *Dryden.*

2. A kind of spiritual ambassador from the pope. *Atterbury.*

LEGATE'E. *s.* [from legatum, Lat.] One who has a legacy left him. *Swift.*

LE'GATINE. *a.* [from legate.]

1. Made by a legate. *Ayliffe.*

2. Belonging to a legate of the Roman see. *Shakspeare.*

*LE'GATESHIP. *s.* Office of a legate. *Notstock.*

LEGA'TION. *s.* [legatio, Lat.] Deputation; commission; embassy. *Wotton.*

LEGA'TOR. *s.* [from lego, Lat.] One who makes a will, and leaves legacies. *Dryden.*

*To LECE. *v. a.* 1. [allego, Lat.] To allege; to assert. *Chaucer.*

2. [alléger, Fr.] To lighten; to ease. *Chaucer.*

LE'GEND. *s.* [legenda, Lat.]

1. A chronicle or register of the lives of saints. *Hooker.*

2. Any memorial or relation. *Fairfax.*

3. An incredible unauthentick narrative. *Blackmore.*

4. Any inscription; particularly on medals or coins. *Addison.*

*To LE'GEND. *v. a.* To detail as in a legend. *Bp. Hall.*

*LE'GENDARY. *a.* Fabulous; romantick; partaking of the nature of a legend. *Bp. Lloyd.*

*LE'GENDARY. *s.* A book of old histories; a relater of legends. *Sheldon.*

LE'GER. *s.* [from legger, Dutch.] Any thing that lies in a place: as, a leger-ambassador, a resident; a leger-book, a book that lies in the compting-house. *Shakspeare.*

*LE'GERBOOK. *s.* A book that lies ready for entering articles of account or other memoranda in. *Blackstone.*

LE'GERDEMAIN. *s.* [légèreté de main, Fr.] Slight of hand; juggle; power of deceiving the eye by nimble motion; trick. *South.*

LEGE'RITY. *s.* [légèreté, Fr.] Lightness; nimbleness. *Shakspeare.*

*To LECCE. *v. a.* [leczan, Sax. legen, Germ.] To lay. *Wicliffe.*

LE'GGED. *a.* [from leg.] Having legs.

*LEGIBI'LITY. *s.* Capability of being read.

LE'GIBLE. *a.* [*legibilis*, Lat.]

1. Such as may be read. *Swift.*
2. Apparent; discoverable. *Collier.*

* LE'GIBLENESS. *s.* State or quality of being legible. *Ash.*

LE'GIBLY. *ad.* [from *legible*.] In such a manner as may be read.

LE'GION. *s.* [*legio*, Lat.]

1. A body of Roman soldiers, consisting of about five thousand. *Addison.*
2. A military force. *Phillips.*
3. Any great number. *Shakspeare.*

LE'GIONARY. *a.* [from *legion*.]

1. Relating to a legion.
2. Containing a legion.
3. Containing a great indefinite number. *Brown.*

* LE'GIONARY. *s.* One of a legion. *Milton.*

* To LE'GISLATE. *v. n.* To make laws for any community. *Bp. Watson.*

LEGISLA'TION. *s.* [from *legislator*, Lat.] The act of giving laws. *Littleton.*

LEGISLA'TIVE. *a.* [from *legislator*.] Giving laws; law-giving. *Denham.*

LEGISLA'TOR. *s.* [*legislator*, Lat.] A lawgiver; one who makes laws for any community. *Pope.*

* LEGISLA'TORSHIP. *s.* Power of making laws. *Halifax.*

LEGISLA'TURE. *s.* [from *legislator*, Lat.] The power that makes laws. *Swift.*

* LE'GIST. *s.* One skilled in law. *Marston.*

LEGI'TIMACY. *s.* [from *legitimate*.]

1. Lawfulness of birth. *Ayliffe.*
2. Genuineness; not spuriousness. *Woodward.*

LEGI'TIMATE. *a.* [from *legitimus*, Lat.] Born in marriage; lawfully begotten. *Tayl.*

To LEGI'TIMATE. *v. a.* [*légitimer*, Fr.]

1. To procure to any the rights of legitimate birth. *Ayliffe.*
2. To make lawful. *Decay of Piety.*

LEGI'TIMATELY. *ad.* [from *legitimate*.] Lawfully; genuinely. *Dryden.*

* LEGI'TIMATENESS. *s.* Legality; lawfulness. *Barrow.*

LEGITIMA'TION. *s.* [*légitimation*, Fr.]

1. Lawful birth. *Locke.*
2. The act of investing with the privileges of lawful birth.

LE'GUME. } *s.* [*legumen*, Lat. *légume*,
LE'GUMEN. } Fr.] Seeds not reaped, but gathered by the hand, as, beans: in general, all larger seeds; pulse. *Boyle.*

LEGU'MINOUS. *a.* [*légumineux*, Fr. from *legumen*] Belonging to pulse; consisting of pulse. *Arbuthnot.*

* LE'IGER. } See *LEGER* and *LEGER-*

* LE'IGERBOOK. } *BOOK.*

LE'ISURABLE. *a.* [from *leisure*.]

1. Done at leisure; not hurried.
2. Enjoying leisure. *Brown.*

LE'ISURABLY. *ad.* [from *leisurable*.] At leisure; without tumult or hurry. *Hooker.*

LE'ISURE. *s.* [*loisir*, Fr.]

1. Freedom from business or hurry; vacancy of mind. *Temple.*

2. Convenience of time. *Shakspeare.*

* LE'ISURE. *a.* Convenient; free from business or hurry. *Beattie.*

LE'ISURELY. *a.* [from *leisure*.] Not hasty; deliberate. *Addison.*

LE'ISURELY. *ad.* [from *leisure*.] Not in a hurry; slowly; deliberately. *Addison.*

LE'MAN. *s.* [*l'aimant*, Fr.] A sweetheart; a gallant. *Hanmer.*

* LEME. *s.* [*leoma*, Sax.] A ray; a beam; a flash. *Chaucer.*

* To LEME. *v. n.* [*leoman*, Sax.] To shine; to blaze.

LE'MMA. *s.* [*λήμμα*.] A proposition previously assumed.

LE'MON. *s.* [*limon*, Fr.]

1. The fruit of the lemon tree. *Mortimer.*

2. The tree that bears lemons.

LEMONA'DE. *s.* [from *lemon*.] Liquor made of water, sugar, and the juice of lemons. *Arbuthnot.*

* LE'MURES. *s. pl.* [Lat.] Hobgoblins; evil spirits among the ancients. *Milton.*

To LEND. *v. a.* [*lænan*, Sax.] 1. To supply on condition of repayment. *Dryden.*

2. To suffer to be used on condition that it be restored. *Dryden.*

3. To afford; to grant in general. *Dryden.*

* LE'NDABLE. *a.* That may be lent. *Sherw.*

LE'NDER. *s.* [from *lend*.]

1. One who lends any thing.

2. One who makes a trade of putting money to interest. *Addison.*

* LE'NDING. *s.* What is lent on condition of repayment; what is supplied in general. *Shakspeare.*

* LENDS. *s. pl.* [*lendenn*, Sax. *enden*, Germ.] Loins. *Wicliffe.*

LENGTH. *s.* [from *leng*, Sax. *länge*, Germ.]

1. The extent of any thing material from end to end. *Bacon.*

2. Horizontal extension. *Dryden.*

3. A certain portion or space of time: in this sense it has a plural. *Dryden.*

4. Extent of duration or space. *Locke.*

5. Long duration or protraction. *Addison.*

6. Reach or expansion of any thing. *Watts.*

7. Full extent; uncontracted state. *Addis.*

8. Distance. *Clarendon.*

9. End; latter part of any assignable time. *Hooker.*

10. *At LENGTH.* At last; in conclusion. *Dryden.*

* To LENGTH. *v. a.* To extend; to make longer. *Sackville.*

To LE'NGTHEN. *v. a.* [from *length*.]

1. To draw out; to make longer; to elongate. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To protract; to continue. *Daniel.*

3. To protract pronunciation. *Dryden.*

4. To LENGTHEN out. To protract; to extend. *Dryden.*

To LE'NGTHEN. *v. a.* To grow longer;

to increase in length. *Prior.*
 *LE'NGTHENING. *s.* Continuation; pro-
 traction. *Dan. iv.*
 *LE'NGTHFUL. *a.* Of great measure in
 length. *Pope.*
 LE'NGTHWISE. *ad.* [*length* and *wise.*] Ac-
 cording to the length.
 LE'NIENT. *a.* [*leniens*, Lat.] 1. Assuasive;
 softening; mitigating: with *of.* *Milton.*
 2. Laxative; emollient. *Arbuthnot.*
 LE'NIENT. *s.* An emollient, or assuasive
 application. *Wiseman.*
 To LE'NIFY. *v. a.* [*lénifier*, Fr.] To as-
 suage; to mitigate. *Dryden.*
 *LE'NIMENT. *s.* [*lenimentum*, Lat.] An
 assuaging. *Cockeram.*
 LE'NITIVE. *a.* [*lénitif*, Fr. *lenio*, Lat.] As-
 suasive; emollient. *Arbuthnot.*
 LE'NITIVE. *s.*
 1. Any thing applied to ease pain.
 2. A palliative. *South.*
 LE'NITY. *s.* [*lenitas*, Lat.] Mildness; mercy;
 tenderness. *Daniel.*
 LENS. *s.* [*linse*, Germ.] A glass spherically
 convex on both sides, is usually called
 a *lens*; such as is a burning-glass, or
 spectacle-glass, or an object-glass of a
 telescope. *Newton.*
 LENT. *part. pass.* from *lend* *Pope.*
 LENT. *s.* [*lenzen*, the spring, Sax. *lenz*,
 Germ.] The quadragesimal fast; a time
 of abstinence. *Camden.*
 *LENT. *a.* [*lentus*, Lat.] Slow; mild.
Ben Jonson.
 LE'NTEN. *a.* [from *lent*.] Such as is used
 in lent; sparing. *Shakspeare.*
 LE'NTICULAR. *a.* [*lenticulaire*, Fr.] Doubly
 convex; of the form of a lens. *Ray.*
 LE'NTIFORM. *a.* [*lens* and *forma*, Lat.]
 Having the form of a lens.
 LE'NTIGINOUS. *a.* [from *lentigo*.] Scurfy;
 furfuraceous.
 LE'NTIGO. *s.* [Lat.] A freckly or scurfy
 eruption upon the skin. *Quincy.*
 LE'NTIL. *s.* [*lens*, Lat. *lentille*, Fr. *linse*,
 Germ.] A plant.
 LE'NTISCK. *s.* [*lentiscus*, Lat.] *Lentisk*
 wood is of a pale brown colour, almost
 whitish, resinous, of a fragrant smell and
 acrid taste; it is the wood of the tree
 which produces the mastich. *Hill.*
 LE'NTITUDE. *s.* [from *lentus*, Lat.] Slug-
 gishness; slowness. *Dict.*
 LE'NTER. *s.* A kind of hawk. *Walton.*
 LE'NTOR. *s.* [Lat. *lenteur*, Fr.]
 1. Tenacity; viscosity. *Bacon.*
 2. Slowness; delay. *Arbuthnot.*
 3. [In physick.] That sizzly, viscid part of
 the blood which obstructs the vessels
 in malignant fevers. *Quincy.*
 LE'NTOUS. *a.* [*lentus*, Lat.] Viscous; tena-
 cious; capable to be drawn out. *Brown.*
 *LE'NVOY. See ENVOY.
 *LE'O. *s.* [Lat.] The fifth sign of the
 zodiack. *Milton.*

LE'OD. *s.* The people; or, rather a nation,
 country, *etc.* *Gibson.*
 LE'OF. *s.* *Leof* denotes love; so *leofwin* is
 a winner of love. *Gibson.*
 LE'ONINE. *a.* [*leoninus*, Lat.] 1. Belonging
 to a lion; having the nature of a lion.
 2. Leonine verses are those of which the
 end rhymes to the middle, so named
 from *Leo* the inventor: as,
Gloria factorum temere conceditur
horum.
 LE'OPARD. *s.* [*leo* and *pardus*, Lat.] A
 spotted beast of prey. *Shakspeare.*
 *LEOPARD'S-BANE. An herb.
 LE'PER. *s.* [*lepra*, *leprosus*, Lat.] One in-
 fected with a leprosy. *Hakewill.*
 LE'PEROUS. *a.* [formed from *leprosus*.]
 Causing leprosy. *Shakspeare.*
 *LE'PID. *a.* [*lepidus*, Lat.] Pleasant;
 merry; lively; quick. *Barrow.*
 LE'PORINE. *a.* [*leporinus*, Lat.] Belonging
 to a hare; having the nature of a hare.
 LEPRO'SITY. *s.* [from *leprosus*.] Squamous
 disease. *Bacon.*
 LE'PROSY. *s.* [*lepra*, Lat. *lèpre*, Fr.] A
 loathsome distemper, which covers the
 body with a kind of white scales. *Wisem.*
 LE'PROUS. *a.* [*lepra*, Lat. *lèpreux*, Fr.]
 Infected with a leprosy. *Donne.*
 *LE'PROUSLY. *ad.* In an infectious degree.
Tourneur.
 *LE'PROUSNESS. *s.* State of being leprous.
Sherwood.
 LERE. *s.* [*læpe*, Sax. *lehre*, Germ.] A les-
 son; lore; doctrine. Obsolete. *Spenser.*
 *To LERE. *v. a.* [*læpan*, Sax. *lehren*, Germ.]
 1. To learn. *Chaucer.*
 2. To teach. *Fairfax.*
 *LERE. *a.* [*leer*, Germ.] Empty. See LEAR.
 LE'RRY. *s.* [from *lere*.] A rating; a lec-
 ture. A rustick word.
 LESS. A negative or privative termination.
 [*leay*, Sax. *löß*, Germ.] Joined to a sub-
 stantive it implies the absence or privation
 of a thing: as, *a witless man.*
 LESS. *a.* [*leay*, Sax.] The comparative of
little: opposed to greater. *Locke.*
 LESS. *s.* Not so much; opposed to more
 or to *as much.* *Exodus.*
 LESS. *ad.* In a smaller degree; in a lower
 degree. *Dryden.*
 *LESS. *conj.* [*ley*, Sax.] Unless. *B. Jonson.*
 *To LESS. *v. a.* To make less. *Gower.*
 LE'SSEE. *s.* The person to whom a lease is
 given.
 To LE'SSEN. *v. a.* [from *less*.]
 1. To diminish in bulk; to make less.
 2. To diminish in degree of any quality.
Denham.
 3. To degrade; to deprive of power or
 dignity. *Atterbury.*
 To LE'SSEN. *v. n.* To grow less; to shrink;
 to be diminished. *Temple.*
 LE'SSER. *a.* A corruption of *less*. *Pope.*
 LE'SSER. *ad.* [formed by corruption from

- less.*] *Shakspeare.*
LE'SSES. *s.* [*laissées*, Fr.] The dung of beasts left on the ground.
LE'SSON. *s.* [*leçon*, Fr.]
 1. Any thing read or repeated to a teacher, in order to improvement. *Denham.*
 2. Precept; notion inculcated by a teacher. *Spenser.*
 3. Portions of scripture read in divine service. *Hooker.*
 4. Tune pricked for an instrument.
 5. A rating lecture. *Sidney.*
To LE'SSON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To teach; to instruct. *Shakspeare.*
LE'SSOR. *s.* One who lets any thing to farm, or otherwise by lease. *Ayliffe.*
LEST. *conj.* [from the adjective *least*.] That not; *I hide it lest it may be lost*; that is, *I hide it that it may not be lost.* *Addison.*
LE'STERCOCK. *s.* They have a device of two sticks filled with corks, and crossed flatlong, out of whose midst there rises a thread, and at the same hangeth a sail; to this engine, termed a *lestercock*, they tie one end of their bolter, so as the wind coming from the shore filleth the sail, and the sail carries the bolter into the sea, which after some hours is drawn in again by a cord fastened at the nearer end. *Carew.*
To LET. *v. a.* [*læran*, Sax. *lassen*, Germ.]
 1. To allow; to suffer; to permit. *Bp. Sanderson.*
 2. A sign of the optative mood used before the first, and imperative before the third person. Before the first person singular it signifies resolution, fixed purpose, or ardent wish.
 3. Before the first person plural, *let* implies exhortation; *let us die bravely.* *Mark.*
 4. Before the third person, singular or plural, *let* implies permission or precept; *let him go free.* *Dryden.*
 5. Before a thing in the passive voice, *let* implies command; *let the doors be opened.* *Dryden.*
 6. *Let* has an infinitive mood after it without the participle *to.* *Dryden.*
 7. To leave. *L'Estrange.*
 8. To more than permit; to give. *Shaksp.*
 9. To put to hire; to grant to a tenant. *Cant.*
 10. To suffer any thing to take a course which requires no impulsive violence. *Joshua.*
 11. To permit to take any state or course. *Sidney.*
 12. *To LET blood*, is elliptical for *to let out blood.* To free it from confinement; to suffer it to stream out of the vein. *Shakspeare.*
 13. *To LET in or into.* To admit. *Knolles.*
 14. *To LET in.* To procure admission. *Locke.*
 15. *To LET off.* To discharge. *Swift.*
 16. *To LET out.* To lease out; to give to

- hire or farm.
 17. *To LET.* [*lætan*, Sax.] To hinder; to obstruct; to oppose. *Dryden.*
 18. *To LET*, when it signifies *to permit* or *leave*, has *let* in the preterite and part. passive; but when it signifies *to hinder*, it has *letted.* *Introduction to Grammar.*
To LET. *v. n.* To forbear; to withhold himself. *Bacon.*
LET. *s.* [from the verb.] Hinderance; obstacle; obstruction; impediment. *Hooker.*
LET, the termination of diminutive words, from *lyte*, Sax. *little*, *small*: as *hamlet*, *rivulet.*
 * **LE'THAL.** *a.* [*lethalis*, Lat.] Deadly; mortal. *W. Richardson.*
 * **LETHA'LITY.** *s.* Mortality. *Atkins.*
 * **LETHA'RGICAL.** *a.* Sleepy by disease; lethargick.
 * **LETHA'RGICALLY.** *ad.* In a morbid sleepiness. *Corke.*
 * **LETHA'RGICALNESS.** *s.* Morbid sleepiness.
LETHA'RGICK. *a.* [*léthargique*, Fr.] Sleepy by disease, beyond the natural power of sleep. *Hammond.*
LETHA'RGICKNESS. *s.* [from *lethargick*.] Sleepiness; drowsiness. *Herbert.*
LE'THARGIED. *a.* [from *lethargy*.] Laid asleep; entranced. *Shakspeare.*
LE'THARGY. *s.* [*ληθαργία*.] A morbid drowsiness; a sleep from which one cannot be kept awake. *Atterbury.*
LE'THE. *s.* [*λήθη*.] Oblivion; a draught of oblivion. *Shakspeare.*
 * **LE'THEAN.** *a.* Oblivious; causing oblivion. *Milton.*
 * **LE'THEED.** *a.* Oblivious; lethean. *Shak.*
 * **LETHI'FEROUS.** *a.* [*lethifer*, Lat.] Deadly; bringing death. *Dr. Robinson.*
LE'TTER. *s.* [from *let*.]
 1. One who lets or permits.
 2. One who hinders.
 3. One who gives vent to any thing: as a bloodletter.
LE'TTER. *s.* [*lettre*, Fr. *litera*, Lat.]
 1. One of the elements of syllables; a character in the alphabet. *Shaksp.*
 2. A written message; an epistle. *Abbot.*
 3. The literal or expressed meaning. *Tayl.*
 4. *Letters* without the singular: learning. *John.*
 5. Any thing to be read. *Addison.*
 6. Type with which books are printed. *Moxon.*
To LE'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stamp with letters. *Addison.*
 * **LE'TTER-CASE.** *s.* A case to put letters in.
LE'TTERED. *a.* [from *letter*.] Literate; educated to learning. *Collier.*
 * **LE'TTERFOUNDER.** *s.* One who casts types for printing.
 * **LE'TTERLESS.** *s.* Ignorant; illiterate. *Waterhouse.*
 * **LE'TTERPRESS.** *s.* Print; what is given in types from a written copy. *Goldsmith.*

- LE'TTUCE. *s.* [*lactuca*, Lat.] A plant.
- LE'VANT. *a.* [*levant*, Fr.] Eastern. *Milton.*
- LE'VANT. *s.* The east, particularly those coasts of the Mediterranean east of Italy.
- * LE'VANTINE. *a.* Belonging to the Levant, that part of the east so called. *Spenser.*
- LEV'A'TOR. *s.* [Lat.] A chirurgical instrument, whereby depressed parts of the skull are lifted up. *Wiseman.*
- LEUCOPHLE'GMACY. *s.* [from *leucophlegmatick*.] Paleness, with viscid juices and cold sweatings. *Arbuthnot.*
- LEUCOPHLEGMA'TICK. *a.* [λευκός and φλέγμα.] Having such a constitution of body where the blood is of a pale colour, viscid, and cold. *Quincy.*
- * LEVE. *a.* [leof, Sax: lieb, Germ.] Agreeable; pleasant; dear.
- To LEVE. *v. a.* [zelyran, and leyan, Sax.] The old form of the present word *believe*. *Gower.*
- LE'VEE. *s.* [*lever*, Fr.]
1. The time of rising.
 2. The concourse of those who crowd round a man of power in a morning. *Dryden.*
- LE'VEL. *a.* [læyel, Sax.]
1. Even; not having one part higher than another. *Bentley.*
 2. Even with any thing else; in the same line or plane with any thing. *Tillotson.*
- To LE'VEL. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To make even; to free from inequalities: as, he *levels* the walks.
 2. To reduce to the same height with something else. *Dryden.*
 3. To lay flat.
 4. To bring to equality of condition.
 5. To point in taking aim; to aim. *Dryd.*
 6. To direct to any end; to suit. *Swift.*
- To LE'VEL. *v. n.*
1. To aim at; to bring the gun or arrow to the same line with the mark. *Hooker.*
 2. To conjecture; to attempt to guess. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To be in the same direction with a mark. *Hudibras.*
 4. To make attempts; to aim. *Shaksp.*
 5. To efface distinction or superiority: as, infamy is always trying to *level*.
- LE'VEL. *s.* [from the adjective.]
1. A plane; a surface without protuberances or inequalities. *Sandys.*
 2. Rate; standard. *Sidney.*
 3. A state of equality. *Atterbury.*
 4. An instrument whereby masons adjust their work. *Moxon.*
 5. Rule: borrowed from the mechanick level. *Prior.*
 6. The line of direction in which any mis-sive weapon is aimed. *Waller.*
 7. The line in which the sight passes. *Pope.*
- LE'VELLER. *s.* [from *level*.]
1. One who makes any thing even.
 2. One who destroys superiority; one who endeavours to bring all to the same state. *Collier.*

- LE'VELNESS. *s.* [from *level*.]
1. Evenness; equality of surface.
 2. Equality with something else. *Peacham.*
- LE'VEN. *s.* [*levain*, Fr.]
1. Ferment; that which being mixed in bread makes it rise and ferment.
 2. Any thing capable of changing the nature of a greater mass. *Wiseman.*
- LE'VER. *s.* [*levier*, Fr.] The second mechanical power, used to elevate or raise great weight. *Harris.*
- * LE'VER. *a.* [lieber, Germ.] The comparative degree of *leve*, *leef*, or *lief*. More agreeable; more pleasing. *Gower.*
- * LE'VER. *ad.* Rather: as we now say, I had *rather*. *Chaucer.*
- LE'VERET. *s.* [*lièvre*, Fr.] A young hare. *Waller.*
- LEVE'T. *s.* [from *lever*, Fr.] A blast on the trumpet. *Hudibras.*
- LE'VEROOK. *s.* [layepe, Sax.] This word is retained in Scotland, and denotes the lark. *Walton.*
- LE'VIABLE. *a.* [from *levy*.] That may be levied. *Bacon.*
- LE'VLATHAN. *s.* [לִיָּתָן] A water animal mentioned in the book of *Job*. By some imagined the crocodile, but in poetry generally taken for the whale. *Thomson.*
- To LE'VIGATE. *v. a.* [lævigo, Lat.]
1. To rub or grind.
 2. To mix till the liquor becomes smooth and uniform. *Arbuthnot.*
- * LE'VIGATE. *part. a.* Figuratively, made smooth; lightened. *Elyot.*
- LEVIGA'TION. *s.* [from *levigate*.] *Levigation* is the reducing of hard bodies into a subtile powder, by grinding upon marble with a muller. *Quincy.*
- * LE'VIN. *s.* [hlýtan, Sax.] Lightning. *Chaucer.*
- * LEVITA'TION. *s.* [from *levitas*, Lat.] Act or quality of rendering light or buoyant. *Paley.*
- LE'VITE. *s.* [*levita*, Lat.]
1. One of the tribe of Levi; one born to the office of priesthood among the Jews.
 2. A priest: used in contempt.
- LE'VITICAL. *a.* [from *levite*.] Belonging to the Levites. *Ayliffe.*
- * LEVI'TICALLY. *ad.* After the manner of the levites. *Franklyn.*
- LE'VITY. *s.* [*levitas*, Lat.]
1. Lightness; not heaviness. *Bentley.*
 2. Inconstancy; changeableness. *Hooker.*
 3. Unsteadiness; laxity of mind. *Milton.*
 4. Idle pleasure; vanity. *Calamy.*
 5. Trifling gaiety; want of seriousness. *Clarendon.*
- To LE'VY. *v. a.* [*lever*, Fr.]
1. To raise; to bring together men. *Davies.*
 2. To raise money. *Clarendon.*
 3. To make war: an improper sense. *Milt.*
- LE'VY. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of raising money or men. *Addison.*

2. War raised. *Shakspeare.*
 * LEW. *a.* [lau, Germ.] 1. Not very warm; tepid; lukewarm. *Wicliffe.*
 2. Pale; wan; of a decayed hue. *Cotgrave.*
 LEWD. *a.* [læwede, Sax.]
 1. Lay; not clerical. Obsolete. *Davies.*
 2. Wicked; bad; naughty. *Whitgifte.*
 3. Lustful; libidinous. *Shakspeare.*
 LE'WDLY. *ad.* [from *lewd.*]
 1. Wickedly; naughtily. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Libidiously; lustfully. *Dryden.*
 LE'WDNESS. *s.* [from *lewd.*] Lustful licentiousness. *Dryden.*
 LE'WDSTER. *s.* [from *lewd.*] A lecher; one given to criminal pleasures. *Shaksp.*
 LEWIS D'OR. *s.* [Louisd'or, Fr.] A golden French coin. *Dict.*
 LEXICO'GRAPHER. *s.* [λεξικόν and γράφω.] A writer of dictionaries; a harmless drudge, that busies himself in tracing the original and detailing the signification of words. *Watts.*
 LEXICO'GRAPHY. *s.* [λεξικόν and γράφω.] The art or practice of writing dictionaries.
 LE'XICON. *s.* [λεξικόν.] A dictionary. *Milt.*
 LEY. *s.* *Ley, lee, lay,* are all from the Saxon leag, a field. *Gibson.*
 * LIABI'LITY. *s.* The state of being liable.
 LI'ABLE. *a.* [from *to lie.*] Obnoxious; not exempt; subject. *Milton.*
 * LI'ABLENESS. *s.* State of being liable to; obnoxiousness; propensity; subjection. *W. Mountague.*
 LI'AR. *s.* [from *lie.*] One who tells falsehood; one who wants veracity. *Shaksp.*
 LI'ARD. *a.* 1. Mingled; roan. *Markham.*
 2. In Scotland, gray-haired.
 * To LIB. *v. a.* [lubben, Dutch.] To castrate. *Chapman.*
 LIBA'TION. *s.* [libatio, Lat.]
 1. The act of pouring wine on the ground in honour of some deity. *Bacon.*
 2. The wine so poured. *Stillingfleet.*
 LI'BBARD. *s.* [leopardus, Lat.] A leopard. *Brerewood.*
 * LI'BBARDS-BANE. *s.* A poisonous plant. *Ben Jonson.*
 LI'BEL. *s.* [libellus, Lat.]
 1. A satire; defamatory writing; a lampoon. *Decay of Piety.*
 2. [In the civil law.] A declaration or charge in writing against a person in court.
 To LI'BEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To spread defamation, generally written or printed. *Donne.*
 To LI'BEL. *v. a.* To satirise; to lampoon. *Dryden.*
 LI'BELLER. *s.* [from *libel.*] A defamer by writing; a lampooner. *Dryden.*
 * LI'BELLING. *s.* Act of defaming or abusing. *Glanville.*
 LI'ELLOUS. *a.* [from *libel.*] Defamatory. *Wotton.*
 LI'BERAL. *a.* [liberalis, Lat.]

1. Not mean; not low in birth or mind.
 2. Becoming a gentleman.
 3. Munificent; generous; bountiful. *Milt.*
 It has of before the thing, and to be before the person.
 LIBERA'LITY. *s.* [liberalitas, Lat. libéralité, Fr.] Munificence; bounty; generosity. *Shakspeare.*
 * To LI'BERALIZE. *v. a.* To make liberal, generous, gentlemanly, open. *Burke.*
 LI'BERALLY. *ad.* [from *liberal.*] Bounteously; bountifully; largely. *James.*
 * To LI'BERATE. *v. a.* [libero, Lat.] To free; to set free. *Johnson.*
 * LIBERA'TION. *s.* The act of setting free; deliverance. *Pownall.*
 * LI'BERATOR. *s.* A deliverer. *Hewyt.*
 * LI'BERTINAGE. *s.* [Fr.] Sensuality; dissoluteness; licentiousness of opinion. *Cotgrave. Warburton.*
 LI'BERTINE. *s.* [libertin, Fr.]
 1. One unconfined; one at liberty. *Shaksp.*
 2. One who lives without restraint or law. *Rowe.*
 3. One who pays no regard to the precepts of religion. *Collier.*
 4. [In law.] A freedman, or rather, the son of a freed man. [libertinus, Lat.] *Ayliffe.*
 LI'BERTINE. *a.* [libertin, Fr.] Licentious; irreligious. *Swift.*
 LI'BERTINISM. *s.* [from *libertine.*] Irreligion; licentiousness of opinions and practice. *Atterbury.*
 LI'BERTY. *s.* [liberté, Fr. libertas, Lat.]
 1. Freedom as opposed to slavery. *Addis.*
 2. Freedom as opposed to necessity. *Locke.*
 3. Privilege; exemption; immunity. *Dav.*
 4. Relaxation of restraint; laxity.
 5. Leave; permission. *Locke.*
 * LIBI'DINIST. *s.* [from *libido*, Lat.] One devoted to lewdness or lust. *Junius.*
 LIBI'DINOUS. *a.* [libidinosus, Lat.] Lewd; lustful.
 LIBI'DINOUSLY. *ad.* [from *libidinous.*] Lewdly; lustfully.
 * LIBI'DINOUSNESS. *s.* Lewdness, lustfulness.
 * LI'BRA. *s.* [Lat.] The seventh sign in the zodiack; the balance. *Milton.*
 LI'BRAL. *a.* [libralis, Lat.] Of a pound weight. *Dict.*
 LIBRA'RIAN. *s.* [librarius, Lat.] One who has the care of a library. *Broome.*
 * LIBRA'RIANSHIP. *s.* The office of a librarian.
 LI'BRARY. *s.* [librairie, Fr.] A large collection of books. *Dryden.*
 To LI'BRATE. *v. a.* [libro, Lat.] To poise; to balance; to hold in equipoise.
 LIBRA'TION. *s.* [libratio, Lat.]
 1. The state of being balanced. *Thomson.*
 2. [In astronomy.] Libration is the balancing motion or trepidation in the firmament, whereby the declination of the sun, and the latitude of the stars,

change from time to time. *Grew.*
 LI'BRATORY. *a.* [from *libro*, Lat.] Balancing; playing like a balance.
 LICE, the plural of *louse*. *Dryden.*
 LI'CEBANE. *s.* [*lice* and *bane*.] A plant.
 * LI'CENSABLE. *a.* That may be permitted by a legal grant; dismissable. *Cotgrave.*
 LI'CENSE. *s.* [*licentia*, Lat. *licence*, Fr.]
 1. Exorbitant liberty, contempt of legal and necessary restraint. *Sidney.*
 2. A grant of permission. *Addison.*
 3. Liberty; permission. *Acts.*
 To LI'CENSE. *v. a.* [*licencier*, Fr.]
 1. To set at liberty. *Wotton.*
 2. To permit by a legal grant. *Pope.*
 3. To dismiss; to send away. Not used. *Wotton.*
 LI'CENSER. *s.* [from *license*.] A granter of permission.
 LICE'NTIATE. *s.* [*licentiatus*, low Lat.]
 1. A man who uses license. Disused. *Camden.*
 2. A degree in Spanish universities. *Ayliffe.*
 To LICE'NTIATE. *v. a.* [*licencier*, Fr.] To permit; to encourage by license. *L'Estr.*
 LICE'NTIOUS. *a.* [*licentiosus*, Lat.]
 1. Unrestrained by law or morality. *Shak.*
 2. Presumptuous; unconfined. *Roscommon.*
 LICE'NTIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *licentious*.] With too much liberty.
 LICE'NTIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *licentious*.] Boundless liberty; contempt of just restraint. *Swift.*
 LICH. *s.* [*lice*, Sax. *ſetche*, Germ.] A dead carcase; whence *lichwake*, the time or act of watching by the dead; *lichgate*, the gate through which the dead are carried to the grave. *Lichfield*, the field of the dead, a city in Staffordshire, so named from martyred Christians: the birth-place of *S. Johnson*.
 * LICH. *a.* [*lic*, Sax.] Like; resembling; equal. *Gower.*
 * LI'CHEN. *s.* [Fr.] Liverwort. *Miller.*
 LI'CHOWL. *s.* [*lich* and *owl*.] A sort of owl, supposed to foretel death.
 * LI'CIT. *a.* [*licitus*, Lat.] Lawful.
 * LI'CITLY. *ad.* Lawfully. *Throckmorton.*
 * LI'CITNESS. *s.* Lawfulness.
 To LICK. *v. a.* [*liccan*, Sax. *leffen*, Germ.]
 1. To pass over with the tongue. *Addison.*
 2. To lap; to take in by the tongue. *Shak.*
 3. To LICK up. To devour. *Pope.*
 * To LICK. *v. a.* [*laegga*, Su. Goth.] To beat.
 LICK. *s.* [from the verb.] A blow; rough usage: a low word. *Dryden.*
 * LICK. *s.* A wash; what is smeared over. *Transl. of Boccacini.*
 * LI'CKER. *s.* One who licks or laps up.
 LI'CKERISH. } *a.* [*licca*, a glutton, Sax.
 LI'CKEROUS. } *lecker*, Germ.]
 1. Nice in the choice of food; squeamish. *L'Estrange.*
 2. Eager; greedy. *Sidney.*

3. Nice; delicate; tempting the appetite. *Milton.*
 LI'CKERISHNESS. *s.* [from *lickerish*.] Niceness of palate.
 * LI'CKEROUSNESS. *s.* Niceness of palate; daintiness of taste. *Woolton.*
 LI'CORICE. *s.* [*liquiritia*, Lat.] A root of sweet taste.
 * LI'COROUSLY. *ad.* Daintily; deliciously. *Chaucer.*
 * LI'COROUSNESS. *s.* Niceness of palate.
 LI'CTOR. *s.* [Lat.] A beadle, that attended the consuls of Rome.
 LID. *s.* [*hlid*, Sax. *ſied*, Germ.]
 1. A cover; any thing that shuts down over a vessel. *Addison.*
 2. The membrane that, when we sleep or wink, is drawn over the eye. *Prior.*
 LIE. *s.* [*lie*, Fr.] Any thing impregnated with some other body: as, soap or salt. *Peacham.*
 LIE. *s.* [*lige*, *ſiige*, Germ.]
 1. A criminal falsehood. *Watts.*
 2. A charge of falsehood: to give the lie. *Locke.*
 3. A fiction: ludicrously. *Dryden.*
 To LIE. *v. n.* [*leogan*, Sax. *lügen*, Germ.] To utter criminal falsehood. *Shakspeare.*
 To LIE. *v. n.* pret. *I lay*; *I have lain* or *lien*. [*liegan*, Sax. *liegen*, Germ.]
 1. To rest horizontally, or with very great inclination against something else.
 2. To rest; to lean upon. *Epitaph on Vanbrugh.*
 3. To be repositd in the grave. *Genesis.*
 4. To be in a state of decumbiture. *Mark.*
 5. To pass the time of sleep. *Dryden.*
 6. To be laid up or repositd. *Boyle.*
 7. To remain fixed. *Temple.*
 8. To reside. *Genesis.*
 9. To be placed or situated. *Collier.*
 10. To press upon afflictively. *Creech.*
 11. To be troublesome or tedious. *Addison.*
 12. To be judicially fixed. *Shakspeare.*
 13. To be in any particular state. *Watts.*
 14. To be in a state of concealment. *Locke.*
 15. To be in prison. *Shakspeare.*
 16. To be in a bad state. *L'Estrange.*
 17. To be in a helpless or exposed state. *Tillotson.*
 18. To consist. *Shakspeare.*
 19. To be in power; to belong to. *Stillingfl.*
 20. To be charged in any thing: as, an action lieth against one.
 21. To cost: as, *it lies me in more money.*
 22. To LIE at. To importune; to teaze.
 23. To LIE by. To rest; to remain still. *Shakspeare.*
 24. To LIE down. To rest; to go into a state of repose. *Isaiah.*
 25. To LIE down. To sink into the grave. *Job.*
 26. To LIE in. To be in childbed. *Wiseman.*

27. To **LIE** under. To be subject to. *Smalridge.*
28. To **LIE** upon. To become an obligation or duty. *Bentley.*
29. To **LIE** with. To converse in bed. *Shakspeare.*
- LIEF.** *a.* [leof, Sax. *lief*, Dutch. *lieb*, Germ.] Dear; beloved. *Spenser.*
- LIEF.** *ad.* Willingly. Not used but in familiar language. *Shakspeare.*
- LIEGE.** *a.* [*lige*, Fr.]
1. Bound by some feudal tenure; subject.
 2. Sovereign. *Spenser.*
- LIEGE.** *s.* Sovereign; superior lord. *Phillips.*
- LIEGEMAN.** *s.* [from *liege* and *man*.] A subject; a vassal. Out of use. *Spenser.*
- LIEGER.** *s.* [from *liege*.] A resident ambassador. *Denham.*
- LIE'EN**, the participle of *lie*. *Genesis.*
- LIENTE'RICK.** *a.* [from *lientery*.] Pertaining to a lientery. *Grew.*
- LIENTERY.** *s.* [from *λεῖον*, *læve*, smooth, and *έντερον*, *intestinum*, Lat.] A particular looseness, wherein the food passes suddenly through the stomach and guts. *Quincy.*
- LIER.** *s.* [from *to lie*.] One that rests or lies down, or remains concealed.
- LIEU.** *s.* [Fr.] Place; room; stead. *Addison.*
- LIEVE.** *ad.* [See **LIEF**.] Willingly. *Shaksp.*
- LIEUTE'NANCY.** *s.* [*lieutenance*, Fr.]
1. The office of a lieutenant. *Shakspeare.*
 2. The body of lieutenants. *Felton.*
- LIEUTE'NANT.** *s.* [*lieutenant*, Fr.]
1. A deputy; one who acts by vicarious authority; vicegerent. [*locum tenens*, Lat.]
 2. In war, one who holds the next rank to a superiour of any denomination. *Clarendon.*
- LIEUTE'NANTSHIP.** *s.* [from *lieutenant*.] The rank or office of lieutenant.
- LIFE.** *s.* plural *lives*. [lyfan, to live, Sax.]
1. Union and co-operation of soul with body. *Genesis.*
 2. Present state. *Cowley.*
 3. Enjoyment, or possession of terrestrial existence, opposed to *death*. *Prior.*
 4. Blood, the supposed vehicle of life. *Pope.*
 5. Conduct; manner of living with respect to virtue or vice. *Pope.*
 6. Condition; manner of living with respect to happiness or misery. *Dryden.*
 7. Continuance of our present state. *Locke.*
 8. The living form; resemblance exactly copied. *Brown.*
 9. Exact resemblance: with *to* before it. *Denham.*
 10. General state of man. *Milton.*
 11. Common occurrences; human affairs; the course of things. *Ascham.*
 12. Living person. *Shakspeare.*
 13. Narrative of a life past. *Pope.*
 14. Spirit; briskness; vivacity; resolution. *Sidney.*
 15. Animated existence; animal being; system of animal being. *Thomson.*

- LI/FEBLOOD.** *s.* [*life* and *blood*.] The blood necessary to life. *Spectator.*
- * **LI/FEBLOOD.** *a.* Necessary as the blood to life; vital; essential. *Milton.*
- LI/FEEVERLASTING.** *s.* An herb. *Ainsw.*
- LI'FEGIVING.** *a.* [*life* and *giving*.] Having the power to give life. *Spenser.*
- LIFEGUA'RD.** *s.* [*life* and *guard*.] The guard of a king's person.
- LI'FELESS.** *a.* [from *life*.]
1. Dead; deprived of life. *Prior.*
 2. Unanimated; void of life. *Milton.*
 3. Without power, force, or spirit. *Prior.*
- LI'FELESSLY.** *ad.* [from *lifeless*.] Without vigour; frigidly; jejune.
- LI'FELIKE.** *a.* [*life* and *like*.] Like a living person. *Pope.*
- LI/FESTRING.** *s.* [*life* and *string*.] Nerve; strings imagined to convey life. *Daniel.*
- LI/FETIME.** *s.* [*life* and *time*.] Continuance or duration of life. *Addison.*
- LI/FEWEARY.** *a.* [*life* and *weary*.] Wretched; tired of living. *Shakspeare.*
- To LIFT.** *v. a.* [*lyfta*, Swedish; *lüften*, Germ.]
1. To raise from the ground; to heave; to elevate; to hold on high. *Dryden.*
 2. To bear; to support. Not in use. *Spens.*
 3. To rob; to plunder. *Dryden.*
 4. To exalt; to elevate mentally. *Pope.*
 5. To raise in fortune. *Ecclesiasticus.*
 6. To raise in estimation. *Hooker.*
 7. To exalt in dignity. *Addison.*
 8. To elevate; to swell as with pride. *Atterbury.*
 9. *Up* is sometimes emphatically added to *lift*. *2 Samuel.*
- To LIFT.** *v. n.* To strive to raise by strength. *Locke.*
- LIFT.** *s.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of lifting; the manner of lifting. *Bacon.*
 2. [In Scottish.] The sky. [from the German *Luft*.]
 3. Effort; struggle. *Hudibras.*
- LI'FTER.** *s.* [from *lift*.] One that lifts. *Psalms.*
- * **LI'FTING.** *s.* The act of lifting; assistance. *Swift.*
- To LIG.** *v. n.* [*leggen*, Dutch.] To lie. *Spens.*
- LIGAMENT.** *s.* [*ligamentum*, from *ligo*, Lat.]
1. *Ligament* is a white and solid body, softer than a cartilage, but harder than a membrane; their chief use is to fasten the bones, which are articulated together for motion, lest they should be dislocated with exercise. *Quincy.*
 2. Any thing which connects the parts of the body. *Denham.*
 3. Bond; chain; entanglement. *Addison.*
- LIGAME'NTAL.** } *a.* [from *ligament*.]
- LIGAME'NTOUS.** } Composing a ligament. *Wiseman.*
- LIGA'TION.** *s.* [*ligatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of binding.
 2. The state of being bound. *Addison.*

LIGATURE. *s.* [*ligatura*, Lat.] 1. Any thing bound on; bandage. *Gulliver's Travels.*
2. The act of binding. *Arbuthnot.*
3. The state of being bound. Not very proper. *Mortimer.*

LIGHT. *s.* [*leoht*, Sax. *licht*, Germ.]

1. That quality or transparent medium by which we see. *Newton.*
2. Illumination of mind; instruction; knowledge. *Bacon.*
3. The part of a picture which is drawn with bright colours, or on which the light is supposed to fall. *Dryden.*
4. Reach of knowledge; mental view. *Bac.*
5. Point of view; situation; direction in which the light falls. *Addison.*
6. Explanation. *Locke.*
7. Any thing that gives light; a pharos; a taper. *Glanville.*
8. Publick notice: publick view.
9. Day, not night.
10. Life: as opposed to the obscurity of nonexistence.
11. Sight: opposed to blindness.
12. State of the elements in which things become visible: opposed to *darkness*.

LIGHT. *a.* [*leoht*, Sax. *leicht*, Germ.]

1. Not tending to the centre with great force; not heavy. *Addison.*
2. Not burdensome; easy to be worn, or carried; not onerous. *Bacon.*
3. Not afflictive; easy to be endured. *Hook.*
4. Easy to be performed; not difficult; not valuable. *Dryden.*
5. Easy to be acted upon by any power. *Dryden.*
6. Not heavily armed. *Knolles.*
7. Active; nimble. *Spenser.*
8. Unencumbered; unembarrassed; clear of impediment. *Bacon.*
9. Slight; not great. *Boyle.*
10. Not dense; not gross. *Numbers.*
11. Easy to admit any influence; unsteady; unsettled; loose. *Shakspeare.*
12. Gay; airy; without dignity or solidity; trifling. *Shakspeare.*
13. Not chaste; not regular in conduct. *Shakspeare.*
14. [From *light*, *s.* *licht*, Germ.] Bright; clear. *Genesis.*
15. Not dark; tending to whiteness. *Dryden.*

LIGHT. *ad.* Lightly; cheaply. *Hooker.*

To LIGHT. *v. a.* [from *light*, *s.*] 1. To kindle; to enflame; to set on fire. *Boyle.*

2. To give light to; to guide by light. *Crashaw.*
 3. To illuminate; to fill with light. *Dryd.*
 4. To lighten; to ease of a burthen. *Spens.*
- To LIGHT.** *v. n.* [*lickt*, by chance, Dutch.]
1. To happen; to fall upon by chance: with *on* before the thing found. *Sidney.*
 2. [Alightan, Sax.] To descend from a horse or carriage. *2 Kings.*
 3. To fall in any particular direction. *Dryden.*

4. To fall; to strike on.

Spenser.

5. To settle; to rest.

Shakspeare.

* **LIGHT-ARMED.** *a.* Not heavily armed. *Milton.*

* **LIGHT-BEARER.** *s.* A torch-bearer.

Ben Jonson.

* **LIGHT-BRAIN.** *s.* A trifling, empty-headed person. *Martin.*

To LIGHTEN. *v. n.* [*liz*, *lizt*, Sax. *leuchten*, Germ.] 1. To flash with thunder. *Shaksp.*

2. To shine like lightning. *Shakspeare.*

3. To fall; to light. [from *light*.]

Common Prayer.

To LIGHTEN. *v. a.* [from *light*]

1. To illuminate; to enlighten. *Davies.*

2. To exonerate; to unload. *Jonah.*

3. To make less heavy. *Milton.*

4. To exhilarate; to cheer. *Dryden.*

LIGHTER. *s.* [from *light*, to make *light*.]

A heavy boat into which ships are lightened or unloaded. *Pope.*

LIGHTERMAN. *s.* [*lighter* and *man*.] One who manages a lighter. *Child.*

LIGHTFINGERED. *a.* [*light* and *finger*.] Nimble at conveyance; thievish.

LIGHTFOOT. *a.* [*light* and *foot*.] Nimble in running or dancing; active. *Spenser.*

LIGHTFOOT. *s.* Venison. A cant word.

LIGHTHEAD. *a.* [*light* and *head*.]

1. Unsteady; loose; thoughtless; weak.

Clarendon.

2. Delirious; disordered in the mind by disease.

LIGHTHEADNESS. *s.* Deliriousness; disorder of the mind.

LIGHTHEARTED. *a.* [*light* and *heart*.] Gay; merry; airy; cheerful.

LIGHTHOUSE. *s.* [*light* and *house*.] An high building, at the top of which lights are hung to guide ships at sea. *Arbuthnot.*

LIGHTLEG. *a.* [*light* and *leg*.] Nimble; swift. *Sidney.*

LIGHTLESS. *a.* [from *light*.] Wanting light; dark.

LIGHTLY. *ad.* [from *light*.]

1. Without weight. *Ben Jonson.*

2. Without deep impression. *Prior.*

3. Easily; readily; without difficulty; of course. *Hooker.*

4. Without reason. *Taylor.*

5. Without affliction; cheerfully. *Shaksp.*

6. Not chastely. *Swift.*

7. Nimble; with agility; not heavily or tardily. *Dryden.*

8. Gaily; airily; with levity.

LIGHTMIND. *a.* [*light* and *mind*.] Unsettled; unsteady. *Eccl.*

LIGHTNESS. *s.* [from *light*.]

1. Levity; want of weight. *Burnet.*

2. Inconstancy; unsteadiness. *Shakspeare.*

3. Unchastity; want of conduct in women. *Sidney.*

4. Agility; nimbleness.

LIGHTNING. *s.* [from *lighten*.]

1. The flash that attends thunder. *Davies.*

2. Mitigation; abatement. *Addison.*
LIGHTS. *s.* The lungs; the organs of breathing. *Lights* is said of other animals, *lungs* of men. *Hayward.*
LI'GHTSOME. *a.* [from *light*.]
 1. Luminous; not dark; not obscure; not opake. *Raleigh.*
 2. Gay; airy; having the power to exhilarate. *South.*
LI'GHTSOMENESS. *s.* [from *lightsome*.]
 1. Luminousness; not opacity; not obscurity. *Cheyne.*
 2. Cheerfulness; merriment; levity.
LIGNA'LOES. [*lignum aloes*, Lat.] Aloes wood. *Numbers.*
LI'GNEOUS. [*ligneus*, Lat.] Made of wood; wooden; resembling wood. *Grew.*
 * **LI'GNOUS.** *a.* [*lignosus*, Lat.] Of a woody substance. *Evelyn.*
LI'GNUMVITÆ. *s.* [Lat.] Guaiacum; a very hard wood. *Miller.*
LI'GURE. *s.* A precious stone. *Exodus.*
LIKE. *a.* [lic, Sax. *liik*, Dutch. *gelyk*, Germ.]
 1. Resembling; having resemblance. *Baker.*
 2. Equal; of the same quantity. *Spratt.*
 3. [For *likely*.] Probable; credible. *Bacon.*
 4. Likely; in a state that gives probable expectations.
LIKE. *s.* 1. Some person or thing resembling another. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Near approach; a state like to another state. *Raleigh.*
LIKE. *ad.* 1. In the same manner; in the same manner as. *Phillips.*
 2. In such a manner as befits. *Samuel.*
 3. Likely; probably. *Shakspeare.*
To LIKE. *v. a.* [lican, Sax.]
 1. To chuse with some degree of preference. *Clarendon.*
 2. To approve; to view with approbation, not fondness.
 3. To please; to be agreeable to. *Bacon.*
To LIKE. *v. n.*
 1. To be pleased with. *Hooker.*
 2. To chuse; to list; to be pleased. *Locke.*
LI'KELIHOOD. *s.* [from *likely*.]
 1. Appearance; shew. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Resemblance; likeness. *Obsolete.*
 3. Probability; verisimilitude; appearance of truth. *Raleigh.*
LI'KELY. *a.* [from *like*.] 1. Such as may be liked; such as may please. *Shaksp.*
 2. Probable; such as may in reason be thought or believed.
LI'KELY. *ad.* Probably; as may reasonably be thought. *Glanville.*
To LI'KEN. *v. a.* [from *like*.] To represent as having resemblance. *Milton.*
LI'KENESS. *s.* [from *like*.]
 1. Resemblance; similitude. *Dryden.*
 2. Form; appearance. *L'Estrange.*
 3. One who resembles another. *Prior.*
LI'KEWISE. *ad.* [*like* and *wise*] In like manner; also; moreover; too. *Arbuthnot.*

- LI'KING.** *a.* Plump; in a state of plumpness. *Daniel.*
LI'KING. *s.* [from *like*.] 1. Good state of body; plumpness. *Dryden.*
 2. State of trial.
 3. Inclination. *Spenser.*
LI'LACH. *s.* [*lilac*, *lilás*, Fr.] A tree.
LI'LIED. *a.* [from *lily*.] Embellished with lilies. *Milton.*
 * **To LILL.** *v. a.* To put out: used of the tongue. *Spenser.*
 * **To LILT.** *v. n.* To do any thing cleverly or quickly. *Pegge.*
LI'LY. *s.* [*lilium*, Lat.] A flower. *Peacham.*
LI'LY-DAFFODIL. *s.* A flower.
LI'LY of the Valley, or *May lily.* *s.* A flower. *Miller.*
 * **LI'LY-HANDED.** *a.* Having hands white as the lily. *Spenser.*
LILYLI'VERED. *a.* [*lily* and *liver*.] White livered; cowardly. *Shakspeare.*
LI'MATURE. *s.* [*limatura*, Lat.] Filings of any metal; the particles rubbed off by a file.
LIMB. *s.* [lim, Sax.] 1. A member; a jointed or articulated part of animals. *Milton.*
 2. An edge; a border: a philosophical word. *Newton.*
To LIMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To supply with limbs. *Milton.*
 2. To tear asunder; to dismember.
LI'MBECK. *s.* [corrupted from *alembick*.] A still. *Howel.*
 * **To LI'MBECK.** *v. a.* To strain as to a still. *Sandys.*
LI'MBED. *a.* [from *limb*.] Formed with regard to limbs. *Pope.*
LI'MBER. *a.* Flexible; easily bent; pliant; lithe; pliable. *Harvey.*
LI'MBERNESS. *s.* [from *limber*.] Flexibility; pliancy.
 * **LI'MBERS.** *s. pl.* [*limar*, Iceland.] In Berkshire, thills or shafts; in military language, two-wheel carriages having boxes for ammunition: and in naval language, little square apertures cut in the timber of a ship to convey the bilge water to the pump.
 * **LI'MBLESS.** *a.* [limbleay, Sax.] Wanting limbs; deprived of limbs. *Massinger.*
 * **LI'MBMEAL.** *ad.* Piecemeal; in pieces. *Shakspeare.*
LI'MBO. *s.* 1. A region bordering upon hell, in which there is neither pleasure nor pain. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Any place of misery and restraint. *Hudibras.*
LIME. *s.* [lim, Sax. *geim*, Germ.]
 1. A viscous substance drawn over twigs, which catches and entangles the wings of birds that light upon it. *Dryden.*
 2. Matter of which mortar is made: so called because used in cement. *Bacon.*
 3. [limb, Sax.] The linden tree. *Pope.*
 4. [*lime*, Fr.] A species of lemon.

To LIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To entangle; to ensnare. *Shakspeare.*
2. To smear with lime. *L'Estrange.*
3. To cement. Disused. *Shakspeare.*
4. To manure ground with lime. *Child.*

* LI'MEBURNER. *s.* One who burns stones to lime. *Huloet.*

* LI'MEHOUND. *s.* A limer, or large dog used in hunting the wild boar. *Spenser.*

LI'MEKILN. *s.* [lime and kiln.] Kiln where stones are burnt to lime. *Woodward.*

LI'MESTONE. *s.* [lime and stone.] The stone of which lime is made. *Mortimer.*

* LI'METWIG. See the first sense of LIME.

* LI'METWIGGED. *a.* Smeared with lime; prepared to entangle. *L. Addison.*

LIME-WATER. *s.* A medicine made by pouring water upon quick-lime. *Hill.*

LI'MIT. *s.* [limites, Lat.] Bound; border; utmost reach. *Exodus.*

To LI'MIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To confine within certain bounds; to restrain; to circumscribe. *Swift.*
2. To restrain from a lax or general signification: as, the universe is here limited to this earth.

LI'MITARY. *a.* [from limit.] Placed at the boundaries as a guard or superintendant. *Milton.*

LIMITA'TION. *s.* [limitation, Fr.]

1. Restriction; circumspection. *Hooker.*
2. Confinement from a lax or undeterminate import. *Hooker.*

* LI'MITEDLY. *ad.* With limitation. *Barr.*

* LI'MITER. *s.* 1. One who restrains within certain bounds; that which circumscribes. *Fotherby.*

2. A friar who had a license to beg within a certain district, or whose duty was confined to a certain district. *Elyot.*

* LI'MITLESS. *a.* Unbounded; unlimited. *Sidney.*

LI'MMER. *s.* A mongrel.

To LIMN. *v. n.* [enluminer, Fr.] To draw; to paint any thing. *Peacham.*

LI'MNER. [from limn.] A painter; a picture-maker. *Glanville.*

LI'MOUS. *a.* [limosus, Lat.] Muddy; slimy. *Brown.*

LIMP. *a.* Vapid; weak. Not used.

* LIMP. *s.* Halt; the act of limping.

To LIMP. *v. n.* [limpen, Sax.] To halt; to walk lamely. *Prior.*

LI'MPET. *s.* A kind of shell-fish. *Ainsworth.*

LI'MPID. *a.* [limpidus, Lat.] Clear; pure; transparent. *Woodward.*

LI'MPIDNESS. *s.* [from limpid.] Clearness; purity.

LI'MPINGLY. *ad.* [from limp.] In a lame halting manner.

* LI'MPITUDE. *s.* [limpitude, Lat.] Clearness; brightness. *Cockeram.*

LI'MY. *a.* [from lime.]

1. Viscous; glutinous. *Spenser.*
2. Containing lime. *Grew.*

To LIN. *v. n.* [ablinman, Sax.] To yield; to give over. *Spenser.*

LI'NCHPIN. *s.* [linch and pin.] An iron pin that keeps the wheel on the axle-tree.

* LI'NCOLN-Green. *s.* The colour of stuff or cloth made formerly at Lincoln. *Spens.*

* LI'NCTURE. *s.* [lincturus, Lat.] Medicine licked up by the tongue. *Burton.*

LI'NCTUS. [from lingo, Lat.] Medicine licked up by the tongue.

LI'NDEN. *s.* [lind, Sax. Linde, Germ.] The lime tree. *Dryden.*

LINE. *s.* [linea, Lat. Linie, Germ.]

1. Longitudinal extension. *Bentley.*
2. A slender string. [Leine, Germ.] *Moxon.*
3. A thread extended to direct any operations. *Dryden.*
4. The string that sustains the angler's hook. [Leine, Germ.] *Waller.*
5. Lineaments, or marks in the hand or race. *Cleaveland.*
6. Delineation; sketch. *Temple.*
7. Contour; outline. *Pope.*
8. As much as is written from one margin to the other; a verse. *Garth.*
9. Rank of soldiers.
10. Work thrown up; trench. *Dryden.*
11. Method; disposition. *Shakspeare.*
12. Extension; limit. *Milton.*
13. Equator; equinoctial circle. *Creech.*
14. Progeny; family, ascending or descending. *Shakspeare.*
15. A line is one tenth of an inch. *Locke.*
16. [In the plural.] A letter; as, *I read your lines.*
17. Lint or flax. [Lein, Germ.]

To LINE. *v. a.*

1. To cover on the inside. *Boyle.*
2. To put any thing in the inside.
3. To guard within. *Clarendon.*
4. To strengthen by inner works. *Shaksp.*
5. To cover. *Shakspeare.*
6. To double; to strengthen. *Shakspeare.*
7. To impregnate: applied to animals generating. *Creech.*

LI'NEAGE. *s.* [lignage, Fr.] Race; progeny; family. *Luke.*

LI'NEAL. *a.* [linealis, Lat.] 1. Composed of lines; delineated. *Wotton.*

2. Ascending or descending in direct genealogy. *Locke.*

3. Claimed by descent; hereditary. *Shak.*

4. Allied by direct descent. *Dryden.*

LI'NEALLY. *ad.* [from lineal.] In a direct line. *Clarendon.*

LI'NEAMENT. *s.* [from line.] Feature; discriminating mark in the form. *Shaksp.*

LI'NEAR. *a.* [linearis, Lat.] Composed of lines; having the form of lines. *Woodw.*

LINEA'TION. *s.* [lineatio, from linea, Lat.] Draught of a line or lines. *Woodward.*

LI'NEN. *s.* [linum, Lat.] Cloth made of hemp or flax. *Dryden.*

LI'NEN. *a.* [lineus, Lat.]

1. Made of linen. *Shakspeare.*

2. Resembling linen. *Shakspeare.*
LINENDRA'PER. *s.* [*linen* and *draper.*] He who deals in linen.
 * **LI'NER.** } *s.* A linen-draper.
 * **LI'NENMAN.** } *Ben Jonson.*
LING. *s.* [*ling*, Islandick.]
 1. Heath. *Bacon.*
 2. [*Linghe*, Dutch.] A kind of sea fish.
LING. The termination notes commonly diminution; as, *kitling*: sometimes a quality; as, *firstling*.
To LI'NGER. *v. n.* [from *lenz*, Sax.]
 1. To remain long in languor and pain.
 2. To hesitate; to be in suspense. *Milton.*
 3. To remain long: in an ill sense. *Dryd.*
 4. To remain long without any action or determination. *Shakspeare.*
 5. To wait long in expectation or uncertainty. *Dryden.*
 6. To be long in producing effect. *Shaksp.*
To LI'NGER. *v. a.* To protract; to draw out to length. Out of use. *Shakspeare.*
LI'NGERER. *s.* [from *linger.*] One who lingers; an idler.
 * **LI'NGERING.** *s.* Tardiness. *Milton.*
LI'NGERINGLY. *ad.* [from *lingering.*] With delay; tediously. *Hale.*
LI'NGET. *s.* [*lingot*, Fr.] A small mass of metal. *Camden.*
 * **LI'NGLE.** *s.* [*lignoul*, Fr.] Shoemaker's thread. *Drayton.*
LI'NGO. *s.* [Portuguese.] Language; tongue; speech. A low cant word. *Congreve.*
LINGUA'CIOUS. *a.* [*linguax*, Lat.] Full of tongue; talkative; loquacious.
LINGUADE'NTAL. *a.* [*lingua* and *dens*, Lat.] Uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth. *Holder.*
LI'NGUIST. *s.* [from *lingua*, Lat.] A man skilful in languages. *Milton.*
LI'NGWORT. *s.* An herb.
LI'NIMENT. *s.* [*linimentum*, Lat.] Ointment; Balsam. *Ray.*
LI'NING. *s.* [from *line.*]
 1. The inner covering of any thing.
 2. That which is within. *Shakspeare.*
LINK. *s.* [*Welenf*, Germ.]
 1. A single ring of a chain. *Prior.*
 2. Any thing doubled and closed together.
 3. A chain; any thing connecting. *Shaksp.*
 4. Any single part of a series or chain of consequences. *Hale.*
 5. [*λύχνος*.] A torch of pitch and hards. *Howel.*
To LINK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To complicate, as, *the links of a chain*.
 2. To unite; to conjoin in concord. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To join; to connect.
 4. To join by confederacy or contract. *Hooker.*
 5. To connect as concomitant. *Tillotson.*
 6. To unite or concatenate in a regular series of consequences. *Hooker.*
 * **To LINK.** *v. n.* To be connected. *Burke.*

- LI'NKBOY.** } *s.* [*link* and *boy.*] A boy
LI'NKMAN. } that carries a torch to accommodate passengers with light. *More.*
LI'NNET. *s.* [*linot*, Fr.] A small singing bird. *Pope.*
LI'NSEED. *s.* [*semen lini*, Lat.] The seed of flax. *Mortimer.*
LI'NSEYWOOLSEY. *a.* [*linen* and *wool.*] Made of linen and wool mixed; vile; mean; of different and unsuitable parts. *Pope.*
LI'NSTOCK. *s.* [*lunte*, Germ.] A staff of wood with a match at the end of it, used by gunners in firing cannon. *Dryden.*
LINT. *s.* [*linteum*, Lat.] 1. The soft substance commonly called flax.
 2. Linen scraped into soft woolly substance to lay on sores. *Wiseman.*
LI'NTEL. *s.* [*linteau*, Fr.] That part of the door frame that lies cross the door posts over head. *Pope.*
LI'ON. *s.* [*lion*, Fr.] 1. The fiercest and most magnanimous of fourfooted beasts.
 2. A sign in the zodiak. *Creech.*
LI'ONESS. *s.* [feminine of *lion.*] A she lion. *May.*
LI'ONLEAF. *s.* [*leontopetalon*, Lat.] A plant.
 * **LI'ONLIKE.** } *a.* Resembling a lion.
 * **LI'ONLY.** } *Camden.*
LI'ON'S-MOUTH. }
LI'ON'S-PAW. } *s.* [from *lion.*] The
LI'ON'S-TAIL. } name of an herb.
LI'ON'S-TOOTH. }
LIP. *s.* [*lippe*, Sax. *lippe*, Germ.]
 1. The outer part of the mouth; the muscles that shoot beyond the teeth. *Sandys.*
 2. The edge of any thing. *Burnet.*
 3. To make a lip; to hang the lip in sullenness and contempt. *Shakspeare.*
 * **LIP-DEVOTION.** *s.* Devotion uttered by the lips without concurrence of the heart. *South.*
 * **LIP-COOD.** *a.* Good in talk without practice. *Ben Jonson.*
LIPLA'BOUR. *s.* [*lip* and *labour.*] Action of the lips without concurrence of the mind. *Taylor.*
LIPO'THYMOUS. *a.* [*λείπω* and *θυμός*.] Swooning; fainting. *Harvey.*
LIPO'THYMY. *s.* [*λειποθυμία*.] Swoon; fainting fit. *Taylor.*
LI'PPED. *a.* [from *lip.*] Having lips.
LI'PPITUDE. *s.* [*lippitudo*, Lat.] Blearedness of eyes. *Bacon.*
LI'PWISDOM. *s.* [*lip* and *wisdom.*] Wisdom in talk without practice. *Sidney.*
LI'QUABLE. *a.* [from *liquo*, Lat.] Such as may be melted.
LI'QUA'TION. *s.* [from *liquo*, Lat.]
 1. The act of melting.
 2. Capacity to be melted. *Brown.*
To LI'QUATE. *v. n.* [*liquo*, Lat.] To melt; to liquefy. *Woodward.*
LIQUEFA'CTION. *s.* [*liquefactio*, Lat.] The act of melting; the state of being

melted. *Burnet.*
LI'QUEFIABLE. *a.* [from *liquefy*.] Such as may be melted. *Bacon.*
To LI'QUEFY. *v. a.* [*liquefier*, Fr.] To melt; to dissolve. *Bacon.*
To LI'QUEFY. *v. n.* To grow liquid. *Addis.*
LIQUE'SCENCY. *s.* [*liquescentia*, Lat.] Aptness to melt.
LIQUE'SCENT. *a.* [*liquescent*, Lat.] Melting.
LI'QUID. *a.* [*liquidus*, Lat.]
 1. Not solid; not forming one continuous substance; fluid. *Daniel.*
 2. Soft; clear. *Crashaw.*
 3. Pronounced without any jar or harshness. *Dryden.*
LI'QUID. *s.* Liquid substance; liquor.
To LI'QUIDATE. *v. a.* [from *liquid*.] To clear away; to lessen debts.
*** LIQUIDA'TION.** *s.* Act of lessening debts.
LIQUI'DITY. *s.* [from *liquid*.] Subtilty; thinness. Not used. *Glanville.*
LI'QUIDNESS. *s.* [from *liquid*.] Quality of being liquid; fluency. *Boyle.*
LI'QUOR. *s.* [Lat. *liqueur*, Fr.]
 1. Any thing liquid.
 2. Strong drink. In familiar language.
To LI'QUOR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To drench or moisten. *Bacon.*
*** LI'QUORICE.** *s.* See **LICORICE.**
*** LI'QUORISH.** *a.* See **LICKEROUS.**
LIRICO'NFANCY. *s.* A flower.
*** LI'RIPOOP.** *s.* The hood of a graduate. *Henry.*
*** LI'SBON.** *s.* [from *Lisbon* in Portugal.] A kind of white wine; a kind of soft sugar.
LISNE. *s.* A cavity; a hollow. *Hale.*
To LISP. *v. n.* [*hlȳp*, Sax. *lispēn*, Germ.] To speak with too frequent appulses of the tongue to the teeth or palate. *Cleveland.*
*** To LISP.** *v. a.* To utter with a lisp. *Crash.*
LISP. *s.* [from the verb.] The act of lisping. *Tatler.*
LI'SPER. *s.* [from *lisp*.] One who lisps.
*** LI'SPINGLY.** *ad.* With a lisp; imperfectly. *Holder.*
*** LI'SSOM.** *a.* [probably from *leyan*, Sax.] Limber; supple; relaxed; loose; free.
LIST. *s.* [*liste*, Fr.] 1. A roll; a catalogue.
 2. [*Lice*, Fr.] Enclosed grounds on which tilts are run, and combats fought.
 3. Desire; willingness; choice. [*lust*, Germ.] *Dryden.*
 4. A strip of cloth. [*lisse*, Fr.] *Boyle.*
 5. A border. *Hooker.*
To LIST. *v. a.* [*lȳstan*, Sax. *gelüsten*, Germ.] To chuse; to desire; to be disposed. *Whitgifte.*
To LIST. *v. a.* [from *list*, a roll.]
 1. To enlist; to enrol or register. *South.*
 2. To retain and enrol soldiers. *Temple.*
 3. To enclose for combats. *Dryden.*
 4. To sew together, in such a sort as to make a particoloured show. *Wotton.*
 5. To hearken to; to listen; to attend.

LI'STED. *a.* Striped; partycoloured in long streaks. *Milton.*
To LI'STEN. *v. a.* To hear; to attend. Obsolete.
To LI'STEN. *v. n.* To hearken; to give attention. *Bacon.*
LI'STENER. *s.* [from *listen*.] One that hearkens; a hearkener. *Swift.*
*** LI'STFUL.** *a.* Attentive. *Spenser.*
LI'STLESLY. *ad.* [from *listless*.] Without thought; without attention. *Locke.*
LI'STLESNESS. *s.* [from *listless*.] Inattention; want of desire. *Taylor.*
LI'STLESS. *a.* [from *list*.] 1. Without inclination; without any determination to one more than another. *Tillotson.*
 2. Careless; heedless: with *of*. *Dryden.*
LIT, the preterite of *light*. *Addison.*
LI'TANY. *s.* [*λιτανεία*.] A form of supplicatory prayer. *Taylor.*
*** LITE.** *a.* [*lȳt*, Sax.] Little. *Chaucer.*
*** LITE.** *s.* A little; a small portion. *Chaucer.*
LI'TERAL. *a.* [*littéral*, Fr.]
 1. According to the primitive meaning; not figurative. *Hammond.*
 2. Following the letter, or exact words.
 3. Consisting of letters.
LI'TERAL. *s.* Primitive or literal meaning. *Brown.*
*** LI'TERALISM.** *s.* What accords with letter or exact word. *Milton.*
*** LI'TERALIST.** *s.* One who adheres to the letter or exact word. *Milton.*
LITERA'LITY. *s.* [from *literal*.] Original meaning. *Brown.*
LI'TERALLY. *ad.* [from *literal*.]
 1. According to the primitive import or words; not figuratively. *Swift.*
 2. With close adherence to words; word by word. *Dryden.*
LI'TERARY. *a.* [*literarius*, Lat.] Respecting letters; regarding learning.
*** LI'TERATE.** *a.* Learned. *W. Mountague.*
LITERA'TI. *s.* [Lat.] The learned. *Spectator.*
*** LI'TERATOR.** *s.* [Lat.] A petty schoolmaster. *Burke.*
LI'TERATURE. *s.* [*literatura*, Lat.] Learning; skill in letters. *Addison.*
*** LITH.** *s.* [*lið*, Sax. *lith*, Germ.] A joint; a limb. *Chaucer.*
LI'THARGE. *s.* [*lithargyrum*, Lat.] *Litharge* is properly lead vitrified, either alone or with a mixture of copper. This recrement is of two kinds, *litharge* of gold, and *litharge* of silver. It is collected from the furnaces where silver is separated from lead, or from those where gold and silver are purified by means of that metal. The *litharge* sold in the shops is produced in the copper works, where lead has been used to purify that metal, or to separate silver from it. *Hill.*
LITHE. *a.* [*liðe*, Sax.] Limber; flexible; pliant; easily bent. *Milton.*
LI'THENESE. *s.* [from *lithe*.] Limberness;

- flexibility.
 LI'THER. *a.* [from *lithe*.] Soft; pliant. *Shakspeare.*
 * LI'THERLY. *ad.* [*liederlich*, Germ.] Slowly; lazily. *Barret.*
 * LI'THERNESS. *s.* Idleness; laziness. *Barret.*
 LITHO'GRAPHY. *s.* [*λίθος* and *γράφω*.] The art or practice of engraving upon stones.
 LI'THOMANCY. *s.* [*λίθος* and *μαντεία*.] Prediction by stones. *Brown.*
 LITHONTRI'PTICK. *a.* [*λίθος* and *τρίβω*.] Any medicine proper to dissolve the stone in the kidneys or bladder.
 LITHO'TOMIST. *s.* [*λίθος* and *τέμνω*.] A chirurgeon who extracts the stone by opening the bladder.
 LITHO'TOMY. *s.* [*λίθος* and *τέμνω*.] The art or practice of cutting for the stone.
 * LI'THY. *a.* Pliable; bending easily. *Huloet.*
 LI'TIGANT. *s.* [*litigans*, Lat.] One engaged in a suit at law. *L'Estrange.*
 LI'TIGANT. *a.* Engaged in a juridical contest. *Ayliffe.*
 To LI'TIGATE. *v. a.* [*litigo*, Lat.] To contest in law; to debate by judicial process.
 To LI'TIGATE. *v. n.* To manage a suit; to carry on a cause. *Ayliffe.*
 LITIGA'TION. *s.* [*litigatio*, Lat.] Judicial contest; suit of law. *Clarendon.*
 LITI'GIOUS. *a.* [*litigieux*, Fr.]
 1. Inclunable to law-suits; quarrelsome; wrangling. *Donne.*
 2. Disputable; controvertible. *Dryden.*
 LITI'GIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *litigious*.] Wranglingly.
 LITI'GIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *litigious*.] A wrangling disposition.
 * LI'TTEN. *s.* [*lic-tune*, Sax.] A place where the dead are repositied.
 LI'TTER. *s.* [*litière*, Fr.]
 1. A kind of vehicular bed. *Dryden.*
 2. The straw laid under animals. *Evelyn.*
 3. A brood of young.
 4. Any number of things thrown sluttishly about. *Swift.*
 5. A birth of animals. *Dryden.*
 To LI'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To bring forth: used of beasts.
 2. To cover with things negligently.
 3. To cover with straw. *Dryden.*
 * To LI'TTER. *v. n.* To be supplied with bedding. *Habington.*
 LI'TTLE. *a.* comp. *less*; superlat. *least*. [*lytel*, Sax.]
 1. Small in quantity or extent. *Joshua.*
 2. Not great; diminutive; of small bulk. *Locke.*
 3. Of small dignity, power, or importance. *Samuel.*
 4. Not much; not many.
 5. Some; not none. In this sense it stands always between the article and the noun. *Locke.*
 LI'TTLE. *s.* 1. A small space. *Dryden.*
 2. A small part; a small proportion.

3. A slight affair. *Prior.*
 4. Not much. *Cheyne.*
 LI'TTLE. *ad.* 1. In a small degree. *Watts.*
 2. In a small quantity.
 3. In some degree, but not great. *Arbuth.*
 4. Not much. *Swift.*
 LI'TTLENESS. *s.* [from *little*.]
 1. Smallness of bulk. *Burnet.*
 2. Meanness; want of grandeur. *Addison.*
 3. Want of dignity. *Collier.*
 LI'TTORAL. *a.* [*litoralis*, Lat.] Belonging to the shore.
 * LITU'RGICAL. } *a.* Belonging to a for-
 * LITU'RGICK. } mulary of publick de-
 votions. *Bp. Prideaux.*
 LI'TURGY. *s.* [*λειτουργία*.] Form of prayers; formulary of publick devotions. *Hooker. Taylor.*
 To LIVE. *v. n.* [*lygian*, *lyrgan*, Sax. *leben*, Germ.] 1. To be in a state of animation; to be not dead. *Dryden.*
 2. To pass life in any certain manner with regard to habits, good or ill, happiness or misery. *Hammond.*
 3. To continue in life. *Shakspeare.*
 4. To live emphatically; to be in a state of happiness. *Dryden.*
 5. To be exempt from death, temporal or spiritual. *Thessalonians.*
 6. To remain undestroyed. *Burnet.*
 7. To continue; not to be lost. *Pope.*
 8. To converse; to cohabit: followed by *with*. *Shakspeare.*
 9. To feed. *Arbuthnot.*
 10. To maintain one's self. *Temple.*
 11. To be in a state of motion or vegetation. *Dryden.*
 12. To be unextinguished. *Dryden.*
 LIVE. *a.* [from *alive*.]
 1. Quick; not dead. *Exodus.*
 2. Active; not extinguished. *Boyle.*
 * LIVE. *s.* Life.
 LI'VELESS. *a.* [from *live*.] Wanting life: rather *lifeless*. *Shakspeare.*
 LI'VELIHOOD. *s.* Support of life; maintenance; means of living. *Clarendon.*
 * LI'VELILY. *ad.* See *LIVELY*.
 LI'VELINESS. *s.* [from *lively*.]
 1. Appearance of life. *Dryden.*
 2. Vivacity; sprightliness. *Locke.*
 LI'VELODE. *s.* Maintenance; support; livelihood. *Spenser.*
 LI'VELONG. *a.* [*live* and *long*.]
 1. Tedious; long in passing. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Lasting; durable. Not used. *Milton.*
 LI'VELY. *a.* [*live* and *like*.]
 1. Brisk; vigorous; vivacious. *Milton.*
 2. Gay; airy. *Pope.*
 3. Representing life. *Dryden.*
 4. Strong; energetick. *Newton.*
 LI'VELILY. } *ad.*
 LI'VELY. }
 1. Briskly; vigorously. *Hayward.*
 2. With strong resemblance of life. *Dryden.*
 LI'VEER. *s.* [from *live*.]

1. One who lives. *Prior.*
 2. One who lives in any particular manner. *Atterbury.*
 3. One of the entrails. [*Leber*, Germ.] *Shakspeare.*
LI'VERCOLOUR. *a.* [*liver* and *colour*.] Dark red. *Woodward.*
LI'VERGROWN. *a.* [*liver* and *grown*.] Having a great liver. *Graunt.*
LI'VERVORT. *s.* [*liver* and *wort*.] A plant.
LI'VEY. *s.* [from *livrer*, Fr.] 1. The act of giving or taking possession.
 2. Release from wardship. *King Charles.*
 3. The writ by which possession is obtained.
 4. The state of being kept at a certain rate. *Spenser.*
 5. The clothes given to servants. [*livrée*, Fr.] *Pope.*
 6. A particular dress; a garb worn as a token or consequence of any thing. *Sidney.*
 * **To LI'VEY.** *v. a.* To clothe in a livery. *Shakspeare.*
LI'VEYMAN. *s.* [*livery* and *man*.]
 1. One who wears a livery; a servant of an inferior kind. *Arbuthnot.*
 2. [In London.] A freeman of some standing in a company.
LIVES. *s.* [the plural of *life*.] *Donne.*
LI'VID. *a.* [*lividus*, Lat.] Discoloured as by a blow; black and blue. *Bacon.*
LIVI'DITY. *s.* [*lividité*, Fr.] Discoloration, as by a blow. *Arbuthnot.*
 * **LI'VIDNESS.** *s.* The state of being livid. *Scott.*
LI'VING. *s.* [from *live*.]
 1. Support; maintenance; fortune on which one lives. *Sidney.*
 2. Power of continuing life. *L'Estrange.*
 3. Livelihood. *Hubberd's Tale.*
 4. Benefice of a clergyman. *Spenser.*
LI'VINGLY. *ad.* [from *living*.] In the living state. *Brown.*
LI'VRE. *s.* [Fr.] The sum by which the French reckon their money, equal nearly to our ten-pence.
LIXI'VIAL. *a.* [from *lixivium*, Lat.]
 1. Impregnated with salts like a lixivium.
 2. Obtained by lixivium. *Boyle.*
LIXI'VIATE. *a.* [from *lixivium*, Lat.] Making a lixivium. *Brown.*
LIXI'VIUM. *s.* [Lat.] Lye; water impregnated with alkaline salt, produced from the ashes of vegetables: a liquor which has the power of extraction. *Boyle.*
LI'ZARD. [*lézard*, Fr.] An animal resembling a serpent, with legs added to it.
LI'ZARDSTONE. *s.* [*lizard* and *stone*.] A kind of stone.
LIZA'RDTAIL. *s.* A plant.
LL. D. *s.* [*legum doctor*.] A doctor of the canon and civil laws.
LO. *interject.* [*la*, Sax.] Look; see; behold. *Dryden.*

- LOACH.** *s.* [*loche*, Fr.] A fish: he breeds and feeds in little and clear swift rills, upon the gravel, and in the sharpest streams: he grows not to be above a finger long: he is of the shape of an eel, and has a beard of wattels like a barbel. *Walton.*
LOAD. *s.* [*hlade*, Sax.]
 1. A burthen; a freight; lading. *Dryden.*
 2. Any thing that depresses. *Ray.*
 3. As much drink as one can bear. *L'Estrange.*
To LOAD. *v. a.* [*hladan*, Sax. *laden*, Germ.]
 1. To burden; to freight. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To encumber; to embarrass. *Locke.*
 3. To charge a gun. *Wiseman.*
 4. To make heavy by something appended or annexed. *Addison.*
LOAD. *s.* The leading vein in a mine. *Carew.*
LO'ADER. *s.* [from *load*.] He who loads.
LO'ADSMAN. *s.* [*load* and *man*.] He who leads the way; a pilot.
 * **LO'ADMANAGE.** *s.* [from *ladman*, Sax. and *age*.] Pilotage; the skill of navigation.
LO'ADSTAR. *s.* [from *lædan*, to lead.] The polestar; the cynosure; the leading or guiding star. *Spenser.*
LO'ADSTONE. *s.* The leading stone; the magnet; the stone on which the mariners compass needle is touched to give it a direction north and south. *Hill.*
LOAF. *s.* [from *hlay*, Sax.] 1. A mass of bread as it is formed by the baker; a loaf is thicker than a cake. *Hayward.*
 2. Any mass into which a body is wrought.
LOAM. *s.* [*lim*, *laam*, Sax. *lehm*, Germ.] Fat, unctuous, tenacious earth; marl. *Shakspeare.*
To LOAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To smear with loam, marl, or clay; to clay.
LO'AMY. *a.* [from *loam*.] Marly. *Bacon.*
LOAN. *s.* [*hlæn*, Sax.] Any thing lent; any thing given to another, on condition of return or repayment. *Bacon.*
 * **To LOAN.** *v. a.* [*lænan*, Sax. *lehn*, Germ.] To lend. *Huloet.*
LOATH. *a.* [*lað*, Sax.] Unwilling; disliking; not ready. *Southern.*
To LOATHE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To hate; to look on with abhorrence. *Sidney.*
 2. To consider with the disgust of satiety. *Cowley.*
 3. To see food with dislike. *Quincy.*
To LOATHE. *v. n.* To create disgust; to cause or feel abhorrence. *Obsolete. Spenser.*
LO'ATHER. *s.* [from *loath*.] One that loathes.
LO'ATHFUL. *a.* [*loath* and *full*.]
 1. Abhorring; hating. *Hubberd's Tale.*
 2. Abhorred; hated. *Spenser.*
 * **LO'ATHING.** *s.* Disgust; disinclination; unwillingness. *Spenser.*
LO'ATHINGLY. *ad.* [from *loath*.] In a fastidious manner.
 * **LO'ATHLINESS.** *s.* What excites hatred or abhorrence. *Elyot.*

LO'ATHLY. *a.* [from *loath.*] Hateful; abhorred. *Shakspeare.*

LO'ATHLY. *ad.* [from *loath.*] Unwillingly; without liking or inclination. *Donne.*

LO'ATHNESS. *s.* [from *loath.*] Unwillingness. *Bacon.*

LO'ATHSOME. *a.* [from *loath.*]

1. Abhorred; detestable. *South.*

2. Causing satiety or fastidiousness. *Shak.*

* LO'ATHSOMELY. *ad.* So as to excite hatred or disgust.

LO'ATHSOMENESS. *s.* [from *loathsomely.*] Quality of raising hatred or disgust. *Addis.*

LOAVES. plural of *loaf.* *Bacon.*

LOB. *s.* 1. Any one heavy, clumsy, or sluggish. *Shakspeare.*

2. *Lob's pound*; a prison for idlers. *Hudib.*

3. A big worm. *Walton.*

To LOB. *v. a.* To let fall in a slovenly or lazy manner. *Shakspeare.*

LO'BBY. *s.* An opening before a room. *Wotton.*

* LO'BCOCK. *s.* A sluggish, stupid, inactive person; a lob. *Breton.*

LOBE. *s.* [*lobe*, Fr. *lobé*.] A division; a distinct part: used commonly for a part of the lungs. *Arbuthnot.*

* LO'BLOLLY. *s.* A kind of seafaring dish. *Chambers.*

LO'BSTER. *s.* [*lobster*, Sax.] A crustaceous fish. *Bacon.*

* LO'BULE. *s.* A little lobe. *Chambers.*

LO'CAL. *a.* [*locus*, Lat.]

1. Having the properties of place. *Prior.*

2. Relating to place. *Stillingfleet.*

3. Being in a particular place. *Digby.*

LOCA'LITY. *s.* [from *local.*] Existence in place; relation of place, or distance. *Glanv.*

LO'CALLY. *ad.* [from *local.*] With respect to place. *Glanville.*

* To LO'CATE. To place. *Cumberland.*

LOCA'TION. *s.* [*locatio*, Lat.] Situation with respect to place; act of placing.

LOCH. *s.* A lake. *Scottish.* *Cheyne.*

* LOCH. *s.* [Arabick.] A liquid confection; a soft medicine, between a syrop and an electuary.

* LO'CHES. *s. pl.* [*τα λοχίσια*.] The evacuations consequent on the delivery of a woman in child-bed.

LOCK. *s.* [*loc*, Sax.] 1. An instrument composed of springs and bolts, used to fasten doors or chests. *Spenser.*

2. The part of the gun by which fire is struck. *Grew.*

3. A hug; a grapple. *Milton.*

4. Any inclosure. *Dryden.*

5. A quantity of hair or wool hanging together. [*locke*, Germ.] *Spenser.*

6. A tuft. *Addison.*

To LOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut or fasten with locks. *Dryden.*

2. To close fast. *Gay.*

To LOCK. *v. n.*

1. To become fast by a lock. *Spenser.*

2. To unite by mutual insertion. *Boyle.*

LO'CKER. *s.* [from *lock.*] Any thing that is closed with a lock; a drawer. *Crusoe.*

LO'CKET. *s.* [*loquet*, Fr.] A small lock; any catch or spring to fasten a necklace, or other ornament. *Hudibras.*

LO'CKRAM. *s.* A sort of coarse linen. *Shakspeare.*

LO'CKRON. *s.* A kind of ranunculus.

* LO'CKSMITH. *s.* A man whose trade it is to make and mend locks. *Fotherby.*

* LO'CKY. *a.* Having locks or tufts. *Sherw.*

LOCOMO'TION. *s.* [*locus* and *motus*, Lat.] Power of changing place. *Brown.*

LOCOMO'TIVE. *a.* [*locus* and *moveo*, Lat.] Changing place; having the power of removing or changing place. *Derham.*

* LOCOMOTI'VITY. *s.* Power of changing place. *Bryant.*

LO'CUST. *s.* [*locusta*, Lat.] A devouring insect. *Arbuthnot.*

LO'CUST-TREE. *s.* A tree. *Miller.*

* LOCUTION. *s.* Discourse; manner of speech; phrase. *Bale.*

LO'DESTAR. See LOADSTAR.

LO'DESTONE. See LOADSTONE.

To LODGE. *v. a.* [*logian*, Sax. *loger*, Fr.]

1. To place in a temporary habitation.

2. To afford a temporary dwelling. *Dryd.*

3. To place; to plant. *Otway.*

4. To fix; to settle. *Shakspeare.*

5. To place in the memory. *Bacon.*

6. To harbour or cover. *Addison.*

7. To afford place to. *Cheyne.*

8. To lay flat. *Shakspeare.*

To LODGE. *v. n.*

1. To reside; to keep residence. *Milton.*

2. To take a temporary habitation.

3. To take up residence at night. *Taylor.*

4. To lie flat. *Mortimer.*

LODGE. *s.* [*loge*, Fr.] 1. A small house in a park or forest. *Milton.*

2. Any small house: as, *the porter's lodge.*

* LO'DGEABLE. *a.* Capable of affording a temporary dwelling. *Finett.*

LO'DGEMENT. *s.* [from *lodge*; *logement*, Fr.]

1. Disposition, or collocation in a certain place. *Derham.*

2. Possession of the enemy's work. *Add.*

LO'DGER. *s.* [from *lodge.*]

1. One who lives in rooms hired in the house of another. *Ainsworth.*

2. One that resides in any place. *Pope.*

LO'DGING. *s.* [from *lodge.*]

1. Temporary habitation; rooms hired in the house of another. *Bacon.*

2. Place of residence. *Spenser.*

3. Harbour; covert. *Sidney.*

4. Convenience to sleep. *Ray.*

* To LOFFE. *v. n.* To laugh. *Shakspeare.*

LOFT. *s.* [*lloft*, Welsh.] 1. A floor. *Bacon.*

2. The highest floor. *Spenser.*

3. Rooms on high. *Milton.*

LO'FTILY. *ad.* [from *lofty.*]

1. On high; in an elevated place.

2. Proudly; haughtily. *Psalms.*
 3. With elevation of language or sentiment; sublimely. *Spenser.*
LO'FTINESS. *s.* [from *lofty.*]
 1. Height; local elevation.
 2. Sublimity; elevation of sentiment. *Dryd.*
 3. Pride; haughtiness. *Collier.*
LO'FTY. *a.* [from *loft*, or *lift.*]
 1. High; hovering; elevated in place.
 2. Sublime; elevated in sentiment. *Milton.*
 3. Proud; haughty. *Dryden.*
LOG. *s.* [perhaps from *lignum*, Lat.]
 1. A shapeless bulky piece of wood. [Block, Germ.] *Bacon.*
 2. A piece of wood about seven inches long, which, with its line serves to measure the course of a ship at sea. *Hawkesworth.*
 3. An Hebrew measure, which held a quarter of a cab, and consequently five-sixths of a pint. *Calmet.*
***LOG-BOARD.** *s.* A table divided into five columns, containing an account of a ship's way measured by the log.
***LOG-BOOK.** *s.* An register of a ship's way and other naval incidents.
***LOG-LINE.** See the second sense of Log.
***To LOG.** *v. n.* To move to and fro. *Polwhele.*
***LOGARITHMICAL.** } *a.* Relating to lo-
***LOGARITHMICK.** } garithms. *Aubrey.*
LO'GARITHMS. *s.* [λόγος and ἀριθμός.]
 The indexes of the ratios of numbers one to another. *Harris.*
LO'GGATS. *s.* A play or game. *Shakspeare.*
LO'GGERHEAD. *s.* [*logge*, Dutch, stupid, and head.] A dolt; a blockhead, a thick-skull. *L'Estrange.*
To fall to LO'GGERHEADS. } To scuffle;
To go to LO'GGERHEADS. } to fight with-
 out weapons. *L'Estrange.*
LO'GGERHEADED. *a.* [from *loggerhead.*]
 Dull; stupid; doltish. *Shakspeare.*
LO'GICK. *s.* [*logica*, Lat.] *Logick* is the art of using reason well in our inquiries after truth, and the communication of it to others. *Watts.*
LO'GICAL. *a.* [from *logick.*]
 1. Pertaining to logick. *Hooker.*
 2. Skilled in logick; furnished with logick. *Addison.*
LO'GICALLY. *ad.* [from *logical.*] Accord-
 ing to the laws of logick. *Prior.*
LOGI'CIAN. *s.* [*logicien*, Fr.] A teacher or professor of logick; a man versed in logick. *Pope. Swift.*
***LOGI'STICK.** *a.* Relating to sexagesimal fractions; with astronomers.
LO'GMAN. *s.* [*log* and *man.*] One whose business is to carry logs. *Shakspeare.*
***LO'GOGRIPE.** *s.* [λόγος and γρίφος.]
 A sort of riddle. *Ben Jonson.*
LO'COMACHY. *s.* [λογομαχία] A contention in words; a contention about words. *Howel.*
LO'GWOOD. *s.* *Logwood* is of a very dense and firm texture, brought to us in large

logs. It is heavy, hard, and of a deep, strong, red colour. It grows on the coast of the bay of Campeachy. *Hill.*
LO'HOCK. *s.* Medicines which are now commonly called eclegmas, lambatives, or linctuses. *Quincy.*
LOIN. *s.* [*llwyn*, Welsh.] 1. The back of an animal carved out by the butcher.
 2. *Loins*; the reins. *Milton.*
To LO'ITER. *v. n.* [*loteren*, Dutch.] To linger; to spend time carelessly; to idle. *Locke.*
***To LO'ITER.** *v. a.* To consume in trifles; to waste carelessly. *Locke.*
LO'ITERER. *s.* [from *loiter.*] A lingerer; an idler; a lazy wretch. *Otway.*
To LOLL. *v. n.* 1. To lean idly; to rest lazily against any thing. *Dryden.*
 2. To hang out. Used of the tongue.
To LOLL. *v. a.* To put out. *Dryden.*
***LO'LLARD.** } *s.* A name given to the
***LO'LLER.** } first reformers of the Ro-
 man catholick religion in England; a re-
 proachful appellation of the followers of
 Wicliffe. *Chaucer.*
***LO'LLARDY.** *s.* The doctrine of Lollards; a name given to what before the reforma-
 tion was named heresy. *Gower.*
***LONBA'RDICK.** *a.* [from the *Lombards.*]
 Applied to one of the ancient alphabets
 derived from the Roman, and relating to
 the manuscripts of Italy. *Astle.*
LOMP. *s.* A kind of roundish fish.
***LO'NDONER.** *s.* A native of London; an
 inhabitant of London. *Shakspeare.*
***LO'NDONISM.** *s.* A mode of expression
 said to be peculiar to London. *Pegge.*
LONE. *a.* [contracted from *alone.*]
 1. Solitary; unfrequented. *Savage.*
 2. Single; without company. *Pope.*
LO'NELINESS. *s.* [from *lonely.*] Solitude;
 want of company. *Sidney.*
LO'NELY. *a.* [from *lone.*] Solitary; ad-
 dicted to solitude. *Shakspeare.*
LO'NENESS. *s.* [from *lone.*] Solitude; dis-
 like of company. *Donne.*
LO'NESOME. *a.* [from *lone.*] Solitary;
 dismal. *Blackmore.*
***LO'NESOMELY.** *ad.* In a dismal or soli-
 tary manner.
***LO'NESOMENESS.** *s.* State or quality of
 being lonesome. *Killingbeck.*
LONG. *a.* [*longus*, Lat. *lang*, Germ.]
 1. Not short: used of time and space. *Luke.*
 2. Having one of its geometrical dimen-
 sions in a greater degree than either of
 the other. *Boyle.*
 3. Of any certain measure in length; as,
 an inch long, a mile long. *Pope.*
 4. Not soon ceasing, or at an end. *Milton.*
 5. Dilatory; tedious. *Ecclus.*
 6. Longing; desirous. *Sidney.*
 7. Relating to a great distance. *Deuter.*
 8. Protracted: as, a long note, a long
 syllable.

LONG. *ad.*

1. To a great length in space. *Prior.*
2. Not for a short time. *Fairfax.*
3. In the comparative, it signifies for more time; and in the superlative, for most time. *Locke.*
4. Not soon. *Acts.*
5. At a point of duration far distant; as, long *since*. *Tillotson.*
6. [For *along*; *au long*, Fr.] All along; throughout. *Shakspeare.*

LONG. *ad.* By the fault. Disused. *Shaksp.*To LONG. *v. n.* [verlangen, Germ.] To desire earnestly; to wish with eagerness continued. *Fairfax.** To LONG. *v. n.* To belong. *Chaucer.*LONGANI'MITY. *s.* [longanimitas, Lat.] Forbearance; patience of offences. *Howel.*LO'NGBOAT. *s.* The largest boat belonging to a ship. *Wotton.** LONGE. *s.* [Fr.] A thrust with a sword. *Smollet.** LONGE'VAL. } *a.* [longævus, Lat.]* LONGE'VOUS. } Longlived. *Brown.*LONGE'VITY. *s.* [longævus, Lat.] Length of life. *Arbuthnot.*LONGI'MANOUS. *a.* [longimanus, Lat.] Long-handed. *Brown.*LONGI'METRY. *s.* [longus and μέτρον.] The art or practice of measuring distances. *Cheyne.*LO'NGING. *s.* [from *long*.] Earnest desire.LO'NGINGLY. *ad.* [from *longing*.] With incessant wishes. *Dryden.** LONGI'NQUITY. *s.* [longinquitas, Lat.] Great distance; not nearness. *Barrow.*LO'NGITUDE. *s.* [longitudo, Lat.]

1. Length; the greatest dimension. *Wotton.*
2. The circumference of the earth measured from any meridian. *Abbot.*
3. The distance of any part of the earth to the east or west of any place. *Arbuth.*
4. The position of any thing to east or west. *Brown.*

LONGITU'DINAL. *a.* [longitudinal, Fr.] Measured by the length; running in the longest direction. *Cheyne.** LO'NGLIVED. *a.* Having great length of life or existence. *Donne.*LO'NGLY. *ad.* [from *long*.] Longingly; with great liking. *Shakspeare.** LO'NGNESS. *s.* Length; extension. *Cotgr.** LO'NGSHANKED. *a.* Having long legs. *Burton.*LO'NGSOME. *a.* [from *long*.] Tedious; wearisome by its length. *Bacon.** LO'NGSPUN. *a.* Carried to an excessive length; tedious. *Addison.** LONGSU'FFERANCE. *s.* Clemency; long-suffering. *Comm. Prayer.*LO'NGSUFFERING. *a.* [long and suffering.] Patient; not easily provoked.LO'NGSUFFERING. *s.* Patience of offence; clemency. *Rogers.*LO'NGTAIL. *s.* [long and tail.] Cut andlong tail: a canting term for one or another. *Shakspeare.** LO'NGTONGUED. *a.* Babbling. *Shaksp.*LO'NGWAYS. *ad.* In the longitudinal direction. *Addison.*LO'NGWINDED. *a.* [long and wind.] Long breathed; tedious. *Swift.*LO'NGWISE. *ad.* [long and wise.] In the longitudinal direction. *Bacon.** LO'NING. *s.* A lane.* LO'NISH. *a.* Somewhat lonely.*Life of A. Wood.*LOO. *s.* A game at cards. *Pope.*LOO'BILY. *a.* [looby and like.] Awkward; clumsy. *L'Estrange.*LO'OBY. *s.* A lubber; a clumsy clown. *Swift.*LOOF. *s.* It is that part aloft of the ship which lies just before the chess-trees, as far as the bulk-head of the castle.*Sea Dictionary.*To LOOF. *v. a.* To bring the ship close to a wind.LO'OFED. *a.* [from *aloof*.] Gone to a distance. *Shakspeare.*To LOOK. *v. n.* [locan, Sax. luegen, old Germ.] *Otfried. Evang.*

1. To direct the eye to or from any object. When the present object is mentioned, we look *on* or *at*, if it is absent, we use *for*, if distant *after*.
2. To have power of seeing. *Dryden.*
3. To direct the intellectual eye. *Stillingfl.*
4. To expect. *Clarendon.*
5. To take care; to watch. *Locke.*
6. To be directed with regard to any object. *Proverbs.*
7. To have any particular appearance: as, it looks *fair*. *Spratt.*
8. To seem. *Burnet.*
9. To have an air, mien, or manner. *Shak.*
10. To form the air in any particular manner, in regarding or beholding. *Milton.*
11. To Look *about one*. To be alarmed; to be vigilant. *Harvey.*
12. To Look *after*. To attend; to take care of. *Locke.*
13. To Look *for*. To expect. *Sidney.*
14. To Look *into*. To examine; to sift; to inspect closely. *Atterbury.*
15. To Look *on*. To respect; to regard; to esteem. *Dryden.*
16. To Look *on*. To consider. *South.*
17. To Look *on*. To be a mere idle spectator. *Bacon.*
18. To Look *over*. To examine; to try one by one. *Locke.*
19. To Look *out*. To search; to seek.
20. To Look *out*. To be on the watch.
21. To Look *to*. To watch; to take care of. *Shakspeare.*
22. To Look *to*. To behold.

To LOOK. *v. a.*

1. To seek; to search for. *Spenser.*
2. To turn the eye upon. *Kings.*

3. To influence by looks. *Dryden.*
 4. To Look out. To discover by searching.
 LOOK. *interj.* See! lo! behold! observe!

Bacon.

LOOK. *s.* 1. Air of the face; mien; cast of the countenance. *Dryden, jun.*

2. The act of looking or seeing. *Dryden.*

LO'OKER. *s.* [from *look*.] 1. One that looks.

2. LOOKER ON. Spectator, not agent.

* LO'OKING. *s.* Expectation. *Heb. x.*

LO'OKING-GLASS. *s.* [look and glass.] Mirror; a glass which shews forms reflected. *South.*

LOOM. *s.* [lome, a tool or instrument. *Ju-nius.*] The frame in which the weavers work their cloth. *Addison.*

To LOOM. *v. n.* [leoman, Sax.] To appear at sea. *Skinner.*

LOON. *s.* A bird. A loon is as big as a goose; dark, dappled with white spots on the neck, back, and wings; each feather marked near the point with two spots: they breed in Farr Island. *Grew.*

LOON. *s.* A sorry fellow; a scoundrel; a rascal. See LOWN. *Dryden.*

LOOP. *s.* [from *loopen*, Dutch.] A double through which a string or lace is drawn; an ornamental double or fringe. *Spenser.*

LO'OPED. *a.* [from *loop*.] Full of holes.

LO'OPHOLE. *s.* [loop and hole.] 1. Aperture; hole to give a passage. *Milton.*

2. A shift; an evasion. *Dryden.*

LO'OPHOLED. *a.* [from *loophole*.] Full of holes; full of openings. *Hudibras.*

LOORD. *s.* [loerd, Dutch.] A drone.

* LOOS. *s.* [laus, Lat.] Praise; renown. *Chaucer.*

To LOOSE. *v. a.* [leyan, Sax. lösen, Germ.]

1. To unbind; to untie any thing fastened.

2. To relax. *Daniel.*

3. To unbind any one bound. *Abbot.*

4. To free from imprisonment. *Isaiah.*

5. To free from any obligation. *1 Cor.*

6. To free from any thing that shackles the mind. *Dryden.*

7. To free from any thing painful.

8. To disengage. *Dryden.*

To LOOSE. *v. n.* To set sail; to depart by losing the anchor. *Acts.*

LOOSE. *a.* [from the verb; lose, Germ.]

1. Unbound; untied. *Shakspeare.*

2. Not fast; not fixed. *Bentley.*

3. Not tight: as, a loose robe.

4. Not crowded; not close. *Milton.*

5. Wanton; not chaste. *Spenser.*

6. Not close; not concise; lax. *Felton.*

7. Vague; indeterminate. *Arbuthnot.*

8. Not strict; not rigid. *Hooker.*

9. Unconnected; rambling. *Watts.*

10. Lax of body; not costive. *Locke.*

11. Free; not enslaved. *Atterbury.*

12. Disengaged from obligation. *Addison.*

13. Free from confinement. *Prior.*

14. Remiss; not attentive.

15. To break Loose. To gain liberty.

16. To let Loose. To set at liberty; to set at large. *Taylor.*

LOOSE. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. Liberty; freedom from restraint.

2. Dismission from any restraining force.

LO'OSELY. *ad.* [from *loose*.]

1. Not fast; not firmly. *Dryden.*

2. Without bandage. *Spenser.*

3. Without union or connection. *Norris.*

4. Irregularly. *Camden.*

5. Negligently; carelessly. *Hooker.*

6. Unsolidly; meanly; without dignity.

7. Indeterminately.

8. Unchastely. *Pope.*

To LO'OUSEN. *v. a.* [from *loose*.] To part.

To LO'OUSEN. *v. n.* [from *loose*.]

1. To relax any thing tied.

2. To make less coherent. *Bacon.*

3. To separate a compages. *Dryden.*

4. To free from restraint. *Dryden.*

5. To make not costive. *Bacon.*

LO'OUSENESS. *s.* [from *loose*.] 1. State contrary to that of being fast or fixed. *Bacon.*

2. Latitude; criminal levity. *Atterbury.*

3. Irregularity; neglect of laws. *Hayward.*

4. Lewdness; unchastity. *Spenser.*

5. Diarrhoea; flux of the belly. *Arbuthnot.*

LO'OUSESTRIFE. *s.* [lysimachia, Lat.] An herb. *Miller.*

To LOP. *v. a.* [from *laub*, Germ. a leaf.]

1. To cut the branches of trees. *Shaksp.*

2. To cut any thing. *Howel.*

LOP. *s.* [from the verb.] 1. That which is cut from trees. *Mortimer.*

2. [Lappa, Swedish.] A flea.

LOPE. *pret.* of *leap*. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

LO'PPER. *s.* [from *lop*.] One that cuts trees.

LO'PPERED. *a.* Coagulated: as loppered milk. *Ainsworth.*

Thus it is still called in Scotland.

* LO'PPINGS. *s. pl.* Tops of branches lopped off. *Cotgrave.*

LOQUA'CIOUS. *a.* [loquax, Lat.]

1. Full of talk; full of tongue. *Milton.*

2. Speaking. *Phillips.*

3. Blabbing; not secret.

* LOQUA'CIOUSNESS. *s.* Loquacity; too much talk. *Ray.*

LOQUA'CITY. *s.* [loquacitas, Lat.] Too much talk. *Ray.*

LORD. *s.* [hlayopð, Sax.]

1. Monarch; ruler; governour. *Milton.*

2. Master; supreme person. *Shakspeare.*

3. A tyrant; an oppressive ruler. *Hayward.*

4. A husband. *Pope.*

5. One who is at the head of any business; an overseer. *Tusser.*

6. A nobleman. *Shakspeare.*

7. A general name for a peer of England. *King Charles.*

8. A baron.

9. An honorary title applied to offices: as, lord chief justice, lord major.

To LORD. *v. n.* To domineer; to rule despotically. *Spenser.*

- * **To LORD.** *v. a.* To invest with the dignity and privileges of a lord. *Shakspeare.*
- LO'RDING.** *s.* [from *lord.*] A little lord: in contempt or ridicule. *Shakspeare.*
- * **LO'RDLIKE.** *a.*
1. Befitting a lord. *Confut. of Shaxton.*
 2. Haughty; proud; insolent. *Dryden.*
- LO'RDLINESS.** *s.* [from *lordly.*]
1. Dignity; high station. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Pride; haughtiness.
- LO'RDLING.** *s.* A diminutive lord. *Swift.*
- LO'RDLY.** *a.* [from *lord.*]
1. Befitting a lord. *South.*
 2. Proud; haughty; imperious; insolent.
- LO'RDLY.** *ad.* Imperiously; despotically; proudly. *Dryden.*
- LO'RDSHIP.** *s.* [from *lord.*]
1. Dominion; power. *Wotton.*
 2. Seignior; domain. *Dryden.*
 3. Title of honour used to a nobleman not a duke. *Ben. Jonson.*
 4. Titulary compellation of judges, and some other persons in authority and office.
- LORE.** *s.* [from *læpan*, Sax. to learn.] Lesson; doctrine; instruction. *Pope.*
- LORE.** *a.* [leopan, Sax.] Lost; destroyed. Not used.
- LO'REL.** *s.* [from leopan, Sax.] An abandoned scoundrel. *Spenser.*
- * **LO'RESMAN.** *s.* [*lore* and *man.*] Instructor. *Gower.*
- To LO'RICATE.** *v. a.* To plate over.
- * **LORICA'TION.** *s.* A surface like mail. *Evelyn.*
- LO'RIMER.** } *s.* [*lormier*, Fr.] Bridle-
- LO'RINER.** } cutter.
- * **LO'RING.** *s.* Instructive discourse. *Spens.*
- LO'RLOT.** *s.* A kind of bird.
- LORN.** *pret. pass.* [of *lopan*, Sax.] Forsaken; lost. *Spenser.*
- To LOSE.** *v. a.* [leoyan, Sax.]
1. To forfeit by unlucky contest; the contrary to win. *Dryden.*
 2. To be deprived of. *Knolles.*
 3. To suffer diminution of. *Matthew.*
 4. To possess no longer; contrary to keep.
 5. To have any thing gone so as that it cannot be found, or had again. *Swift.*
 6. To bewilder. *King Charles.*
 7. To deprive of. *Temple.*
 8. To kill; to destroy.
 9. To throw away; to employ ineffectually. *Pope.*
 10. To miss; to part with, so as not to recover. *Clarendon.*
 11. To ruin; to send to perdition.
 12. To be freed from: as, to lose a fever. *Parnell.*
- To LOSE.** *v. n.* 1. Not to win. *Shakspeare.*
2. To decline; to fail. *Milton.*
- LO'SEABLE.** *a.* [from *lose.*] Subject to privation. *Boyle.*
- LO'SEL.** *s.* [from *loyan*, to perish.] A scoundrel; a sorry worthless fellow. Ob-

- solete. *Spenser.*
- * **LO'SENGER.** *s.* [*loyunge*, Sax.] A deceiver; a flatterer. *Chaucer.*
- LO'SER.** *s.* [from *lose.*] One that is deprived of any thing; one that forfeits any thing; the contrary to winner or gainer. *Taylor.*
- * **LO'SING.** *s.* [*loying*, Sax.] Loss; diminution. *Ecclus. x.*
- LOSS.** *s.* [from *lose.*] 1. Forfeiture; the contrary to gain. *Hooker.*
2. Miss. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Deprivation; forfeiture. *Milton.*
 4. Destruction. *Dryden.*
 5. Fault; puzzle: *at a loss.* *South.*
 6. Useless application. *Addison.*
- * **LOSSFUL.** *a.* Detrimental; noxious. *Bp. Hall.*
- * **LO'SSLESS.** *a.* Exempt from loss. *Milton.*
- LOST.** *participial a.* [from *lose.*] No longer perceptible. *Pope.*
- LOT.** *s.* [*hlot*, Sax. *loos*, Germ.]
1. Fortune; state assigned.
 2. A die, or any thing used in determining chances. *Dryden.*
 3. A lucky or wished chance. *Shakspeare.*
 4. A portion; a parcel of goods as being drawn by lot.
 5. Proportion of taxes: as, *to pay scot and lot.*
- * **To LOT.** *v. a.*
1. To assign; to set apart. *Sackville.*
 2. To distribute into lots; to catalogue: as, the goods are *lotted*; to portion. *Prior.*
- LOTE tree, or nettle tree.** A tree.
- * **LOTH.** See **LOATH.**
- LO'TION.** *s.* [*lotion*, Fr.] A *lotion* is a form of medicine compounded of aqueous liquids, used to wash. *Quincy.*
- LO'TTERY.** *s.* [*loterie*, Fr. from *lot.*] A game of chance; a sortilege; distribution of prizes by chance. *South.*
- LO'VAGE.** *s.* [*levisticum*, Lat.] A plant.
- LOUD.** *a.* [*laut*, Germ.] 1. Noisy; striking the ear with great force.
2. Clamorous; turbulent. *Proverbs.*
- * **LOUD.** *ad.* Noisily. *Donne.*
- LO'UDLY.** *ad.* [from *loud.*]
1. Noisily; so as to be heard far. *Denham.*
 2. Clamorously. *Swift.*
- LO'UDNESS.** *s.* 1. Noise; force of sound.
2. Turbulence; vehemence or furiousness of clamour. *South.*
- To LOVE.** *v. a.* [*luyan*, Sax.]
1. To regard with passionate affection, as that of one sex to the other. *Cowley.*
 2. To regard with the affection of a friend. *Cowley.*
 3. To regard with parental tenderness. *John.*
 4. To be pleased with; to delight in. *Bac.*
 5. To regard with reverent unwillingness; to offend. *Deuteronomy.*
- * **To LOVE.** *v. n.* To delight, to take pleasure. *Bacon.*
- LOVE.** *s.* [from the verb.]

1. The passion between the sexes. *Pope.*
2. Kindness; good-will; friendship. *Cowl.*
3. Courtship. *Bacon.*
4. Tenderness; parental care. *Tillotson.*
5. Liking; inclination to. *Fenton.*
6. Object beloved. *Shakspeare.*
7. Lewdness. *Shakspeare.*
8. Unreasonable liking. *Taylor.*
9. Fondness; concord. *Shakspeare.*
10. Principle of union. *South.*
11. Picturesque representation of love. *Dryden.*
12. A word of endearment. *Dryden.*
13. Due reverence to God. *Hammond.*
14. A kind of thin silk stuff. *Boyle.*
- * LO'VEABLE. *a.* Amiable; worthy to be loved. *Sherwood.*
- LO'VEAPPLE. *s.* A plant.
- * LO'VEDAY. *s.* A day, in old times, appointed for the amicable settlement of differences. *Chaucer.*
- * LO'VEFAVOUR. *s.* Something given to be worn in token of love. *Bp. Hall.*
- * LOVE-in idleness. *s.* A kind of violet. *Shakspeare.*
- LO'VEKNOT. *s.* [*love and knot.*] A complicated figure, by which affection interchanged is figured.
- * LO'VELESS. *s.* Sweetheart; lass beloved. *Mir. for Mag.*
- * LO'VELESS. *a.* 1. Without love; void of the passion between the sexes. *Skelton.*
2. Without endearment; without tenderness. *Milton.*
3. Void of kindness. *P. Fletcher.*
- LO'VELETTER. *s.* [*love and letter.*] Letter of courtship. *Addison.*
- * LOVE-lies in bleeding. *s.* A kind of amaranth.
- LO'VELILY. *ad.* [*from lovely.*] Amiably.
- LO'VELINESS. *s.* [*from lovely.*] Amiable-ness; qualities of mind or body that excite love. *Addison.*
- * LO'VELOCK. *s.* [*love and lock.*] A term for a particular sort of curl, worn by the men of fashion in the reigns of Elizabeth and James the first. *Lily.*
- LO'VELORN. *a.* [*love and lorn.*] Forsaken of one's love. *Milton.*
- LO'VELY. *a.* [*from love.*] Amiable; exciting love. *Tillotson.*
- * LO'VELY. *ad.* Charmingly; beautifully. *Phillips.*
- LO'VEMONGER. *s.* [*love and monger.*] One who deals in affairs of love. *Shakspeare.*
- * LO'VEQUICK. *a.* [*love and quick.*] With the eagerness of love. *Daniel.*
- LO'VER. *s.* [*from love.*]
1. One who is in love. *Dryden.*
2. A friend; one who regards with kindness. *Shakspeare.*
3. One who likes any thing. *Burnet.*
- LO'VER. *s.* [*from l'ouvert, Fr.*] An opening for the smoke to go out at in the roof of a cottage. *Spenser.*

- LO'VESECRET. *s.* [*love and secret.*] Secret between lovers. *Dryden.*
- * LO'VESHAF. *s.* [*love and shaft.*] The arrow of Cupid.
- LO'VESICK. *a.* [*love and sick.*] Disordered with love; languishing with amorous desire. *Granville.*
- LO'VESOME. *a.* [*from love.*] Lovely. A word not used. *Dryden.*
- LO'VESONG. *s.* [*love and song.*] Song expressing love. *Shakspeare.*
- LO'VESUIT. *s.* [*love and suit.*] Courtship.
- LO'VETALE. *s.* [*love and tale.*] Narrative of love. *Milton.*
- LO'VETHOUGHT. *s.* [*love and thought.*] Amorous fancy. *Shakspeare.*
- * LO'VETOKEN. *s.* [*luje-tacn, Sax.*] A present in token of love. *Shakspeare.*
- LO'VETOY. *s.* [*love and toy.*] Small presents given by lovers. *Pope.*
- LO'VETRICK. *s.* [*love and trick.*] Art of expressing love. *Donne.*
- LOUGH. *s.* [*loch, Irish, a lake.*] A lake; a large inland standing water. *Fairfax.*
- * LOUGH. *pret. of to laugh.* Laughed. *Chaucer.*
- LO'VING. *participial. a.* [*from love.*]
1. Kind; affectionate. *Hayward.*
2. Expressing kindness. *Esther.*
- LO'VINGKINDNESS. *s.* Tenderness; favour; mercy. A scriptural word. *Rogers.*
- LO'VINGLY. *ad.* [*from loving.*] Affectionately; with kindness. *Taylor.*
- LO'VINGNESS. *s.* [*from loving.*] Kindness; affection.
- LOUISD'OR. *s.* [*Fr.*] A golden coin of France, valued at about twenty shillings. *Spectator.*
- To LOUNGE. *v. n.* [*lunderen, Dutch.*] To idle; to live lazily.
- LO'UNGER. *s.* [*from lounge.*] An idler.
- * To LOUR. *v. n.* To be clouded; to frown. See To LOWER.
- * LO'URDAN. See LURDAN.
- LOURGE. *s.* [*longurio, Lat.*] A tall gangrel. *Ainsworth.*
- LOUSE. *s.* plural *lice.* [*luy, Sax. & aus, Germ.*] A small animal, of which different species live on the bodies of men, of beasts, and perhaps of all living creatures. *Bentley.*
- To LOUSE. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To clean from lice. *Spenser.*
- LO'USEWORT. *s.* The name of a plant.
- LO'USILY. *ad.* [*from louse.*] In a paltry, mean, and scurvy way.
- LO'USINESS. *s.* [*from lousy.*] The state of abounding with lice.
- LO'USY. *a.* [*from louse.*] 1. Swarming with lice; over-run with lice. *Mortimer.*
2. Mean; low born; bred on a dunghill.
- LOUT. *s.* [*loete, old Dutch.*] A mean awkward fellow; a bumpkin; a clown. *Sidney.*
- To LOUT. *v. n.* [*hlutan, to bend, Sax.*] To pay obeisance; to bow. *Obsolete.* *Ben Jonson.*

- LO'UTISH.** *a.* [from *lout.*] Clownish; bumpkinly. *Sidney.*
- LO'UTISHLY.** *ad.* [from *lout.*] With the air of a clown; with the gait of a bumpkin.
- * **LO'UVER.** *s.* [*l'ouvert*, Fr.] An opening for the smoke to go out at in the roof of a cottage. Written also *lover* and *loover.* *Spenser.*
- LOW.** *a.* 1. Not high.
2. Not rising far upward. *Ezekiel.*
3. Not elevated in situation. *Burnet.*
4. Descending far downward; deep.
5. Not swelling high; shallow; used of water. *L'Estrange.*
6. Not of high price: as, *corn is low.*
7. Not loud; not noisy. *Waller.*
8. In latitudes near to the line. *Abbot.*
9. Not rising to so great a sum as some other accumulation of particulars. *Burnet.*
10. Late in time: as, *the lower empire.*
11. Dejected; depressed. *Prior.*
12. Impotent; subdued. *Graunt.*
13. Not elevated in rank or station; abject: as, *low born.*
14. Dishonourable; betokening meanness of mind: as *low tricks.*
15. Not sublime; not exalted in thought or diction. *Felton.*
16. Reduced; in a poor state: as, *I am low in the world.*
- LOW.** *ad.* 1. Not aloft; not high. *Creech.*
2. Not at a high price.
3. In times near our own. *Locke.*
4. With a depression of the voice. *Addis.*
5. In a state of subjection. *Spenser.*
6. In a state of meanness; abjectly.
- * **LOW.** *s.* [*Lohe*, Germ.] Flame; fire; heat.
- To LOW.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To sink; to make low: pronounced *lo.* *Swift.*
- To LOW.** *v. n.* [*hlopan*, Sax.] To bellow as a cow: pronounced as *now.* *Roscommon.*
- LO'WBELL.** *s.* A kind of fowling in the night, in which the birds are wakened by a bell, and lured by a flame.
- * **To LO'WBELL.** *v. a.* To scare as with a lowbell. *Hammond.*
- LOWE.** A termination of local names. [from the Saxon, *hleap.*] A hill, heap or barrow. *Gibson.*
- To LO'WER.** *v. a.* [from *low*, the *ow* sounds as *o* in *more.*
1. To bring low; to humble; to depress.
2. To suffer to sink down. *Woodward.*
3. To lessen; to make less in price or value. *Child.*
4. To fall; to bring down.
- To LO'WER.** *v. n.* 1. To grow less.
2. To sink; to fall. *Shakspeare.*
- To LO'WER.** *v. n.* The *ow* sounds as *ou* in *hour.* 1. To appear dark, stormy, and gloomy; to be clouded. *Addison.*
2. To frown; to pout; to look sullen.
- LO'WER.** *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Cloudiness; gloominess.
2. Cloudiness of look. *Sidney.*

- LO'WERINGLY.** *ad.* [from *lower.*] With cloudiness; gloomily.
- LO'WERMOST.** *a.* [from *low*, *lower*, and *most.*] Lowest. *Bacon.*
- * **LO'WING.** *s.* The cry of black cattle. 1. *Sam. xv.*
- LO'WLAND.** *s.* [*low* and *land.*] The country that is low in respect of neighbouring hills; the marsh. *Dryden.*
- * **LO'WLIHOOD.** *s.* Humble or low state. *Chaucer.*
- LO'WLILY.** *ad.* [from *lowly.*
1. Humbly; without pride.
2. Meanly; without dignity.
- LO'WLINESS.** *s.* [from *lowly.*] 1. Humility; freedom from pride. *Atterbury.*
2. Meanness; want of dignity; abject depression. *Dryden.*
- LO'WLY.** *a.* [from *low.*
1. Humble; meek; mild. *Matthew.*
2. Mean; wanting dignity; not great.
3. Not lofty; not sublime. *Dryden.*
- LO'WLY.** *ad.* [from *low.*
1. Not highly; meanly; without grandeur; without dignity. *Shakspeare.*
2. Humbly; meekly; modestly. *Milton.*
- LOWN.** *s.* [*liun*, Irish.] A scoundrel; a rascal. Not in use. *Shakspeare.*
- * **LO'WND.** *a.* [*logn*, Iceland.] Calm and mild; out of the wind; under cover or shelter.
- LO'WNESS.** *s.* [from *low.*
1. Absence of height; small distance from the ground. *Addison.*
2. Meanness of condition, whether mental or external. *Shakspeare.*
3. Want of rank; want of dignity. *South.*
4. Want of sublimity; contrary to loftiness of style or sentiment. *Donne.*
5. Submissiveness. *Bacon.*
6. Depression; dejection. *Swift.*
- To LOWT.** *v. a.* To overpower. *Shakspeare.*
- * **LOWT.** } See *Lout*, and *To Lout.*
* **To LOWT.** }
- LOWTHO'UGHTED.** *a.* Having the thoughts withheld from sublime or heavenly meditations; narrow-minded. *Pope.*
- LOWSPI'RTED.** *a.* [*low* and *spirit.*] Dejected; depressed; not lively. *Locke.*
- LO'XODROMICK.** *s.* [*λοξός* and *δρομος.*] *Loxodromick* is the art of oblique sailing by the rhomb, which always makes an equal angle with every meridian; that is, when you sail neither directly under the equator, nor under one and the same meridian, but across them.
- LO'YAL.** *a.* [Fr.]
1. Obedient; true to the prince. *Knolles.*
1. Faithful in love; true to a lady, or lover. *Milton.*
- LO'YALIST.** *s.* [from *loyal.*] One who professes uncommon adherence to his king. *Howel.*
- LO'YALLY.** *ad.* [from *loyal.*] With fidelity: with true adherence to a king or to a lover. *Pope.*

LO'YALTY. *s.* [*loyauté*, Fr.] 1. Firm and faithful adherence to a prince.

2. Fidelity to a lady, or lover.

* **LO'ZEL.** See **LOSEL**.

LO'ZENGE. *s.* [*losange*, Fr.]

1. A rhomb.

Wotton.

2. *Lozenge* is the form of a medicine made into small pieces, to be held or chewed in the mouth till melted or wasted.

3. A cake of preserved fruit.

* **LO'ZENGED.** *a.* Having the shape of a lozenge. *Cotgrave.*

* **LO'ZENGY.** *a.* In heraldry, having the shield or charge covered with lozenges.

Lp. A contraction of *Lordship*.

LU. *s.* A game at cards. *Pope.*

LU'BBARD. *s.* [from *lubber*.] A lazy sturdy fellow. *Swift.*

LU'BBER. *s.* [*lubbed*, Danish, fat.] A sturdy drone; an idle, fat, bulky losel; a booby. *Carew.*

LU'BBERLY. *a.* [from *lubber*.] Lazy and bulky. *Shakspeare.*

LU'BBERLY. *ad.* Awkwardly; clumsily.

To LU'BRICATE. *v. a.* [from *lubricus*, Lat.] To make smooth or slippery; to smooth. *Sharp.*

* **LU'BRICATOR.** *s.* That which lubricates. *Burke.*

LUBRI'CITY. *s.* [*lubricus*, Lat.]

1. Slipperiness; smoothness of surface.

2. Aptness to glide over any part, or to facilitate motion. *Ray.*

3. Uncertainty; slipperiness; instability.

4. Wantonness; lewdness. *Dryden.*

LU'BRICK. *a.* [*lubricus*, Lat.] 1. Slippery; smooth on the surface. *Crashaw.*

2. Uncertain; unsteady. *Wotton.*

3. Wanton; lewd. *Dryden.*

LU'BRICOUS. *a.* [*lubricus*, Lat.] 1. Slippery; smooth. *Woodward.*

2. Uncertain. *Glanville.*

LUBRIFICA'TION. *s.* [*lubricus* and *fio*, Lat.] The act of lubricating or smoothing. *Bacon.*

LUCE. *s.* [*Lucius*, Lat.] A pike full grown. *Shakspeare.*

LU'CENT. *a.* [*lucens*, Lat.] Shining; bright; splendid. *Ben Jonson.*

LU'CERN. *s.* [*medicago*.] An herb remarkable for quick growth.

LU'CID. *s.* [*lucidus*, Lat.]

1. Shining; bright; glittering. *Newton.*

2. Pellucid; transparent. *Milton.*

3. Bright with the radiance of intellect; not darkened with madness. *Bentley.*

LUCI'DITY. *s.* [from *lucid*.] Splendor; brightness. *Dict.*

* **LU'CIDNESS.** *s.* Transparency; clearness. *W. Mountague.*

* **LUCIFE'RIAN.** *a.* [from *Lucifer*, a name of the devil.] Devilish; denoting the persons called *luciferians*. *Bp. Barlow.*

* **LUCIFE'RIANS.** *s. pl.* Persons, who adhered to the pernicious shism of *Lucifer*, bishop of *Cagliari* in the fourth century.

They believed the soul to be of a carnal nature, transmitted to children from their fathers; and they denied any place of repentance or reconciliation to such as fell.

LUCI'FEROUS. *a.* [*lucifer*, Lat.] Giving light; affording means of discovery.

* **LUCI'FEROUSLY.** *ad.* So as to discover. *Brown.*

LUCI'FICK. *a.* [*lux* and *facio*, Lat.] Making light; producing light. *Grew.*

* **LU'CIFORM.** *a.* [*lux* and *form*.] Having the nature of light. *Bp. Berkeley.*

LUCK. *s.* [*Glück*, Germ.]

1. Chance; accident: fortune; hap; casual event. *Boyle.*

2. Fortune, good or bad. *Temple.*

LU'CKILY. *ad.* [from *lucky*.] Fortunately; by good hap. *Addison.*

LU'CKINESS. *s.* [from *lucky*.] Good fortune; good hap; casual happiness. *Locke.*

LU'CKLESS. *a.* [from *luck*.] Unfortunate; unhappy. *Suckling.*

LU'CKY. *a.* [from *luck*.] Fortunate; happy by chance. *Addison.*

LU'CRATIVE. *a.* [*lucratus*, Fr.] Gainful; profitable; bringing money. *Bacon.*

LU'CRE. *s.* [*lucrum*, Lat.] Gain; profit; pecuniary advantage. In an ill sense. *Pope.*

* **To LU'CRE.** *v. n.* To have a desire of pecuniary advantage. *Shakspeare.*

LUCRI'FEROUS. *a.* [*lucrum* and *fero*, Lat.] Gainful; profitable. *Boyle.*

LUCRI'FICK. *a.* [*lucrum* and *facio*, Lat.] Producing gain.

LUCTA'TION. *s.* [*luctor*, Lat.] Struggle; effort; contest.

* **LU'CTUAL.** *a.* [*luctus*, Lat.] Lamentable. *Buck.*

To LU'CUBRATE. *s.* [*lucubror*, Lat.] To watch; to study by night.

LUCUBRA'TION. *s.* [*lucubratio*, Lat.] Study by candle-light; nocturnal study; any thing composed by night. *Tatler.*

LU'CUBRATORY. *a.* [*lucubratorius*, Lat.] Composed by candle-light. *Pope.*

LU'CULENT. *a.* [*luculentus*, Lat.]

1. Clear; transparent; lucid. *Thomson.*

2. Certain; evident. *Hooker.*

LU'DICROUS. *a.* [*ludicer*, Lat.] Burlesque; merry; sportive; exciting laughter. *Broome.*

LU'DICROUSLY. *ad.* [from *ludicrous*.] Sportively; in burlesque.

LU'DICROUSNESS. *s.* [from *ludicrous*.] Burlesque; sportiveness; ridiculousness.

LUDIFICA'TION. *s.* [*ludificor*, Lat.] The act of mocking or making sport of an other.

* **LUDI'FICATORY.** *a.* Mocking; making sport; trifling. *Barrow.*

To LUFF. *v. n.* [or *loof*.] To keep close to the wind. Sea term. *Dryden.*

To LUG. *v. a.* [*aluccan*, Sax. to pull.]

1. To haul or drag; to pull with rugged violence. *Collier.*

2. **To LUG out.** To draw a sword, in burlesque language. *Dryden.*

- To LUG. *v. n.* To drag; to come heavily.
- LUG. *s.* 1. A kind of small fish. *Carew.*
 2. [In Scotland.] An ear.
 3. A land measure, a pole or perch.
- LU'GGAGE. *s.* [from *lug*.] Any thing cumbrous and unwieldy that is to be carried away. *Glanville.*
- * LU'GSAIL. *s.* A square sail hoisted occasionally on a yard which hangs nearly at right angles with the mast. *Asham.*
- LUGU'BRIOUS. *a.* [*lugubre*, Fr. *lugubris*, Lat.] Mournful; sorrowful.
- * LUKE, or LEUKE. *a.* [plæc, Sax.] Not fully hot. *Prompt. Parv.*
- * LU'KENESS, or LEUKENESS. *s.* Moderate warmth. *Ort. Vocab.*
- LU'KEWARM. *a.* [plæc and warm.]
 1. Moderately or mildly warm. *Newton.*
 2. Indifferent; not ardent; not zealous. *Addison.*
- LU'KEWARMLY. *ad.* [from the adjective.]
 1. With moderate warmth.
 2. With indifference.
- LU'KEWARMNESS. *s.* [from *lukewarm*.]
 1. Moderate or pleasing heat.
 2. Indifference; want of ardour. *Spratt.*
- * LULL. *s.* Power or quality of soothing. *Young.*
- To LULL. *v. a.* [*lulu*, Danish; *lallo*, Lat.]
 1. To compose to sleep by a pleasing sound. *Spenser.*
 2. To compose; to quiet; to put to rest. *Milton.*
- LU'LLABY. *s.* [from *lull*.] A song to still babes. *Locke.*
- * LU'LLER. *s.* A dandler; one who fondles children. *Cotgrave.*
- * LUM. *s.* [leom, Sax.] The chimney of a cottage.
- LUMBA'GO. *s.* *Lumbagos* are pains very troublesome about the loins and small of the back. *Quincy.*
- * LU'MBAL. } *a.* In anatomy, pertaining
 * LU'MBAR. } to the loins.
- LU'MBER. *s.* [*zeloma*, Sax. householdstuff.] Any thing useless or cumbersome; any thing of more bulk than value.
- To LU'MBER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To heap like useless goods irregularly. *Rymer.*
- To LU'MBER. *v. n.* To move heavily, as burdened with his own bulk. *Dryden.*
- * LU'MBRICAL. *a.* [*lumbricus*, Lat.] In anatomy, denoting muscles of the hands and feet, which on account of their smallness and figure, have derived this name of resemblance to worms.
- LU'MINARY. *s.* [*lumen*, Lat.]
 1. Any body which gives light. *Milton.*
 2. Any thing which gives intelligence. *Wotton.*
 3. Any one that instructs mankind. *Bentl.*
- * To LU'MINATE. *v. a.* [*lumino*, Lat.] To give light to; to illuminate. *Cockeram.*
- LUMINA'TION. *s.* [from *lumen*, Lat.] Emission of light. *Dict.*

- LU'MINOUS. *a.* [*lumineux*, Fr.]
 1. Shining; emitting light. *Milton.*
 2. Enlightened. *Milton.*
 3. Shining; bright. *Newton.*
- * LU'MINOUSLY. *ad.* In a bright or shining manner.
- * LUMINOUSNESS. *s.* Brightness; emission of light. *Spencer.*
- LUMP. *s.* [*lompe*, Dutch.]
 1. A small mass of matter. *Boyle.*
 2. A shapeless mass. *Keil.*
 3. Mass undistinguished. *Woodward.*
 4. The whole together; the gross. *Addis.*
- To LUMP. *v. a.* To take in the gross, without attention to particulars. *Addison.*
- LU'MPFISH. *s.* [*lump* and *fish*; *lumpus*, Lat.] A sort of fish.
- LU'MPING. *a.* [from *lump*.] Large; heavy; great. A low word. *Arbuthnot.*
- LU'MPISH. *a.* [from *lump*.] Heavy; gross; dull; unactive. *Suckling.*
- LU'MPISHLY. *ad.* [from *lumpish*.] With heaviness; with stupidity.
- LU'MPISHNESS. *s.* [from the adjective.] Stupid heaviness.
- LU'MPY. *a.* [from *lump*.] Full of lumps; full of compact masses. *Mortimer.*
- LU'NACY. *s.* [from *luna*, Lat. the moon.] A kind of madness influenced by the moon. *Suckling.*
- LU'NAR. } *a.* [*lunaris*, Lat.] Relating
 LU'NARY. } to the moon; under the dominion of the moon. *Brown.*
- LU'NARY. *s.* [*lunaria*, Lat.] Moonwort. *Drayton.*
- LU'NATED. *a.* [from *luna*, Lat.] Formed like a half-moon.
- LU'NATICK. *a.* Mad; having the imagination influenced by the moon. *Shakspeare.*
- LU'NATICK. *s.* A madman. *Graunt.*
- LUNA'TION. *s.* [*luna*, Lat.] The revolution of the moon. *Holder.*
- LUNCH. } *s.* [from *clutch* or *clunch*.]
 LU'NCHEON. } As much food as one's hand can hold; a kind of meal between breakfast and dinner. *Gay.*
- LUNE. *s.* [*luna*, Lat.]
 1. Any thing in the shape of a half-moon.
 2. Fits of frenzy; mad freaks. The french say of a man whimsical: *il a des lunes.* *Shakspeare.*
- * LU'NET. *s.* A little moon; an attendant upon a planet. *Bp. Hall.*
- LUNE'TTE. *s.* [Fr.] A small half-moon. *Trevoux.*
- LUNGS. *s.* [*lungen*, Sax. *lunge*, Germ.] The lights; the part by which breath is inspired and expired.
- LU'NGED. *a.* [from *lungs*.] Having lungs; having the nature of lungs. *Dryden.*
- LUNG-GROWN. *a.* [*lung* and *grown*.] The lungs sometimes grow fast to the skin that lines the breast, such are *lung-grown*. *Harv.*
- * LU'NGEOUS. *a.* Spiteful; malicious.
- * LU'NGIS. *s.* A lubber; a dreaming,

drowsy fellow.

LU'NGWORT. *s.* [*pulmonaria*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

LUNISO'LAR. *a.* [*lunisolaire*, Fr. *luna* and *solaris*, Lat.] Compounded of the revolution of the sun and moon.

LUNT. *s.* [*unte*, Germ.] The matchcord with which guns are fired.

LU'PINE. *s.* [*lupinus*, Lat.] A kind of pulse. *Dryden.*

LURCH. *s.* To leave in the LURCH. To leave in a forlorn or deserted condition. A ludicrous phrase. *Arbuthnot.*

To LURCH. *v. n.* [*loeren*, Dutch.]

1. To shift; to play tricks. *Shakspeare.*

2. To lie in wait: we now use *lurk*.

L'Estrange.

To LURCH. *v. a.* [*lurco*, Lat.]

1. To devour; to swallow greedily. *Bacon.*

2. To defeat; to disappoint. *South.*

3. To steal privily; to filch; to pilfer.

LU'RCHER. *s.* [from *lurch*.]

1. One that watches to steal, or to betray, or entrap. *Tatler.*

2. [*Lurco*, Lat.] A glutton; a gormandizer. Not used.

* LU'RDAN. *s.* [*Lourdin*, old Fr.] A clown; a blockhead; a lazy person. *Florio.*

* LU'RDAN. } *a.* Blockish; stupid; lazy;

* LU'RDY. } sluggish. *Cotgrave.*

LURE. *s.* [*leurre*, Fr.] 1. Something held out to call a hawk. *Bacon.*

2. Any enticement; any thing that promises advantage. *Denham.*

To LURE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To call hawks. *Bacon.*

To LURE. *v. a.* To attract; to entice; to draw. *Gay.*

LU'RID. *a.* [*luridus*, Lat.] Gloomy; dismal. Not used. *Thomson.*

To LURK. *v. n.* To lie in wait; to lie hidden; to lie close. *Spenser.*

LU'RKER. *s.* [from *lurk*.] A thief that lies in wait.

LU'RKINGPLACE. *s.* [*lurk* and *place*.] Hiding place; secret place. *Sam.*

LU'SCIOUS. *a.* [from *luxurious*.]

1. Sweet, so as to nauseate.

2. Sweet in a great degree. *Dryden.*

3. Pleasing; delightful. *South.*

LU'SCIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *luscious*.] Sweet to a great degree.

LU'SCIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *luscious*.] Immoderate sweetness. *Decay of Piety.*

LU'SERN. *s.* [*lupus cervarius*, Lat.] A lynx.

LUSH. *a.* Of a dark, deep, full colour, opposite to pale and faint. *Shakspeare.*

LUSK. *a.* Idle; lazy; worthless.

* LUSK. *s.* A lubber; a sot; a lazy fellow. *Bale.*

* To LUSK. *v. n.* To idle; to lie idle, unemployed. *Warner.*

LU'SKISH. *a.* [from *lusk*.] Somewhat inclinable to laziness or indolence.

LU'SKISHLY. *ad.* [from *luskish*.] Lazily;

indolently.

LU'SKISHNESS. *s.* [from *luskish*.] A disposition to laziness. *Spenser.*

LUSO'RIOUS. *a.* [*lusorius*, Lat.] Used in play; sportive. *Sanderson.*

LU'SORY. *a.* [*lusorius*, Lat.] Used in play.

LUST. *s.* [*luyt*, Sax. *lust*, Germ.]

1. Carnal desire. *Taylor.*

2. Any violent or irregular desire. *Peach.*

To LUST. *v. n.*

1. To desire carnally. *Roscommon.*

2. To desire vehemently. *Knolles.*

3. To list; to like. Out of use. *Psalms.*

4. To have irregular dispositions. *James.*

LU'STFUL. *a.* [*lust* and *full*.]

1. Libidinous; having irregular desires.

2. Provoking to sensuality; inciting to lust.

LU'STFULLY. *ad.* [from *lustful*.] With sensual concupiscence.

LU'STFULNESS. *s.* [from *lustful*.] Libidinousness.

LU'STIHED. } *s.* [from *lusty*.] Vigour;
LU'STIHOOD. } sprightliness; corporal
ability. *Shakspeare.*

LU'STILY. *ad.* [from *lusty*.] Stoutly; with vigour; with mettle. *Southern.*

LU'STINESS. *s.* [from *lusty*.] Stoutness; sturdiness; strength; vigour of body. *Dryden.*

LU'STLESS. *a.* [from *lust*.] Not vigorous; weak. *Spenser.*

LU'STRAL. *a.* [*lustrale*, Fr. *lustralis*, Lat.] Used in purification. *Garth.*

* To LU'STRATE. *v. a.* [*lustrare*, Lat.] To purify. *Herbert.*

LUSTRA'TION. *s.* [*lustratio*, Lat.] Purification by water. *Prior.*

LU'STRE. *s.* [*lustre*, Fr.]

1. Brightness; splendour; glitter. *Davies.*

2. A scone with lights. *Pope.*

3. Eminence; renown. *Swift.*

4. The space of five years. [*lustrum*, Lat.]

LU'STRING. *s.* [from *lustre*.] A shining silk: see LUTESTRING.

LU'STROUS. *a.* [from *lustre*.] Bright; shining; luminous. *Shakspeare.*

* LU'STRUM. *s.* [Lat.] A space of five years; properly the completion of fifty months. *Gregory.*

LU'STWORT. *s.* [*lust* and *wort*.] An herb.

LU'STY. *a.* [*lustig*, Dutch.] Stout; vigorous; healthy; able of body. *Otway.*

LU'TANIST. *s.* [from *lute*.] One who plays upon the lute.

LUTA'RIOUS. *a.* [*lutarius*, Lat.] Living in mud; of the colour of mud. *Grew.*

* LUTA'TION. *s.* [*lutare*, Lat.] The method of cementing chymical vessels close together.

LUTE. *s.* [*luth*, Fr. *laute*, Germ.] 1. A stringed instrument of musick. *Arbuthnot.*

2. [*lutum*, Lat.] A composition like clay, with which chemists close up their vessels. *Garth.*

To LUTE. *v. a.* To close with lute, or

- chemists clay. *Wilkins.*
- * LU'TER. } *s.* A player on the lute.
- * LU'TIST. } *Hakewill.*
- * LU'TESTRING. *s.*
1. The string of a lute. *Sherwood.*
2. A kind of silk. *Goldsmith.*
- * LU'THERAN. *s.* One who adheres to the doctrine and discipline of Luther. *Shak.*
- * LU'THERAN. *a.* Denoting the doctrine or followers of Luther. *Burnet.*
- * LU'THERANISM. } *s.* The doctrine of
- * LU'THERISM. } Luther. *Guthrie.*
- * LU'THERN. *s.* [*lucerna*, Lat.] An architectural term for a sort of window over the cornice, in the roof of a building.
- LU'TULENT. *a.* [*lutulentus*, Lat.] Muddy; turbid.
- To LUX. } *v. a.* [*luxer*, Fr.] To put
- To LU'XATE. } out of joint; to disjoint. *Wiseman.*
- LUXA'TION. *s.* [from *luxo*, Lat.]
1. The act of disjoining.
2. Any thing disjointed. *Floyer.*
- LUXE. *s.* [Fr. *luxus*, Lat.] Luxury; voluptuousness. Not used. *Prior.*
- LUXU'RIANCE. } *s.* [from *luxurians*, Lat.]
- LUXU'RIANCY. } Exuberance; abundance of wanton plenty or growth. *Spectator.*
- LUXU'RIANT. *a.* [*luxurians*, Lat.] Exuberant; superfluously plenteous. *Milton.*
- * LUXU'RIANTLY. *ad.* Abundantly. *Warton.*
- To LUXU'RIATE. *v. n.* [*luxurior*, Lat.] To grow exuberantly; to shoot with superfluous abundance.
- LUXU'RIOUS. *a.* [*luxurieux*, Fr. *luxuriosus*, Lat.]
1. Delighting in the pleasures of the table.
2. Administring to luxury. *Anonym.*
3. Lustful; libidinous. *Shakspeare.*
4. Voluptuous; enslaved to pleasure. *Milt.*
5. Softening by pleasure. *Dryden.*
6. Luxuriant; exuberant. *Milton.*
- LUXU'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *luxurious*.] Deliciously; voluptuously. *Shakspeare.*
- * LUXU'RIOUSNESS. *s.* Voluptuousness; lewdness. *Sherwood.*
- LU'XURY. *s.* [*luxuria*, Lat.]
1. Voluptuousness; addictedness to pleasure. *Milton.*
2. Lust; lewdness. *Shakspeare.*
3. Luxuriance; exuberance. *Bacon.*
4. Delicious fare. *Addison.*

- LY. When *ly* terminates the name of a place, it is derived from *leax*, Sax. a field; when it ends an adjective or adverb, it is contracted from *lich*, *like*; as, *beastly*, *beastlike*.
- * LY'AM. *s.* [See LIMEHOUND.] A kind of thong or leash for holding a hound in hand. *Drayton.*
- LYCA'NTHROPY. *s.* [*λύκος* and *άνθρωπος*.] A kind of madness, in which men have the qualities of wild beasts. *Taylor.*
- * LY'CHNOBITE. *s.* One that turns the day into night; one that does his business by night and sleeps by day.
- * LYCIS'CA. *s.* A dog of the wolf kind.
- * LY'DIAN. *s.* A species of the ancient musick; a soft and slow kind of air. *Milton.*
- * To LYE. See To LIE.
- * LY'INGLY. *ad.* Falsely; without truth. *Sherwood.*
- LYKE. *a.* For *like*. *Spenser.*
- * LYM. *s.* See LIMEHOUND. A bloodhound.
- LYMPH. *s.* [*lympa*, Lat.] Water; transparent colourless liquor. *Arbutnot.*
- LY'MPHATED. *a.* [*lymphatus*, Lat.] Mad.
- LY'MPHATICK. *s.* [from *lympa*, Lat.] The *lymphaticks*, are slender pellucid tubes, whose cavities are contracted at small and unequal distances; they are carried into the glands of the mesentry. *Cheyne.*
- * LYMPHA'TICK. *a.* 1. Denoting the vessels called lymphaticks. *Ellis.*
2. Mad; raving; extravagant; enthusiastick. *Shaftesbury.*
- LY'MPHEDUCT. *s.* [*lympa* and *ductus*, Lat.] A vessel which conveys the lymph. *Blackmore.*
- LY'NDEN-TREE. *s.* [*Tilia*, Lat.] A tree.
- LYNX. *s.* [Lat.] A spotted beast, remarkable for speed and sharp sight. *Locke.*
- LYRE. *s.* [*lyra*, Lat.] A harp; a musical instrument. *Prior.*
- LY'RICAL. } *a.* [*lyricus*, Lat.] Pertaining
- LY'RICK. } to a harp, or to odes or poetry;
- song to a harp; singing to a harp.
- LY'RICK. *s.* A poet who writes songs to the harp. *Addison.*
- LY'RIST. *s.* [*lyristes*, Lat.] A musician who plays upon the harp. *Pope.*
- * LYTE'RIA. *s.* The solution of an acute disease.

M.

- M** Has, in English, one unvaried sound by compression of the lips: as, *mine*.
- * MS. stands for Manuscript.
- * MSS. stands for Manuscripts.
- * M. A numeral letter signifying one thousand.
- * M. A. Master of Arts.
- * MAB. *s.* 1. The queen of the fairies;

- probably derived from the Welsh *mab*, anciently signifying a little child. *Shaksp.*
2. A slattern. *Ray.*
- * To MAB. *v. n.* To dress carelessly. *Ray.*
- * To MA'BBLE. *v. a.* To wrap up. See To MOBBLE. *Sandys.*
- * MAC. An Irish and Scotch word for *son*.
- * MACARO'NI. *s.* [*macaroni*, Ital.]

1. A kind of paste meat boiled in broth, and dressed with butter, cheese and spice. *Ben Jonson.*
2. A sort of droll or fool; and thence the application of the word to a fop. *Addison.*
- * **MACARO/NICK.** *s.* A confused heap or mixture of several things. *Cotgrave.*
- * **MACARO/NICK.** *a.* A kind of burlesque poetry, intermixing several languages, latinizing words of vulgar use and modernizing latin words. *Warton.*
- MACARO/ON.** *s.* [*maccarone*, Ital.]
 1. A coarse, rude, low fellow: whence *macaronick* poetry, in which the language is purposely corrupted.
 2. A kind of sweet biscuit, made of flour, almonds, eggs, and sugar.
- MACA/W-TREE.** *s.* A species of the *palm-tree*. *Miller.*
- MACA/W.** *s.* A bird in the West-Indies.
- MACE.** *s.* [*magga*, Sax. *masa*, Span.]
 1. An ensign of authority borne before magistrates. *Spenser.*
 2. [*Massue*, Fr.] A heavy blunt weapon; a club of metal. *Knolles.*
 3. [*Macis*, Lat.] A kind of spice. The nutmeg is inclosed in a threefold covering, the second is *mace*. *Hill.*
- MACEA/LE.** *s.* [*mace* and *ale*.] Ale spiced with mace. *Wiseman.*
- MA/CEBEARER.** *s.* [*mace* and *bearer*.] One who carries the mace. *Spectator.*
- To MA/CERATE.** *v. a.* [*macero*, Lat.]
 1. To make lean; to wear away. *Harvey.*
 2. To mortify; to harass with corporal hardships. *Burton.*
 3. To steep almost to solution, either with or without heat. *Arbuthnot.*
- MACERA/TION.** *s.* [from *macerate*.]
 1. The act of wasting, or making lean.
 2. Mortification; corporal hardship.
 3. *Maceration* is an infusion either with or without heat, wherein the ingredients are intended to be almost dissolved. *Quincy.*
- * **MACHIAVE/LIAN.** *s.* [from *Niccolo Machiavelli*, a Florentine of the fifteenth century.] A follower of the opinions of *Machiavel*. *Sandys.*
- * **MACHIAVE/LIAN.** *a.* Denoting the notions of *Machiavel*; crafty; subtle; roguish. *Bp. Morton.*
- * **MA/CHIAVELISM.** *s.* The notions of *Machiavel*; cunning roguery. *Cotgrave.*
- MA/CHINAL.** *a.* [from *machina*, Lat.] Relating to machines.
- To MA/CHINATE.** *v. a.* [*machinor*, Lat.] To plan; to contrive.
- MACHINA/TION.** *s.* [*machinatio*, Lat.] Artifice; contrivance; malicious scheme. *Spratt.*
- * **MACHINA/TOR.** *s.* [Lat.] One who plots or forms schemes. *Glanville.*
- MACHI/NE.** *s.* [*machina*, Lat. *machine*, Fr.]

1. Any complicated piece of workmanship.
2. An engine. *Dryden.*
3. Supernatural agency in poems. *Pope.*
- MACHI/NERY.** *s.* [from *machine*.]
 1. Enginery; complicated workmanship.
 2. The *machinery* signifies that part which the deities, angels, or demons act in a poem. *Pope.*
- * **MACHI/NING.** *s.* Denoting the machinery of a poem. *Dryden.*
- MA/CHINIST.** *s.* [*machiniste*, Fr.] A constructor of engines.
- MA/CILENCY.** *s.* [from *macilent*.] Leanness.
- MA/CILENT.** *a.* [*macilentus*, Lat.] Lean.
- MA/CKEREL.** *s.* [*mackareel*, Dutch.] A sea-fish. *Gay.*
- MA/CKEREL - GALE.** A strong breeze. *Dryden.*
- * **MA/CKEREL Sky.** A sky streaked or marked like a mackerel. *Hooke.*
- MA/CROCOSM.** *s.* [*μακρός* and *κόσμος*.] The whole world, or visible system, in opposition to the microcosm, or world of man.
- * **MACRO/LOGY.** *s.* [*μακρός* and *λόγος*.] Long and tedious talk without matter. *Bullokar.*
- MACTA/TION.** *s.* [*mactatus*, Lat.] The act of killing for sacrifice.
- MA/CULA.** *s.* [Lat.]
 1. A spot. *Burnet.*
 2. [In physick.] Any spot upon the skin, whether in fevers or scorbutick habits.
- To MA/CULATE.** *v. a.* [*maculo*, Lat.] To stain; to spot.
- * **MA/CULATE.** *a.* Spotted; stained. *Shak.*
- MACULA/TION.** *s.* [from *maculate*.] Stain; spot; taint. *Shakspeare.*
- MA/CULE.** *s.* [*macula*, Lat.] A spot; a stain.
- MAD.** *a.* [*gemaad*, Sax. *matto*, Ital.]
 1. Disordered in the mind; broken in the understanding; distracted. *Taylor.*
 2. Over-run with any violent or unreasonable desire: with *on*, *after*, *of* and *for*, before the object of desire. *Rymer.*
 3. Enraged; furious. *Decay of Piety.*
- To MAD.** *v. a.* To make mad; to make furious; to enrage. *Sidney.*
- To MAD.** *v. n.* To be mad; to be furious. *Milton.*
- MAD.** *s.* [*maða*, Sax. *Made*, Germ.] An earth worm.
- MA/DAM.** *s.* [*madame*, Fr. *my dame*.] The term of compliment used in address to ladies of every degree. *Phillips.*
- MA/DBRAIN.** } *a.* [*mad* and *brain*.]
- MA/DBRAINED.** } Disordered in the mind; hotheaded. *Shakspeare.*
- MA/BCAP.** *s.* A madman; a wild hot-brained fellow. *Shakspeare.*
- To MA/DDEN.** *v. n.* [from *mad*.] To become mad; to act as mad. *Pope.*
- To MA/DDEN.** *v. a.* To make mad. *Thomson.*
- MA/DDER.** *s.* [*madepe*, Sax.] A plant.
- MADE,** participle preterite of *make*.

MADEFACTION. *s.* [*ma defacio*, Lat.] The act of making wet. *Bacon.*
To MA'DEFY. *v. a.* [*ma defio*, Lat.] To moisten; to make wet.
***MADE'IRA** *Wine. s.* A rich wine made at the island Madeira. *Shakspeare.*
***MADEMOISE'LE.** *s.* [Fr.] A miss; a young girl. *Milton.*
MA'DGEHOWLET. *s.* An owl. *Ainsworth.*
***MA'DHEADED.** *a.* Hotheaded; full of fancies. *Shakspeare.*
MA'DHOUSE. *s.* [*mad and house.*] A house where madmen are cured or confined. *L'Estrange.*
***MA'DID.** *a.* [*madidus*, Lat.] Wet; moist; dropping. *Bailey.*
MA'DLY. *ad.* [from *mad.*] Without understanding. *Dryden.*
MA'DMAN. *s.* [*mad and man.*] A man deprived of his understanding. *South.*
MA'DNESS. *s.* [from *mad.*]
 1. Distraction; loss of understanding; perturbation of the faculties. *Locke.*
 2. Fury; wildness; rage. *King Charles.*
***MADO'NA.** } *s.* [Ital.]
***MADO'NNA.** }
 1. A name given to pictures of the Virgin Mary. *Rymer.*
 2. Term of compliment like *madam.* *Shakspeare.*
MADRI'ER. *s.* A thick plank armed with iron plates, having a cavity sufficient to receive the mouth of the petard when charged, with which it is applied against a gate. *Bailey.*
MA'DRIGAL. *s.* [*madrigal*, Span. and Fr.] A pastoral song. *Dryden.*
MA'DWORT. *s.* [*mad and wort.*] An herb.
MERE. *ad.* It is derived from the Saxon *mep*, famous, great. *Gibson.*
***MAESTO'SO.** [Ital.] A musical term, directing the part to be played with grandeur and consequently slow, but yet with strength and firmness.
To MA'FFLE. *v. n.* To stammer. *Ainsworth.*
MA'FFLER. *s.* [from the verb.] A stammerer. *Ainsworth.*
MAGAZI'NE. *s.* [*magasin*, Fr.] 1. A storehouse, commonly an arsenal or armoury, or repository of provisions. *Pope.*
 2. Of late this word has signified a miscellaneous pamphlet, from a periodical miscellany named the *Gentleman's Magazine*, by *Edward Cave.*
***MAGAZI'NER.** *s.* One who writes for a magazine. *Goldsmith.*
MAGE. *s.* [*magus*, Lat.] A magician. *Spenser.*
MA'GGOT. *s.* [*maðu*, Sax.]
 1. A grub which turns into a fly. *Ray.*
 2. Whimsy caprice; odd fancy. A low word. *Arbuthnot.*
MA'GGOTTINESS. *s.* [from *maggotty.*] The state of abounding with maggots.
MA'GGOTTY. *a.* [from *maggot.*]

1. Full of maggots.
 2. Capricious; whimsical. A low word. *Norris.*
***MA'GGOTTYHEADED.** *a.* Having a head full of fancies. *Life of A. Wood.*
***MA'GI.** *s. pl.* [Lat.] Wise men of the East. *Fotherby.*
***MA'GIAN.** *a.* Denoting the magi of the East.
MA'GICAL. *a.* [from *magick.*] Acting, or performed by invisible powers. *Dryden.*
MA'GICALLY. *ad.* [from *magical.*] According to the rites of magick; by enchantment. *Camden.*
MA'GICK. *s.* [*magia*, Lat.]
 1. The art of putting in action the power of spirits; sorcery. *Rogers.*
 2. The secret operations of natural powers. *Bacon.*
MA'GICK. *a.* Incantating; necromantick.
MAGI'CIAN. *s.* [*magicus*, Lat.] One skilled in magick; an enchanter; a necromancer. *Locke.*
MAGISTE'RIAL. *a.* [from *magister*, Lat.]
 1. Such as suits a master. *King Charles.*
 2. Lofty; arrogant; proud; insolent; despotick. *South.*
 3. Chemically prepared, after the manner of a magistrery. *Grew.*
MAGISTE'RIALLY. *ad.* [from *magisterial.*] Arrogantly. *South.*
MAGISTE'RIALNESS. *s.* [from *magisterial.*] Haughtiness; airs of a master. *Government of the Tongue.*
MA'GISTERY. *s.* [*magisterium*, Lat.] *Magistry* is a term made use of by chemists to signify sometimes a very fine powder, and sometimes resinous substances; but the genuine acceptation is that preparation of any body, wherein the whole, or most part, is, by the addition of somewhat, changed into a body of quite another kind. *Quincy. Boyle.*
MA'GISTRACY. *s.* [*magistratus*, Lat.] Office or dignity of a magistrate. *Ben Jonson.*
***MA'GISTRAL.** *s.* A sovereign medicine; an artificial preparation. *Burton.*
***MAGISTRA'LITY.** *s.* Despotick authority in opinions. *Bacon.*
MA'GISTRALLY. *ad.* [*magistralis*, low Lat.] Despotically; authoritatively; magisterially. *Bramhall.*
MA'GISTRATE. *s.* [*magistratus*, Lat.] A man publicly invested with authority; a governour. *Decay of Piety.*
***MAGISTRA'TICK.** *a.* Having the authority of a magistrate. *Bp. Taylor.*
***MA'GNA CHARTA.** *s.* [Lat.] The great charter of liberties granted to the people of England in the ninth year of Henry the Third, and confirmed by Edward the First. *Addison.*
MAGNA'LITY. *s.* [*magnalia*, Lat.] A great thing; something above the common rate. Not used. *Brown.*

MAGNANI'MITY. *s.* [*magnanimus*, Lat.] Greatness of mind; bravery; elevation of soul. *Swift.*

MAGNA'NIMOUS. *a.* [*magnanimus*, Lat.] Great of mind; elevated in sentiment; brave. *Grew.*

MAGNA'NIMOUSLY. *ad.* [from *magnanimous*.] Bravely; with greatness of mind.

* **MAGNE'SIA.** *s.* A powder gently purgative.

MA'GNET. *s.* [*magnes*, Lat.] The load stone; the stone that attracts iron. *Dryden.*

MAGNE'TICAL. } *a.* [from *magnet*.]
MAGNE'TICK. }

1. Relating to the magnet. *Newton.*

2. Having powers correspondent to those of the magnet. *Newton.*

3. Attractive; having the power to draw things distant. *Donne.*

4. *Magnetick* is once used by *Milton* for *magnet*.

* **MAGNE'TICALLY.** *ad.* By the power of attraction. *Burton.*

* **MAGNE'TICALNESS.** } *s.* Quality of
* **MAGNE'TICKNESS.** } being magnetick,

or attractive. *Waterhouse.*

MA'GNETISM. *s.* [from *magnet*.] Power of the loadstone; power of attraction.

Glanville.

MAGNIFI'ABLE. *a.* [from *magnify*.] Worthy to be extolled or praised. Unusual.

Brown.

MAGNI'FICAL. } *a.* [*magnificus*, Lat.] Il-
MAGNI'FICK. } lustrious; grand.

* **To MAGNI'FICATE.** *v. a.* To praise extremely; to commend highly. *Marston.*

MAGNI'FICENCE. *s.* [*magnificentia*, Lat.] Grandeur of appearance; splendour. *Milton.*

MAGNI'FICENT. *a.* [*magnificus*, Lat.]

1. Grand in appearance; splendid; pompous. *Addison.*

2. Fond of splendour; setting greatness to show. *Sidney.*

MAGNI'FICENTLY. *ad.* [from *magnificent*.] Pompously; splendidly. *Grew.*

MAGNI'FICO. *s.* [Ital.] A grandee of Venice. *Shakspeare.*

MA'GNIFIER. *s.* [from *magnify*.]

1. One that praises; an encomiast; an extoller. *Brown.*

2. A glass that encreases the bulk of any object.

To MA'GNIFY. *v. a.* [*magnifico*, Lat.]

1. To make great; to exaggerate; to amplify; to extol. *Bacon.*

2. To exalt; to elevate; to raise in estimation. *Milton.*

3. To raise in pride or pretension. *Dan.*

4. To encrease the bulk of any object to the eye. *Locke.*

* **MAGNI'LOQUENCE.** *s.* A lofty manner of speaking; boasting. *Bentley.*

MA'GNITUDE. *s.* [*magnitudo*, Lat.]

1. Greatness; grandeur. *Milton.*

2. Comparative bulk. *Newton.*

* **MAGNO'LIA.** *s.* An exotick plant; the laurel-leaved tulip tree. *Miller.*

* **MA'GOT-PIE.** See *MAGPIE*.

MA'GPIE. *s.* [from *pie* and *mag*, contracted from *Margaret*.] A bird sometimes taught to talk. *Peacham.*

MA'GYDARE. *s.* [*magudaris*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

* **MAHO'GANY.** *s.* A reddish wood brought from some of the West India islands, and the continent on the south of the gulf of Mexico. In French: *bois d'Acajou.*

Guthrie.

* **MAHO'MEDAN.** } *s.* A mussulman; a

* **MAHO'METAN.** } professor of the reli-

* **MAHO'METIST.** } gion of Mahomet.

* **MAHU'METAN.** } *Fulke.*

* **MAHO'METAN.** *a.* Denoting the followers or the religion of Mahomet. *Prideaux.*

* **MAHO'METANISM.** } *s.* The religion of

* **MAHO'METISM.** } Mahometans.

* **MAHO'METRY.** } *Herbert.*

* **MAHU'METISM.** }

* **To MAHO'METANIZE.** *v. a.* To render conformable to any mode or custom of the Mahometans. *Swinburne.*

* **MA'HOUND.** *s.* A contemptuous name of old for Mahomet; sometimes also used by our ancestors for the devil, and sometimes for any savage character. *Skelton.*

MAID. } *s.* [*mæden*, *mæyden*, Sax. *Maid*,

MA'IDEN. } *Magd*, *Mädchen*, Germ.]

1. An unmarried woman; a virgin. *Dryd.*

2. A woman servant. *Prior.*

3. Female. *Leviticus.*

MAID. *s.* A species of skate fish.

MA'IDEN. *a.* 1. Consisting of virgins. *Addis.*

2. Fresh; new; unused; unpolluted.

Shakspeare.

* **MA'IDEN.** *a.* [*mægen*, Sax.] Great; strong.

Wallis.

MA'IDENHAIR. *s.* [*maiden* and *hair*.] A plant. *Peacham.*

MA'IDENHEAD. }

MA'IDENHODE. } *s.* [from *maiden*.]

MA'IDENHOOD. }

1. Virginity; virgin purity; freedom from contamination. *Milton.*

2. Newness; freshness; uncontaminated state. Now a low word. *Wotton.*

* **MA'IDENLINESS.** *s.* The behaviour of a maiden; gentleness; modesty. *Sherwood.*

* **MA'IDENLIKE.** *a.* Like a maiden; modest; decent. *More.*

MA'IDENLIP. *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

MA'IDENLY. *a.* [*maiden* and *like*.] Like a maid; gentle, modest; timorous, decent.

Shakspeare.

* **MA'IDENLY.** *ad.* In a maidenlike manner. *Skelton.*

MA'IDHOOD. *s.* [from *maid*.] Virginity.

MA'IDMARIAN. *s.* [*puer ludius*, Lat.] A kind of dance. *Temple.*

MA'IDPALE. *a.* [*maid* and *pale*.] Pale like a sick virgin. *Shakspeare.*

MAIDSE/RVANT. *s.* A female servant.

* MAJESTA'TICAL. } *a.* Great of appearance;

* MAJESTA'TICK. } having dignity.
Pococke.

MAJE'STICAL. } *a.* [from *majesty*.]

MAJE'STICK. }

1. August; having dignity; grand; imperial; great of appearance. *Denham.*

2. Stately; pompous; splendid. *Hooker.*

3. Sublime; elevated; lofty. *Dryden.*

MAJE'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *majestical*.]

With dignity; with grandeur. *Granville.*

* MAJE'STICALNESS. } *s.* State or manner

* MAJE'STICKNESS. } of being majestick.
Oldenburg.

MA'JESTY. *s.* [*majestas*, Lat.]

1. Dignity; grandeur; greatness of appearance. *Milton.*

2. Power; sovereignty. *Daniel.*

3. Dignity; elevation. *Dryden.*

4. The title of kings and queens. *Shaksp.*

MAIL. *s.* [*maille*, Fr.] 1. A coat of steel network worn for defence. *Fairfax.*

2. Any armour. *Gay.*

3. A postman's bundle; a bag. [*malle*, Fr.]

To MAIL. *v. a.* 1. To arm defensively; to cover, as with armour. *Shakspeare.*

2. To bundle in a wrapper. *Shakspeare.*

* MA'ILED. *a.* Spotted; speckled. *Sherwood.*

To MAIM. *v. a.* [*mehaigner*, old Fr.] To deprive of any necessary part; to cripple by loss of a limb. *Shakspeare.*

MAIM. *s.* [from the verb.] 1. Privation of some essential part; lameness, by a wound or amputation. *Hooker.*

2. Injury; mischief. *Shakspeare.*

3. Essential defect. *Hayward.*

* MA'IMEDNESS. *s.* State of being lame or maimed.

MAIN. *a.* [*magne*, old Fr. *magnus*, Lat.]

1. Principal; chief; leading. *Hooker.*

2. Violent; strong; overpowering; vast.

3. Gross; containing the chief part. *Shakspeare.*

4. Important; forcible. *Davies.*

MAIN. *s.*

1. The gross; the bulk; the greater part.

2. The sum; the whole; the general. *King Charles.*

3. The ocean: as distinguished from bays or rivers. *Prior.*

4. Violence; force. *Hudibras.*

5. A hand at dice. [from *manus*, Lat.] *Dorset.*

6. The continent. *Bacon.*

7. A hamper. *Ainsworth.*

MA'INLAND. *s.* [*main* and *land*.] Continent. *Spenser.*

MA'INLY. *ad.* [from *main*.]

1. Chiefly; principally. *Woodward.*

2. Greatly; powerfully; hugely. *Bacon.*

MA'INMAST. *s.* [*main* and *mast*.] The chief or middle mast. *Dryden.*

MA'INPERNABLE. *a.* Bailable; that may be admitted to give surety.

MA'INPERNOR. *s.* Surety; bail. *Davies.*

MA'INPRISE. *s.* [*main* and *pris*, Fr.] Delivery into the custody of a friend, upon security given for appearance; bail. *Davies.*

To MA'INPRISE. *v. a.* To bail.

MA'INSAIL. *s.* [*main* and *sail*.] The sail of the mainmast. *Acts.*

MA'INSHEET. *s.* [*main* and *sheet*.] The sheet or sail of the mainmast. *Dryden.*

* To MA'INSWEAR. *v. n.* [*manyspeian*, Sax. *Meineid*, Germ.] To swear falsely. *Blount.*

To MAINTA'IN. *v. a.* [*maintenir*, Fr.]

1. To preserve unaltered; to keep. *Harvey.*

2. To defend; to hold out; to make good; not to resign. *Dryden.*

3. To vindicate; to justify. *Shakspeare.*

4. To continue; to keep up. *Dryden.*

5. To keep up; to support the expence of.

6. To support with the conveniences of life. *South.*

7. To preserve from failure. *Blackmore.*

To MAINTA'IN. *v. n.* To support by argument; to assert as a tenet. *Dryden.*

MAINTA'INABLE. *a.* [from *maintain*.] Defensible; justifiable. *Hayward.*

MAINTA'INER. *s.* [from *maintain*.] Supporter; cherisher. *Spenser.*

MA'INTENANCE. *s.* [*maintien*, Fr.]

1. Supply of the necessities of life; sustenance; sustentation. *Hooker.*

2. Support; protection; defence. *Spenser.*

3. Continuance; security from failure.

MA'INTOP. *s.* [*main* and *top*.] The top of the mainmast. *Addison.*

MA'INYARD. *s.* [*main* and *yard*.] The yard of the mainmast. *Arbuthnot.*

MA'JOR. *a.* [*major*, Lat.] 1. Greater in number, quantity, or extent.

2. Greater in dignity. *Shakspeare.*

MA'JOR. *s.*

1. The officer above the captain.

2. A mayor or head officer of a town.

3. The first proposition of a syllogism, containing some generality. *Boyle.*

4. MAJOR-general. The general officer of the second rank. *Tatler.*

5. MAJOR-domo. One who holds occasionally the place of master of the house.

MAJORA'TION. *s.* [from *major*.] Encrease; enlargement. *Bacon.*

MAJO'RITY. *s.* [from *major*.]

1. The state of being greater. *Grew.*

2. The greater number. [*majorité*, Fr.] *Addison.*

3. Ancestry. [*majores*, Lat.] *Brown.*

4. Full age; end of minority. *Davies.*

5. First rank. Obsolete. *Shakspeare.*

6. The office of a major.

* MA'ISTER. *s.* [*mæjter*, Sax. *Meister*, Germ.] A master. *Spenser.*

* MA'ISTRESS. *s.* Mistress. *Chaucer.*

MAIZE. *s.* Indian wheat. [*Mais*, Germ.] *Miller.*

To MAKE. *v. a.* [*macan*, Sax. *machen*, Germ.]

- make*, Dutch.] 1. To create. *Genesis.*
 2. To form of materials. *Holder.*
 3. To compose: as, materials or ingredients. *Waller.*
 4. To form by art what is not natural. *Spenser.*
 5. To produce as the agent. *Hooker.*
 6. To produce as a cause. *Prov.*
 7. To do; to perform; to practise; to use in action. *Locke.*
 8. To cause to have any quality. *Clarendon.*
 9. To bring into any state or condition.
 10. To form; to settle; to establish. *Rowe.*
 11. To hold; to keep. *Dryden.*
 12. To secure from distress; to establish in riches or happiness. *Shakspeare.*
 13. To suffer; to incur. *Dryden.*
 14. To commit. *Shakspeare.*
 15. To compel; to force; to constrain.
 16. To intend; to purpose to do. *Dryden.*
 17. To raise as profit from any thing. *Shakspeare.*
 18. To reach; to tend to; to arrive at: a kind of sea term.
 19. To gain. *Milton.*
 20. To force; to gain by force. *Temple.*
 21. To exhibit. *Locke.*
 22. To pay; to give. *Leviticus.*
 23. To put; to place. *Bacon.*
 24. To turn to some use. *Dryden.*
 25. To incline to; to dispose to. *Brown.*
 26. To prove as an argument. *Hooker.*
 27. To represent; to show. *Baker.*
 28. To constitute. *Locke.*
 29. To amount to. *Gal.*
 30. To mould; to form. *Bacon.*
 31. To MAKE away. To kill; to destroy. *Sandys.*
 32. To MAKE away. To transfer. *Waller.*
 33. To MAKE account. To reckon; to believe. *Bacon.*
 34. To MAKE account of. To esteem; to regard.
 35. To MAKE free with. To treat without ceremony. *Dunciad.*
 36. To MAKE good. To maintain; to defend; to justify. *Knolles*
 37. To MAKE good. To fulfil; to accomplish. *Shakspeare.*
 38. To MAKE light of. To consider as of no consequence. *Matthew.*
 39. To MAKE love. To court; to play the gallant. *Addison.*
 40. To MAKE merry. To feast; to partake of an entertainment. *Shakspeare.*
 41. To MAKE much of. To cherish; to foster. *Temple.*
 42. To MAKE of. What to make of, is, how to understand. *Addison.*
 43. To MAKE of. To produce from; to effect. *Addison.*
 44. To MAKE of. To consider; to account; to esteem. *Dryden.*
 45. To MAKE of. To cherish; to foster. Not used.

46. To MAKE over. To settle in the hands of trustees. *Hudibras.*
 47. To MAKE over. To transfer. *Hammond.*
 48. To MAKE out. To clear; to explain; to clear to one's self. *Arbuthnot.*
 49. To MAKE out. To prove; to evince. *Locke.*
 50. To MAKE sure of. To consider as certain. *Dryden.*
 51. To MAKE sure of. To secure to one's possession. *Dryden.*
 52. To MAKE up. To get together.
 53. To MAKE up. To reconcile; to atone; to compose. *Hooker.*
 54. To MAKE up. To repair. *Ezek.*
 55. To MAKE up. To compose as of ingredients. *South.*
 56. To MAKE up. To shape. *Arbuthnot.*
 57. To MAKE up. To supply. *Hooker.*
 58. To MAKE up. To clear. *Rogers.*
 59. To MAKE up. To accomplish; to conclude; to complete. *Locke.*
 To MAKE. *v. n.* 1. To tend; to travel; to go any way; to rush. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To contribute; to have effect. *Swift.*
 3. To operate; to act as a proof or argument, or cause.
 4. To concur. *Hooker.*
 5. To shew; to appear; to carry appearance. *Arbuthnot.*
 6. To MAKE away with. To destroy; to kill. An improper phrase. *Addison.*
 7. To MAKE for. To advantage; to favour. *Bacon.*
 8. To MAKE up. To compensate; to be instead. *Swift.*
 9. To MAKE with. To concur. *Hooker.*
 MAKE. *s.* [from the verb.] Form; structure; nature. *Glanville.*
 MAKE. *s.* [maca, Sax.] Companion. *Ben Jonson.*
 * MA/KEABLE. *a.* Effectible; feasible. *Cotgrave.*
 MA/KEBATE. *s.* [make and debate.] Breeder of quarrels. *Sidney.*
 MA/KER. *s.* [from make.]
 1. The Creator. *Milton.*
 2. One who makes any thing. *Pope.*
 3. One who sets any thing in its proper state. *Ascham.*
 * MA/KELESS. *a.*
 1. Matchless; not to be equalled. *Chaucer.*
 2. Without a make; deprived of a mate. *Shakspeare.*
 MA/KEPEACE. *s.* [make and peace.] Peacemaker; reconciler. *Shakspeare.*
 MA/KEWEIGHT. *s.* [make and weight.] Any small thing thrown in to make up weight. *Phillips.*
 * MA/KING. *s.* [macung, Sax.] Composition; structure; form; a poem. *Shaksp. Charle and Byrde.*
 MALACHI/TE. *s.* This stone is green, so as in colour to resemble the leaf of the mallow, *μαλάχη*; sometimes it is veined

- or spotted. *Woodward.*
- * **MALADMINISTRA'TION.** See **MALEAD-MINISTRATION.**
- MA'LADY.** *s.* [*maladie*, Fr.] A disease; a distemper; a disorder of body; sickness.
- * **MA/LAGA.** *s.* A kind of wine imported from Malaga in Spain.
- MALA'NDERS.** *s.* [from *male andare*, Ital.] A dry scab on the pastern of horses.
- MA'LAPERT.** *a.* [*mal* and *pert.*] Saucy; quick with impudence. *Dryden.*
- MA'LAPERTNESS.** *s.* [from *malapert.*] Liveliness of reply without decency; quick impudence; sauciness.
- MA/LAPERTLY.** *ad.* [from *malapert.*] Impudently; saucily.
- * **MAL A PROPO/S.** *ad.* [Fr.] Unsuitably. *Dryden.*
- To MALA'XATE.** *v. a.* [*μαλάττω.*] To soften or knead to softness any body.
- MALAXA'TION.** *s.* [from *malaxate.*] The act of softening.
- MALE.** *a.* [*mâle*, Fr.] Of the sex that begets, not bears young; not female. *Swift.*
- MALE.** *s.* The he of any species. *Graunt.*
- MALE.** [Lat.] In composition, signifies *ill.*
- MALEADMINISTRA'TION.** *s.* Bad management of affairs. *Ayliffe.*
- MALECONTE'NT.** } *a.* [*male* and *con-*
- MALECONTE'NTED.** } *tent.*] Discontented; dissatisfied. *Shakspeare.*
- * **MA'LECONTENT.** *s.* One who is dissatisfied; one to whom nothing pleases. *Spenser.*
- MALECONTE'NTEDLY.** *ad.* [from *male-content.*] With discontent.
- MALECONTE'NTEDNESS.** *s.* [from *male-content.*] Discontentedness; want of affection to government. *Spectator.*
- * **MALEDI'CENCY.** *s.* [*male* and *dico*, Lat.] Reproachful speech; proneness to reproach. *Atterbury.*
- * **MALEDI'CENT.** *a.* Speaking reproachfully; slanderous. *Sandys.*
- MALEDI'CTED.** *a.* [*maledictus*, Lat.] Accursed. *Dict.*
- MALEDI'CTION.** *s.* [*malédiction*, Fr.] Curse; execration; denunciation of evil. *Wotton.*
- MALEFA'CTION.** *s.* [*male* and *facio*, Lat.] A crime; an offence. *Shakspeare.*
- MALEFA'CTOR.** *s.* [*male* and *facio*, Lat.] An offender against law; a criminal. *Roscommon.*
- * **MA'LEFICE.** *s.* [*maléfice*, Fr.] Any wicked art; artifice; enchantment. *Chaucer.*
- * **MALE'FICENT.** *a.* [*maleficus*, Lat.] Wicked; doing evil. *Burke.*
- * **To MALEFI'CIATE.** *v. a.* To bewitch. *Burton.*
- * **MALEFICA'TION.** *s.* Witchcraft. *Bp. Hall.*
- MALE'FICK.** } *a.* [*maleficus*, Lat.] Mis-
- MALE'FIQUE.** } chievous; hurtful. *Dict.*
- * **MALE'NGINE.** *s.* [*malengin*, Fr.] Guile; deceit. *Spenser.*
- MALEPRA'CTICE.** *s.* [*male* and *practice.*]

- Practice contrary to rules.
- * **MALESPI'RITED.** *a.* Having the spirit and courage of a man; highminded. *Ben Jonson.*
- * **MA'LET.** *s.* [*mallette*, Fr.] A budget; a portmanteau. *Shelton.*
- * **To MA'LETREAT.** See **To MALTREAT.**
- MALE'VOLENCE.** *s.* [*malevolentia*, Lat.] Ill will; inclination to hurt others; malignity. *Shakspeare.*
- MALE'VOLENT.** *a.* [*malevolus*, Lat.] Ill-disposed toward others; malignant. *Dryd.*
- MALE'VOLENTLY.** *ad.* [from *malevolence.*] Malignly; malignantly; with ill will. *Howel.*
- * **MALE'VOLOUS.** *a.* Malevolent; malicious. *Warburton.*
- * **MAL'HECHOR.** *s.* [Spanish.] A poisoner. *Meshing malhechor*, lying in wait for the poisoner. *Hamlet.*
- MA'LICE.** *s.* [*malice*, Fr.]
1. Badness of design; deliberate mischief.
 2. Ill intention to any one; desire of hurting. *Shakspeare.*
- To MA'LICE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard with ill-will. Obsolete. *Spenser.*
- MALI'CIOUS.** *a.* [*malicieux*, Fr. *malitiosus*, Lat.] Ill-disposed to any one; intending ill. *Milton.*
- MALI'CIOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *malicious.*] With malignity; with intention of mischief. *Swift.*
- MALI'CIOUSNESS.** *s.* [from *malicious.*] Malice; intention of mischief to another.
- MALI'GN.** *a.* [*malin*, *maligne*, Fr.]
1. Unfavourable; ill-disposed to any one; malicious. *South.*
 2. Infectious; fatal to the body; pestilential. *Bacon.*
- To MALI'GN.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To regard with envy or malice. *South.*
 2. To mischief; to hurt; to harm.
- * **To MALI'GN.** *v. n.* To entertain malice. *Milton.*
- MALI'GNANCY.** *s.* [from *malignant.*]
1. Malevolence; malice; unfavourableness. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Destructive tendency. *Wiseman.*
- MALI'GNANT.** *a.* [*malignant*, Fr.]
1. Malign; envious; unpropitious; malicious. *Watts.*
 2. Hostile to life: as, *malignant* fevers. *Temple.*
- MALI'GNANT.** *s.* 1. A man of ill intention; malevolently disposed. *Hooker.*
2. It was a word used of the defenders of the church and monarchy by the rebel sectaries in the civil wars.
- MALI'GNANTLY.** *ad.* [from *malignant.*] With ill intention; maliciously; mischievously.
- MALI'GNER.** *s.* [from *malign.*] 1. One who regards another with ill-will. *Swift.*
2. Sarcastical censorer. *Glanville.*
- MALI'GNITY.** *s.* [*malignité*, Fr.]

1. Malice; maliciousness. *Tickell.*
 2. Contrariety to life; destructive tendency. *K. Charles.*
 3. Evilness of nature. *South.*
MALI'GNLY. *ad.* [from *malign.*] Enviously; with ill-will. *Pope.*
*** MA'LISON.** *s.* [old Fr.] A malediction. *Chaucer.*
MA'LKIN. *s.* A dirty wench. *Shakspeare.*
MALL. *s.* [*malleus*, Lat. a hammer.]
 1. A stroke; a blow. *Hudibras.*
 2. [*Mail*, Fr.] A kind of beater or hammer. *Addison.*
 3. A walk where they formerly played with malls and balls. *Pope.*
To MALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat or strike with a mall.
MA'LLARD. *s.* [*malart*, Fr.] The drake of the wild duck. *Walton.*
MALLEABI'LITY. *s.* [from *malleable.*] Quality of enduring the hammer. *Locke.*
MA'LLEABLE. *a.* [*malléable*, Fr. from *malleus*, Lat. a hammer.] Capable of being spread by beating: this is a quality possessed in the most eminent degree by gold. *Quincy.*
MA'LLEABLENESS. *s.* [from *malleable.*] Quality of enduring the hammer. *Locke.*
To MA'LLEATE. *v. a.* [from *malleus*, Lat.] To hammer; to forge by the hammer. *Derham.*
*** MALLEA'TION.** *s.* Act of beating. *Gayton.*
MA'LLET. *s.* [*malleus*, Lat.] A wooden hammer. *Boyle.*
MA'LLOWS. *s.* [*malva*, Lat. *mælepe*, Sax.] A plant.
MA'LMSEY. *s.* [from *malvasir.*]
 1. A sort of grape.
 2. A kind of wine. *Shakspeare.*
MALT. *s.* [*mealt*, Sax. *Malz*, Germ.] Grain steeped in water and fermented, then dried on a kiln. *Bacon.*
To MALT. *v. n.* 1. To make malt.
 2. To be made malt. *Mortimer.*
*** MA'LTALENT.** *s.* [old Fr.] Ill humour; spleen. *Chaucer.*
MA'LTIDUST. *s.* It is an enricher of barren land. *Mortimer.*
MA'LTEFLOOR. *s.* [*malt* and *floor.*] A floor to dry malt. *Mortimer.*
MA'LTHORSE. *s.* A dull dolt. A term of reproach. *Shakspeare.*
MA'LTMAN. } *s.* [from *malt.*] One who
MA'LTSTER. } makes malt. *Swift.*
*** To MALTRE'AT.** *v. a.* [*maltraiter*, Fr.] To use with roughness or unkindness. *Bp. Ellis.*
*** MA'LTWORM.** *s.* A tippler. *Shaksp.*
MALVA'CEOUS. *a.* [*malva*, Lat.] Relating to mallows.
MALVERSA'TION. *s.* [Fr.] Bad shifts; mean artifices.
*** MA'MALUKE.** *s.* [*mamluc*, Arab.] The military force of Egypt. *Fuller.*

- MAM.** } *s.* [*mamma*, Lat.] The fond
MAMMA. } word for mother. *Prior.*
*** To MA'MMER.** *v. n.* To stand in suspense; to hesitate. *Shakspeare.*
MA'MMET. *s.* [from *mam* or *mamma.*] A puppet, a figure dressed up. *Shakspeare.*
MA'MMIFORM. *a.* [*mamma* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the shape of paps or dugs.
MAMMI'LLARY. *a.* [*mammillaris*, Lat.] Belonging to the paps or dugs.
MA'MMOCK. *s.* A large shapeless piece.
To MA'MMOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tear; to pull to pieces. *Shakspeare.*
MA'MMON. *s.* [Syriack.] Riches.
*** MA'MMONIST.** *s.* A worldly-minded person. *Hammond.*
MAN. *s.* [man, mon, Sax. *Man*, Germ.]
 1. Human being. *Creech.*
 2. Not a woman. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Not a boy. *Dryden.*
 4. A servant; an attendant; a dependant. *Cowley.*
 5. A word of familiar address bordering on contempt. *Shakspeare.*
 6. It is used in a loose signification like the French *on*, one, any one; as, though a man be wise he may err; when men see danger they shun it. *Tillotson.*
 7. One of uncommon qualifications.
 8. A human being qualified in a particular manner. *Samuel.*
 9. Individual. *Watts.*
 10. Not a beast. *Creech.*
 11. Wealthy or independent person.
 12. A moveable piece at chess or draughts.
 13. **MAN of war.** A ship of war.
*** MAN-MIDWIFE.** *s.* A strange compound, denoting the man who discharges the office of a midwife. *Tatler.*
To MAN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To furnish with men. *Daniel.*
 2. To guard with men. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To fortify; to strengthen. *Milton.*
 4. To tame a hawk. *Shakspeare.*
 5. To attend; to serve; to wait on. *B. Jons.*
 6. To direct in hostility; to point; to aim. *Shakspeare.*
MA'NACLES. *s. pl.* [*manicæ*, from *manus*, Lat.] Chains for the hands. *Ecclus.*
To MA'NACLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To chain the hands; to shackle. *Shakspeare.*
To MA'NAGE. *v. a.* [*ménager*, Fr.]
 1. To conduct; to carry on. *Stillingfleet.*
 2. To train a horse to graceful action. [*manège*, Fr.] *Knolles.*
 3. To govern; to make tractable. *Arbuthn.*
 4. To wield; to move or use easily. [*manier*, Fr.] *Newton.*
 5. To husband; to make the object of caution. *Dryden.*
 6. To treat with caution or decency: a French phrase. *Addison.*
To MA'NAGE. *v. n.* To superintend affairs; to transact. *Dryden.*

MA'NAGE. *s.* [*ménage*, Fr.]

1. Conduct; administration. *Bacon.*
2. Use; instrumentality. *Bacon.*
3. Government of a horse. [*manège*, Fr.] *Peacham.*

MA'NAGEABLE. *a.* [from *manage*.]

1. Easy in the use. *Newton.*
2. Governable; tractable.

MA'NAGEABLENESS. *s.* [from *manageable*.]

1. Accommodation to easy use. *Boyle.*
2. Tractableness; easiness to be governed.

MA'NAGEMENT. *s.* [*ménagement*, Fr.]

1. Conduct; administration. *Swift.*
2. Practice; transaction; dealing. *Addis.*

MA'NAGER. *s.* [from *manage*.]

1. One who has the conduct or direction of any thing. *South.*
2. A man of frugality; a good husband.

MA'NAGERY. *s.*

1. Conduct; direction; administration.
2. Husbandry; frugality. *Decay of Piety.*
3. Manner of using. *Decay of Piety.*

* MA'NAKIN. See MANIKIN.

MANA'TION. *s.* [*manatio*, Lat.] The act of issuing from something else.

MANCHE. *s.* [Fr.] A sleeve.

MA'NCHET. *s.* [*miche*, Fr. *Skinner*.] A small loaf of fine bread. *More.*

MANCHINE'EL tree. *s.* [*mancanilla*, Lat.]

It is a native of the West Indies, equal to the size of an oak: its wood is of a beautiful grain, will polish well and last long. In cutting down those trees, the juice of the bark must be burnt out before the work is begun; for its nature is so corrosive, that it will raise blisters; and if it flies into the eyes of the labourers, they are in danger of losing their sight: the fruit is of the colour and size of the golden pippin: many Europeans have lost their lives by eating it. *Miller.*

To MA'NCIPATE. *v. a.* [*mancipo*, Lat.] To enslave; to bind; to tie. *Hale.*

MANCIPA'TION. *s.* [from *mancipate*.] Slavery; involuntary obligation.

MA'NCIPLE. *s.* [*manceps*, Lat.] The steward of a community; the purveyor of a college. *Betterton.*

MANDA'MUS. *s.* [Lat.] A writ granted by the king, so called from the initial word.

MANDARI'N. *s.* A Chinese nobleman or magistrate.

MA'NDATARY. *s.* [*mandataire*, Fr.] He to whom the pope has, by virtue of his prerogative, and his own proper right, given a *mandate* for his benefice. *Ayliffe.*

MA'NDATE. *s.* [*mandatum*, Lat.]

1. Command. *Howel.*
2. Precept; charge; commission sent or transmitted. *Dryden.*

MANDA'TOR. *s.* [Lat.] Director. *Ayliffe.*

MA'NDATORY. *a.* [*mandare*, Lat.] Preceptive; directory.

* MA'NDATORY. *s.* One to whom a com-

mandment or charge is given; as, to an apparitor, or other messenger, to execute a citation. *Fell.*

* To MA'NDER. See To MAUNDER.

MA'NDIBLE. *s.* [*mandibula*, Lat.] The jaw; the instrument of manducation. *Grew.*

MANDI'BULAR. *a.* [from *mandibula*, Lat.] Belonging to the jaw.

* MA'NDIL. *s.* [*mandille*, Fr.] A sort of mantle. *Herbert*

MANDI'LION. *s.* [*mandiglione*, Ital.] A soldier's coat; a sleeveless jacket. *Ainsw.*

* MA'NDMENT. *s.* [*mandement*, Fr.] Commandment; direction. *Wicliffe.*

* MA'NDOLIN. *s.* [*mandola*, Ital.] A kind of cittern.

* MANDRAGO'RA. *s.* [*mandragopa*, Sax.] A plant. *Miller.*

MA'NDRAKE. *s.* [*mandragorus*, Lat.] The root of this plant is said to bear a resemblance to the human form. *Miller.*

MA'NDREL. *s.* [*mandrin*, Fr.] An instrument to hold in the lathe the substance to be turned. *Moxon.*

* MA'NDUCABLE. *a.* That may be eaten; fit to be eaten. *Herbert.*

To MA'NDUCATE. *v. a.* [*manduco*, Lat.] To chew; to eat.

MANDUCA'TION. *s.* [*manducatio*, Lat.] Eating. *Taylor.*

MANE. *s.* [*Mähne*, Germ.] The hair which hangs down on the neck of horses.

MA'NEATER. *s.* [*man* and *eat*.] A cannibal; an anthropophagite; an usurer.

MA'NED. *a.* [from *mane*.] Having a mane.

* MANE'GE. *s.* [Fr.] A place where horses are drained, or horsemanship taught; a riding school. *Chesterfield.*

* MANE'RIAL. *a.* For Manorial. *Warton.*

MA'NES. *s. pl.* [Lat.] Ghost; shade; that which remains of man after death. *Dryden.*

MA'NFUL. *a.* [*man* and *full*.] Bold; stout; daring. *Hudibras.*

MA'NFULLY. *ad.* [from *manful*.] Boldly; stoutly. *Ray.*

MA'NFULNESS. *s.* [from *manful*.] Stoutness; boldness.

MA'NGANESE. *s.* *Manganese*, is properly an iron ore of a poorer sort; the most perfect sort is of dark iron grey, very heavy but brittle. *Hill.*

MANGCO'RN. *s.* [*Mengforn*, Germ.] Corn of several kinds mixed. It is generally pronounced *mung-corn*.

MANGE. *s.* [from *manger*, Fr.] The itch or scab in cattle. *Ben Jonson.*

MA'NGER. *s.* [*mangeoire*, Fr.] The place or vessel in which animals are fed with corn. *L'Estrange.*

MA'NGINESS. *s.* [from *mangy*.] Scabbiness; infection with the mange.

To MA'NGLE. *v. a.* [*mangelen*, Dutch.] To lacerate; to cut or tear to piece-meal; to butcher. *Milton.*

* To MA'NGLE. *v. a.* [*mangeln*, Germ.] To

smooth linen; to calender.

* **MA'NGLE.** *s.* [*Mange, Mangel, Germ.*] A rolling press for smoothing linen; a calender.

MA'NGLER. *s.* [from *mangle.*] A hacker; he that destroys bunglingly. *Tickell.*

MA'NGO. *s.* A fruit of Java, brought to Europe pickled. *King.*

* **MA'NGONEL.** *s.* An engine which threw large stones, and was employed to batter walls. *Chaucer.*

* **MA'NGONISM.** *s.* The art of setting off any thing by sale. *Evelyn.*

* **To MA'NGONIZE.** *v. n.* [*mangonizo, Lat.*] To polish a thing to make it sell the better. *Ben Jonson.*

* **MA'NGROVE.** *s.* A plant which grows in salt-water rivers, both in the East and West Indies.

MA'NGY. *a.* [from *mange.*] Infected with the mange; scabby. *Shakspeare.*

MANHA'TER. *s.* [*man and hater.*] Misanthrope; one that hates mankind.

MA'NHOD. *s.* [from *man.*]

1. Human nature. *Milton.*
2. Virility; not womanhood. *Dryden.*
3. Virility; not childhood.
4. Courage; bravery; resolution; fortitude. *Sidney.*

* **MA'NIA.** } *s.* [*μανία.*] Madness.

* **MA'NIE.** } *Chambers.*

* **MA'NIABLE.** *a.* [Fr.] Manageable; tractable. *Bacon.*

MAN'VAC. } *a.* [*maniacus, Lat.*] Raging

MAN'VACAL. } with madness. *Carew.*

* **MA'NIACK.** *s.* A mad person. *Shenstone.*

* **MANICHE'AN.** } *s.* One of the followers

* **MANICHE'E.** } of *Manes*, a Persian, who taught, that there were two principles of any thing; coeternal and coequal, the one good, the other evil. *Bp. Hall.*

* **MANICHE'AN.** *a.* Relating to the Manicheans. *Wollaston.*

* **MANICHE'ISM.** *s.* The impious doctrine of the Manichees. *Puller.*

* **MA'NICHORD.** *s.* [*manichordion, Fr.*] A musical instrument like a spinet.

* **MA'NICON.** *s.* [Lat.] A kind of nightshade. *Hudibras.*

MA'NIFEST. *a.* [*manifestus, Lat.*]

1. Plain; open; not concealed; not doubtful; apparent. *Romans.*
2. Detected: with of. *Dryden.*

MA'NIFEST. *s.* [*manifesto, Ital.*] Declaration; publick protestation. *Dryden.*

To MANIFE'ST. *v. a.* [*manifestar, Fr. manifesto, Lat.*] To make appear; to make publick; to shew plainly; to discover. *Hammond.*

* **MANIFE'STABLE.** See **MANIFESTIBLE.**

MANIFESTA'TION. *s.* [from *manifest.*] Discovery; publication; clear evidence. *Tillotson.*

MANIFE'STIBLE. *a.* Easy to be made evident. *Brown.*

MA'NIFESTLY. *ad.* [from *manifest.*] Clearly; evidently; plainly. *Swift.*

MA'NIFESTNESS. *s.* [from *manifest.*] Perspicuity; clear evidence.

MANIFE'STO. *s.* [Ital.] Publick protestation. *Addison.*

MA'NIFOLD. *a.* [*many and fold, mannifaltig, Germ.*] Of different kinds; many in number; often multiplied. *Shakspeare.*

MANIFO'LED. *a.* [*many and fold.*] Having many complications. *Spenser.*

MA'NIFOLDLY. *ad.* [from *manifold.*] In a manifold manner. *Sidney.*

* **MA'NIFOLDNESS.** *s.* State of being manifold; multiplicity. *Sherwood.*

MANI'GLIONS. *s.* [In gunnery.] Two handles on the back of a piece of ordnance. *Bailey.*

* **MA'NIHOT.** } *s.* A plant in the West-

* **MA'NIOC.** } Indies. *Miller.*

MA'NIKIN. *s.* [*manniken, Dutch.*] A little man. *Shakspeare.*

* **MANI'LLO.** } *s.* A kind of ring or brace-

* **MANI'LE.** } let worn by persons in Africa and Asia. *Herbert.*

MA'NIPLE. *s.* [*manipulus, Lat.*]

1. A handful.
2. A small band of soldiers.

MANI'PULAR. *a.* [from *manipulus, Lat.*] Relating to a maniple.

* **MANIPULA'TION.** *s.* In mines, the manner of digging silver out of the earth.

MANKI'LLER. *s.* [*man and killer.*] Murderer. *Dryden.*

* **MA'NKILLING.** *a.* Used to kill men. *Dryden.*

MANKI'ND. *s.* [*man and kind.*] The race or species of human beings. *Raleigh.*

MANKI'ND. *a.* Resembling man, not woman in form or nature. *Shakspeare.*

MA'NLESS. *s.* [*man and less.*] Without men; not manned. *Bacon.*

MA'NLIKE. *a.* [*man and like.*] Having the appearance complexion or qualities of a man. *Sidney.*

MA'NLINESS. *s.* [from *manly.*] Dignity; bravery; stoutness. *Locke.*

* **MA'NLING.** *s.* A little man. *Ben Jonson.*

MA'NLY. *a.* [from *man.*] Manlike; becoming a man; firm; brave; stout; undaunted; undismayed. *Dryden.*

MA'NNA. *s.* *Manna* is properly a gum, a honey-like juice concreted, seldom so dry but it adheres more or less to the fingers: its colour is whitish, yellowish, or brownish, and it has in taste the sweetness of sugar, and with it a sharpness that renders it very agreeable: it is the product of two different trees, both varieties of the ash: the finest *manna* oozes naturally out of the leaves in August. *Hill.*

MA'NNER. *s.* [*manière, Fr.*]

1. Form; method. *Dryden.*
2. Custom; habit; fashion. *New Test.*
3. Certain degree. *Bacon.*

4. Sort; kind. *Atterbury.*
 5. Mien; cast of the look. *Clarissa.*
 6. Peculiar way: of persons. *Clarendon.*
 7. Way; sort: of things. *Atterbury.*
 8. [In the plur.] Character of mind. *Addison.*
 9. [In the plural.] General way of life; morals; habits. *L'Estrange.*
 10. [In the plural.] Ceremonious behaviour; studied civility. *Dryden.*
 11. *Good manners.* Elegance or decency of behaviour.
 12. *To take in the manner.* To catch in the actual commission of a crime: much used in the forest laws. *Donne.*
 * *To MA'NNER.* *v. a.* To instruct in morals; to form. *Shakspeare.*
 * *MA'NNERIST.* *s.* An artist who performs all his works in one unvaried manner. *Churchill.*
MA'NNERLINESS. *s.* [from *mannerly.*] Civility; ceremonious complaisance. *Hale.*
MA'NNERLY. *a.* [from *manner.*] Civil; ceremonious; complaisant. *Rogers.*
MA'NNERLY. *ad.* Civilly; without rudeness. *Shakspeare.*
MA'NNIKIN. *s.* [Männchen, Germ.] A little man; a dwarf.
MA'NNISH. *a.* [from *man.*] Having the appearance of a man; bold; masculine; impudent. *Sidney.*
 * *MANOE'UVRE.* *s.* [Fr.] Originally in the French language the service of a vassal to his lord; then an operation of military tactics; a stratagem; naval skill in managing a ship; any kind of management. *Burke.*
 * *To MANOE'UVRE.* *v. n.* To manage military or naval tactics skilfully; to carry on any operation adroitly.
MA'NOR. *s.* [manoir, old Fr.] *Manor* signifies, in common law, a rule or government which a man hath over such as hold land within his fee. Touching the original of these *manors*, it seems, that, in the beginning, there was a certain compass or circuit of ground granted by the king to some man of worth, for him and his heirs to dwell upon, and to exercise some jurisdiction. *Cowell.*
 * *MA'NOR-HOUSE.* } *s.* The house of the
 * *MA'NOR-SEAT.* } lord or owner of the manor. *Cowley.*
 * *MANO'RIAL.* *a.* Belonging to a manor; denoting a manor.
MANQUE'LLER. *s.* [man and cþellan, Sax.] A murderer; a mankiller; a manslayer. *Carew.*
MANSE. *s.* [mansio, Lat.]
 1. A parsonage house.
 2. Farm and land.
MA'NSION. *s.* [mansio, Lat.] 1. Place of residence; abode; house. *Dryden.*
 2. Residence; abode; the lords house in a manor. *Denham.*

- * *To MA'NSION.* *v. n.* To dwell as in a mansion. *Mede.*
 * *MA'NSIONRY.* *s.* Place of residence. *Shakspeare.*
MANSLA'UGHTER. *s.* [man and slaughter.]
 1. Murder; destruction of the human species. *Ascham.*
 2. [In law.] The act of killing a man not wholly without fault, though without malice.
MANSLA'YER. *s.* [man and slay.] Murderer; one that has killed another. *Numbers.*
 * *MA'NSTEALER.* *s.* One that steals and sells men. *I. Tim. 1.*
 * *MA'NSTEALING.* *part. a.* Stealing men in order to sell them. *Brown.*
MANSU'ETE. *a.* [mansuetus, Lat.] Tame; gentle; not ferocious; not wild. *Ray.*
MA'NSUETUDE. *s.* [mansuetudo, Lat.] Tameness; gentleness. *Herbert.*
 * *To MA'NSWEAR.* See *To MAINSWEAR.*
MA'NTLE. *s.* [Mantel, Germ.] Work raised before a chimney to conceal it: whence the name which signifies a cloak. *Wotton.*
MANTELE'T. *s.* [mantelet, Fr.]
 1. A small cloak worn by women.
 2. [In fortification.] A moveable penthouse, made of planks, about three inches thick, nailed one over another to the height of almost six feet, and driven before the pioneers, as a blind to shelter them. *Harris.*
MANTI'GER. *s.* [man and tiger.] A larger monkey or baboon. *Arbuthnot.*
MA'NTLE. *s.* [mantell, Welsh; Mantel, Germ.] A kind of cloak or garment. *Hayward.*
To MA'NTLE. *v. a.* [from the verb.] To cloak; to cover. *Shakspeare.*
To MA'NTLE. *v. n.* 1. To spread the wings as a hawk in pleasure. *Milton.*
 2. To joy; to revel. *Spenser.*
 3. To be expanded; to spread luxuriantly.
 4. To gather any thing on the surface; to froth. *Pope.*
 5. To ferment; to be in sprightly agitation. *Smith.*
 * *MA'NTLING.* *s.* In heraldry, the representation of a mantle, or any drapery, that is drawn about a coat of arms.
 * *MA'NTO.* *s.* [Ital.] A robe; a cloak. *Ricaut.*
 * *MANTO'LOGY.* *s.* The gift of prophecy.
MA'NTUA. *s.* A lady's gown. *Pope.*
MA'NTUAMAKER. *s.* [mantua and maker.] One who makes gowns for women. *Addis.*
MA'NUAL. *a.* [manualis, Lat.]
 1. Performed by the hand. *Dryden.*
 2. Used by the hand. *Clarendon.*
MA'NUAL. *s.* A small book, such as may be carried in the hand. *Stillfleet.*
 * *MA'NUARY.* *a.* Performed by the hand. *Fotherby.*
MANU'BIAL. *a.* [manubiæ, Lat.] Belonging to spoil; taken in war.

MANU'BRIUM. *s.* [Lat.] A handle. *Boyle.*
MANDU'CTION. *s.* [manuctio, Lat.] Guidance by the hand. *Brown. South.*
*** MANUDU'CTOR.** *s.* Conductor; guide. *Jordan.*
*** MA'NUFACT.** *s.* Any thing made by art. *Maydman.*
*** MANUFA'CTORY.** *s.* 1. The practice of making any piece of workmanship. *Bolingbroke.*
 2. The place where a manufactory is carried on. *Guthrie.*
MANUFA'CTURE. *s.* [manus and facio, Lat.]
 1. The practice of making any piece of workmanship.
 2. Any thing made by art. *Addison.*
To MANUFA'CTURE. *v. a.* [manufacturer, Fr.] To make by art and labour; to form by workmanship.
To MANUFA'CTURE. *v. n.* To be engaged in any manufacture. *Boswell.*
MANUFA'CTURER. *s.* [manufacturier, Fr.] A workman; an artificer. *Watts.*
To MANUMI/SE. *v. n.* [manumitto, Lat.] To set free; to dismiss from slavery. *Knolles.*
MANUMI'SSION. *s.* [manumission, Fr. manmissio, Lat.] The act of giving liberty to slaves. *Brown.*
To MANUMI/T. *v. a.* [manumitto, Lat.] To release from slavery. *Dryden.*
MANU'RABLE. *a.* [from manure.] Capable of cultivation. *Hale.*
*** MA'NURAGE.** *s.* Cultivation. *Warner.*
MANU'RANCE. *s.* [from manure.] Agriculture; cultivation. *Obsolete. Spenser.*
To MANU'RE. *v. a.* [manœuvrer, Fr.] 1. To cultivate by manual labour. *Milton.*
 2. To dung; to fatten with composts.
MANU'RE. *s.* [from the verb.] Soil to be laid on lands; dung or compost. *Dryden.*
MANU'REMENT. *s.* [from manure.] Cultivation; improvement. *Wotton.*
MANU'RER. *s.* [from the verb.] He who manures land; a husbandman.
MA'NUSCRIPT. *s.* [manuscriptum, Lat.] A book written; not printed. *Wotton.*
*** MA'NUTENENCY.** *s.* [manu tenere, Lat.] Support; maintenance. *Abp. Sancroft.*
MA'NY. *a. comp. more, superl. most.* [mænɪz, Sax.] 1. Consisting of a great number; numerous; more than few. *Digby.*
 2. Marking number indefinite. *Exodus.*
MA'NY. *s.* [Menge, Germ.]
 1. A multitude; a company; a great number; people. *Spenser.*
 2. *Many* is used much in composition.
MANYCO'LOURED. *a.* [many and colour.] Having various colours. *Donne.*
MANYCO'RNERED. *a.* [many and corner.] Polygonal; having corners more than twelve. *Dryden.*
MANYHE'ADED. *a.* [many and head.] Having many heads. *Sidney.*
MANYLA'NGUAGED. *a.* [many and lan-

guage.] Having many languages. *Pope.*
MANYPE'OPLED. *a.* [many and people.] Numerously populous. *Sandys.*
MANYTI'MES. [an adverbial phrase.] Often; frequently. *Addison.*
MAP. *s.* [mappa, low Lat.] A geographical picture on which lands and seas are delineated according to the longitude and latitude. *Sidney.*
To MAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To delineate; to set down. *Shakspeare.*
MA'PLE tree. *s.* A tree. [acer, Lat.] *Mortimer.*
MA'PPERY. *s.* [from map.] The art of planning and designing. *Shakspeare.*
To MAR. *v. a.* [amýppan, Sax.] To injure; to spoil; to hurt; to mischief; to damage. *Obsolete. Dryden.*
*** MAR.** *s.* 1. A blot; an injury. *Asham.*
 2. [mir, Goth.] A mare or small lake. *Grose.*
MARA'NTHA. *s.* [Syriack, the Lord comes.] It was a form of the denouncing or anathematizing among the Jews. *S. Paul.*
MARA'SMUS. *s.* [μαρασμός.] A consumption, in which persons waste much of their substance. *Quincy.*
*** MARA'UDER.** *s.* [maraudeur, Fr.] A plunderer; a pillager. *Harts.*
*** MARA'UDING.** *a.* Roving about in quest of plunder; robbing; destroying.
*** MARAVE/DI.** *s.* [Arab.] A small Spanish coppercoin, of less value than an English farthing.
MA'RBLE. *s.* [marbre, Fr. marmor, Lat.]
 1. Stone used in statues and elegant buildings, capable of a bright polish. *Locke.*
 2. Little balls of marble or clay with which children play. *Arbuthnot.*
 3. A stone remarkable for the sculpture or inscription; as, the Oxford marbles.
MA'RBLE. *a.* 1. Made of marble. *Waller.*
 2. Variegated like marble. *Sidney.*
To MA'RBLE. *v. a.* [marbrer, Fr. from the noun.] To variegate, or vein like marble.
MARBLEHE'ARTED. *a.* [marble and heart.] Cruel; insensible; hard-hearted.
MA'RCASITE. *s.* The marcasite is a hard fossil, of a bright glittering appearance. There are only three distinct species of it; one of the bright gold colour, another of a bright silver, and a third of a dead white: the silvery one seems to be peculiarly meant by the writers on the *Materia Medica.* Marcasite is frequent in Cornwall, where the workmen call it muddick; but more in Germany, where they extract vitriol and sulphur from it. *Hill.*
*** MARCE'SCENT.** *a.* Withering; fading.
*** MARCE'SSIBLE.** *a.* Liable to wither or fade.
MARCH. *s.* [from Mars.] The third month of the year. *Peacham.*
To MARCH. *v. n.* [marcher, Fr.]
 1. To move in military form. *Shakspeare.*

2. To walk in a grave, deliberate, or stately manner. *Davies.*
To MARCH. *v. a.*
 1. To put in military movement. *Boyle.*
 2. To bring in regular procession. *Prior.*
MARCH. *s.* [*marche*, Fr.] 1. Movement; journey of soldiers. *Blackmore.*
 2. Grave and solemn walk. *Pope.*
 3. Deliberate or laborious walk. *Addison.*
 4. Signals to move. *Knolles.*
 5. *Marches*, without singular. [*meapc*, Sax. *Marfen*, Germ.] Borders; limits; confines. *Davies.*
 * **To MARCH.** *v. n.* To border; to join.
MA'RCHER. *s.* [from *marche*, Fr.] President of the marches or borders. *Davies.*
 * **MA'RCHING.** *s.* Military movement; passage of soldiers. 1. *Mac. vi.*
MA'RCHIONESS. *s.* [from *Marchio*, Lat.] The wife of a marquis. *Shakspeare.*
MA'RCHPANE. *s.* [*massepain*, Fr.] A kind of sweet bread. *Sidney.*
MA'RCID. *a.* [*marcidus*, Lat.] Lean; pinning; withered. *Dryden.*
MA'RCOUR. *s.* [*marcor*, Lat.] Leanness; the state of withering; waste of flesh. *Brown.*
 * **MARD.** See **MERD.**
MARE. *s.* [*mape*, Sax. *Mähre*, Germ.]
 1. The female of a horse. *Dryden.*
 2. A kind of torpor or stagnation, which seems to press the stomach with a weight; the night hag. *Drayton.*
MA'RESCHAL. *s.* [*maréchal*, Fr.] A chief commander of an army. *Prior.*
MA'RGARITE. *s.* [*margarita*, Lat.] A pearl. *Peacham.*
MA'RGARITES. *s.* An herb. [*bellis*, Lat.]
MARGE. } *s.* [*marge*, Fr.] 1. The
MA'RGENT. } border; the brink; the edge;
MA'RGIN. } the verge. *Spenser.*
 2. The edge of a page left blank. *Hammond.*
 3. The edge of a wound or sore. *Sharp.*
 * **To MA'RGENT.** } 1. To mark or note
 * **To MA'RGIN.** } in the mark of a book. *Mir. for Mag.*
 2. To border. *Bourn.*
MA'RGINAL. *a.* [Fr.] Placed, or written on the margin. *Watts.*
 * **MA'RGINALLY.** *ad.* In the margin of a book. *Abp. Newcomb.*
 * **To MA'RGINATE.** *v. a.* To make brims or margents. *Cockeram.*
MA'RGINATED. *a.* [*marginatus*, Lat.] Having a margin.
MA'RGRAVE. *s.* [*Marck* and *Graf*, Germ.] A title of sovereignty in Germany: in its original import, keeper of the marches or borders.
MA'RIETS. *s.* A kind of violet.
MA'RIGOLD. *s.* [*Mary* and *gold*.] A yellow flower. *Cleaveland.*
To MA'RINATE. *v. a.* [*mariner*, Fr.] To salt fish, and then preserve them in oil or

- vinegar. *King.*
MA'RINE. *a.* [*marinus*, Lat.] Belonging to the sea. *Woodward.*
MA'RINE. *s.* [*la marine*, Fr.]
 1. Sea affairs. *Arbuthnot.*
 2. A soldier taken on shipboard to be employed in descents upon the land.
MA'RINER. *s.* [from *mare*, Lat.] A seaman; a sailor. *Swift.*
MA'RJORAM. *s.* [*majorana*, Lat.] A fragrant plant of many kinds. *Peacham.*
MA'RISH. *s.* [*marais*, Fr.] A bog; a fen; a swamp; watery ground. *Sandys.*
MA'RISH. *a.* Moorish; fenny; boggy; swampy. *Bacon.*
MA'RITAL. *a.* [*maritus*, Lat.] Pertaining to a husband. *Ayliffe.*
MA'RITATED. *a.* [from *maritus*, Lat.] Having a husband.
MARITIMAL. } *a.* [*maritimus*, Lat.]
MA'RITIME. } 1. Performed on the sea; marine. *Raleigh.*
 2. Relating to the sea; naval. *Wotton.*
 3. Bordering on the sea. *Milton.*
MARK. *s.* [*marc*, Welsh; *marque*, Fr.]
 1. A token by which any thing is known.
 2. A stamp; an impression. *Addison.*
 3. A proof; an evidence. *Arbuthnot.*
 4. Notice taken. *Shakspeare.*
 5. Conveniency of notice. *Carew.*
 6. Any thing at which a missile weapon is directed. *Davies.*
 7. The evidence of a horse's age. *Bacon.*
 8. [*Marque*, Fr.] Licence of reprisals.
 9. [*Marc*, Fr.] A sum of thirteen shillings and four pence. *Camden.*
 10. A character made by those who cannot write their names. *Dryden.*
To MARK. *v. a.* [*merken*, Dutch; *meapcan*, Sax.] 1. To impress with a token, or evidence. *Grew.*
 2. To heed; to take notice of. *Shakspeare.*
To MARK. *v. n.* To note; to take notice. *Dryden.*
 * **MA'RKABLE.** *a.* Remarkable. *Sandys.*
MA'RKER. *s.* [from *mark*.]
 1. One that puts a mark on any thing.
 2. One that notes, or takes notice.
MA'RKET. *s.* [anciently written *mercat*, from *mercatus*, Lat. *Markt*, Germ.]
 1. Any publick time of buying and selling. *Spenser.*
 2. Purchase and sale. *Temple.*
 3. Rate; price. [*marché*, Fr.] *Dryden.*
To MA'RKET. *v. n.* To deal at a market; to buy or sell; to make bargains.
MA'RKET-BELL. *s.* [*market* and *bell*.] The bell to give notice that trade may begin in the market. *Shakspeare.*
MA'RKET-CROSS. *s.* [*market* and *cross*.] A cross set up where the market is held. *Shakspeare.*
MA'RKET-DAY. *s.* [*market* and *day*.] The day on which things are publickly bought and sold. *Addison.*

MA'RKET-FOLKS. *s.* [*market and folks.*] People that come to the market. *Shaksp.*

MA'RKET-MAN. *s.* One who goes to the market to sell or buy. *Swift.*

MA'RKET-MAID. *s.* A woman that goes to buy or sell. *Shakspeare.*

MA'RKET-PLACE. *s.* [*market and place.*] Place where the market is held. *Sidney.*

MA'RKET-PRICE. } *s.* [*market and price*
MA'RKET-RATE. } or *rate.*] The price
at which any thing is currently sold. *Locke.*

MA'RKET-TOWN. *s.* A town that has the privilege of a stated market; not a village. *Gay.*

MA'RKETABLE. *a.* [*from market.*]

1. Such as may be sold; such for which a buyer may be found. *Shakspeare.*
2. Current in the market. *Decay of Piety.*

MA'RKMAN. } *s.* [*mark and man.*] A
MA'RESMAN. } man skilful to hit a mark.
Herbert.

MARL. *s.* [*marl, Welsh; Mergel, Germ.*] A kind of clay, which is fat, and of a more enriching quality, from its salt and oily ingredients. *Quincy.*

To MARL. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To manure with marl. *Child.*

To MARL. *v. a.* [*from marline.*] To fasten the sails with marline.

* **MA'RLION.** See **MERLIN.**

MA'RLINE. *s.* [*meapn, Skinner.*] Long wreaths of untwisted hemp dipped in pitch, with which the ends of cables are guarded against friction. *Dryden.*

MA'RLINESPIKE. *s.* A small piece of iron for fastening ropes together.

MA'RLPIT. *s.* [*marl and pit.*] Pit out of which marl is dug. *Woodward.*

MA'RLY. *a.* [*from marl.*] Abounding with marl. *Mortimer.*

MA'RMALADE. } *s.* [*marmelade, Fr.*] The
MA'RMALLET. } pulp of quinces boiled
into a consistence with sugar.

MARMORA'TION. *s.* [*marmor, Lat.*] Incrustation with marble.

MARMO'REAN. *a.* [*marmoreus, Lat.*] Made of marble.

MA'RMOSSET. *s.* [*marmouset, Fr.*] A small monkey. *Shakspeare.*

MA'RMOT. } *s.* [*Ital.*] The marmotto,
MARMO'TTO. } or mus alpinus, as big
or bigger than a rabbit, which abscond-
ing all winter, doth live upon its own
fat. *Ray.*

* **MARQUE'E.** *s.* [*marquise, Fr.*] An officer's field-tent.

* **MA'RQUESS.** *s.* [*marquise, Fr.*] Formerly a marchioness. *Shakspeare.*

MA'RQUETRY. *s.* [*marqueterie, Fr.*] Checquered work; work inlaid with variegation.

MA'RQUIS. *s.*

1. In England one of the second order of nobility, next in rank to a duke.

2. *Marquis* is used by *Shakspeare* for *marchioness.*

MA'RQUISATE. *s.* [*marquisat, Fr.*] The seignior of a marquis.

MA'RRER. *s.* [*from mar.*] One who spoils or hurts any thing. *Ascham.*

* **MA'RRIABLE.** *a.* [*mariable, Fr.*] Marriageable. *Huloet.*

MA'RRIAGE. *s.* [*mariage, Fr.*]

1. The act of uniting a man and woman for life. *Taylor.*
2. State of perpetual union.

MA'RRIAGEABLE. *a.* [*from marriage.*]

1. Fit for wedlock; of age to be married. *Swift.*
2. Capable of union. *Milton.*

MA'RRIED. *a.* [*from marry.*] Conjugal; connubial. *Dryden.*

MA'RROW. *s.* [*mepꝛ, Sax. Marf, Germ.*] The bones have either a large cavity, or are full of little cells: in both the one and the other there is an oleaginous substance, called *marrow.* *Quincy.*

MA'RROWBONE. *s.* [*bone and marrow.*]

1. Bone boiled for the marrow.
2. In burlesque language, the knees. *L'Estrange.*

MA'RROWFAT. *s.* A large kind of pea.

* **MA'RROWISH.** *a.* Of the nature of marrow. *Burton.*

MA'RROWLESS. *a.* [*from marrow.*] Void of marrow. *Shakspeare.*

* **MA'RROWY.** *a.* Pithy; full of strength or sap. *Cotgrave.*

* **MA'RRY.** *interj.* A term of asseveration in common use; which was originally, in popish times, a mode of swearing by the Virgin Mary. *Chaucer.*

To MA'RRY. *v. a.* [*marier, Fr.*]

1. To join a man and a woman. *Gay.*
2. To dispose of in marriage. *Bacon.*
3. To take for husband or wife. *Shaksp.*

To MA'RRY. *v. n.* To enter into the conjugal state. *Shakspeare.*

* **MARS.** *s.* [*Lat.*]

1. One of the planets. *Shakspeare.*
2. Among chymists the term for iron.

MARSH. }
MARS. } are derived from the Saxon
MAS. } *mepꝛc, a fen.* *Gibson.*

MARSH. *s.* [*mepꝛc, Sax. Marsch, in the north of Germany.*] A fen; a bog; a swamp. *Drayton.*

MARSH-MALLOW. *s.* [*althæa, Lat.*] A plant.

MARSH-MARIGOLD. *s.* A flower. *Dryden.*

MA'RSAL. *s.* [*maréchal, Fr.*]

1. The chief officer of arms. *Shakspeare.*
2. An officer who regulates combats in the lists. *Dryden.*
3. Any one who regulates rank or order at a feast. *Spenser.*
4. An harbinger; a pursuivant. *Sidney.*

To MA'RSAL. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]

1. To arrange; to rank in order. *Glanville.*

2. To lead as an harbinger. *Shakspeare.*
MA'RSALLER. *s.* [from *marshal.*] One
 that arranges; one that ranks in order.

Trapp.

MA'RSHALSEA. *s.* [from *marshal.*] The
 prison in Southwark belonging to the mar-
 shal of the king's household.

MA'RSHALSHIP. *s.* [from *marshal.*] The
 office of a marshal.

MARSHE'LDER. *s.* A gelderrose.

MARSHRO'CKET. *s.* A species of water-
 cresses.

MA'RSHY. *a.* [from *marsh.*]

1. Boggy; wet; fenny; swampy. *Dryden.*

2. Produced in marshes. *Dryden.*

MART. *s.* [contracted from *market.*]

1. A place of publick traffick. *Hooker.*

2. Bargain; purchase and sale. *Shaksp.*

3. Letters of *mart.* See **MARK.**

To MART. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To traffick;
 to buy or sell. *Shakspeare.*

* **To MART.** *v. n.* To trade dishonourably.
Shakspeare.

* **MA'RTAGON.** *s.* A kind of lily. *Brown.*

* **To MA'RTTEL.** *v. n.* [*marteler*, Fr.] To
 strike; to make a blow. *Spenser.*

MA'RTEN. } *s.* [*martre*, Fr. *Marder*,
MA'RTERN. } Germ.] 1. A large kind

of weasel whose fur is much valued.

2. [*Martelet*, Fr.] A kind of swallow that
 builds in houses; a martinet. *Peacham.*

MA'RTIAL. *a.* [*martial*, Fr. *martialis*, Lat.]

1. Warlike; fighting; given to war; brave.
Spenser. Chapman.

2. Having a warlike show; suiting war.

3. Belonging to war; not civil. *Bacon.*

4. Borrowing qualities from the planet
 Mars. *Brown.*

5. Having parts or properties of iron, which
 is called *Mars* by the chemists.

* **MA'RTIALISM.** *s.* Bravery; chivalry; war-
 like exercises. *Prince.*

MA'RTIALIST. *s.* [from *martial.*] A war-
 rior; a fighter. *Hewel.*

MA'RTINET. } *s.* [*martinet*, Fr.] A kind

MA'RTLET. } of swallow. *Shakspeare.*

MA'RTINETS. *s.* Small lines fastened to

the leetch of the sail, to bring that part of
 the leetch which is next to the yard-arm
 close up to the yard. *Bailey.*

MA'RTINGAL. *s.* [*martingale*, Fr.] A broad
 strap made fast to the girths under the belly
 of a horse, and running between the two
 legs to fasten the other end, under the
 noseband of the bridle. *Harris.*

MA'RTINMAS. *s.* [*Martin* and *mass.*] The
 feast of St. Martin; the eleventh of No-
 vember, commonly *martilmas* or *martle-*
mass. *Tusser.*

MA'RTYRE. *s.* [*μάρτυρ.*] One who by his
 death bears witness to the truth.

King Charles.

To MA'RTYR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put to death for virtue.

2. To murder; to destroy. *Suckling.*

MA'RTYRDOM. *s.* [from *martyr.*] The
 death of a martyr; the honour of a mar-
 tyr. *Hooker.*

* **To MA'RTYRIZE.** *v. a.* [*martyriser*, Fr.]
 To offer as a sacrifice. *Spenser.*

* **MA'RTYROLOGE.** *s.* [*μάρτυρ* and *λόγος.*]
 A catalogue or register of martyrs.

Bp. Hall.

* **MARTYROLO'GICAL.** *a.* Registering as
 in a martyrology. *Osborne.*

MARTYRO'LOGIST. *s.* [*martyrologiste*, Fr.]
 A writer of martyrology.

MARTYRO'LOGY. *s.* [*martyrologium*, Lat.]
 A register of martyrs. *Stillingfleet.*

MA'RVEL. *s.* [*merveille*, Fr.] A wonder;
 any thing astonishing. Little used. *Shaksp.*

MA'RVELLOUS. *a.* [*merveilleux*, Fr.]

1. Wonderful; strange; astonishing. *Shak.*

2. Surpassing credit. *Pope.*

3. *The marvellous* is any thing exceeding
 natural power, opposite to *the probable.*

MA'RVELLOUSLY. *ad.* [from *marvellous.*]
 Wonderfully. *Clarendon.*

MA'RVELLOUSNESS. *s.* [from *marvellous.*]
 Wonderfulness; strangeness; astonishing-
 ness.

* **MARY-BUD.** *s.* The marigold. *Shaksp.*

* **MASCLE.** *s.* An heraldick figure, a lozenge
 as it were perforated.

* **To MA'SCULATE.** *v. a.* [*masculus*, Lat.]
 To make strong. *Cockeram.*

MA'SCULINE. *s.* [*masculin*, Fr.]

1. Male; not female. *Milton.*

2. Resembling man; virile; not soft; not
 effeminate. *Addison.*

3. [In grammar.] The gender appropriated
 to the male kind in any word.

MA'SCULINELY. *ad.* [from *masculine.*]
 Like a man. *Ben Jonson.*

MA'SCULINENESS. *s.* [from *masculine.*]
 Mannishness; male figure or behaviour.

MASH. *s.* [*Masche*, Germ.]

1. The space between the threads of a net.
 Commonly written mesh. *Mortimer.*

2. Any thing mingled or beaten together
 into an undistinguished or confused
 body. [*Mischmasch*, Germ.]

3. A mixture for a horse. *Mortimer.*

To MASH. *v. a.*

1. To beat into a confused mass. *More.*

2. To mix malt and water together in
 brewing. *Mortimer.*

* **MA'SHY.** *a.* Produced by crushing, or
 pressure. *Thomson.*

MASK. *s.* [*masque*, Fr.]

1. A cover to disguise the face; a visor.

2. Any pretence or subterfuge. *Prior.*

3. A festive entertainment in which the
 company is masked. *Shakspeare.*

4. A revel; a piece of mummery. *Milton.*

5. A dramattick performance, written in a
 tragick stile without attention to rules
 or probability. *Peacham.*

To MASK. *v. a.* [*masquer*, Fr.] 1. To dis-
 guise with a mask or visor. *Hooker.*

2. To cover; to hide. *Crashaw.*
To MASK. *v. n.*
 1. To revel, to play the mummer. *Prior.*
 2. To be disguised any way.
MA'SKER. *s.* [from *mask*.] One who revels in a mask; a mummer. *Donne.*
***MA'SKERY.** *s.* The dress or disguise of a masker. *Marston.*
***MA'SKHOUSE.** *s.* Place where masks are performed. *Bp. Hall.*
MA'SON. *s.* [*maçon*, Fr.] A builder with stone. *Wotton.*
***MASO'NICK.** *a.* Relating to the society of free masons.
MA'SONRY. *s.* [*maconerie*, Fr.] The craft or performance of a mason.
***MA'SORAH.** *s.* [Hebr.] In the Jewish theology, a work on the Bible by several learned rabbins. *Mather.*
***MASORE'TICAL.** *a.* Belonging to the masorah; denoting the labour of those who composed that work. *Mather.*
***MA'SORITE.** *s.* One of those who composed the masorah. *Mather.*
MASQUERA'DE. *s.* [from *masque*, Fr.]
 1. A diversion in which the company is masked. *Pope.*
 2. Disguise. *Felton.*
To MASQUERA'DE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To go in disguise. *L'Estrange.*
 2. To assemble in masks. *Swift.*
MASQUERA'DER. *s.* [from *masquerade*.] A person in a mask. *L'Estrange.*
MASS. *s.* [*masse*, Fr.] 1. A body; a lump; a continuous quantity. *Newton.*
 2. A large quantity. *Davies.*
 3. Bulk; vast body. *Abbot.*
 4. Congeries; assemblage indistinct. *Dryd.*
 5. Gross body; the general. *Dryden.*
 6. [*Missa*, Lat.] The service of the Romish church. *Atterbury.*
To MASS. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To celebrate mass. *Hooker.*
To MASS. *v. a.* It seems once to have signified to thicken; to strengthen. *Hayw.*
MA'SSACRE. *s.* [*massacre*, Fr.]
 1. Butchery; indiscriminate destruction.
 2. Murder. *Shakspeare.*
To MA'SSACRE. *v. a.* [*massacrer*, Fr.] To butcher; to slaughter indiscriminately. *Atterbury.*
***MA'SSACRER.** *s.* [from *massacrer*, Fr.] One who commits butchery. *Burke.*
***MA'SSER.** *s.* A priest who celebrates mass. *Bale.*
***MA'SSETER.** *s.* [from *μασσάομαι*.] A muscle of the lower jaw. *Smith.*
MA'SSICOT. *s.* [Fr.] Ceruss calcined by a moderate degree of fire; of this there are three sorts, the white, the yellow, and that of the golden colour, their difference arising from the different degrees of fire. *Trevoux.*
MA'SSINESS. } *s.* [from *massy*.]
MA'SSIVENESS. } Weight; bulk; pon-

derousness. *Hakewill.*
MA'SSIVE. } *a.* [*massif*, Fr.] Heavy; weigh-
MA'SSY. } ty; ponderous; bulky; con-
 tinuous. *Dryden.*
MAST. *s.* [*mât*, Fr. *mæyr*, Sax. *Mast*, Germ.]
 1. The beam or post raised above the vessel, to which the sail is fixed. *Dryden.*
 2. The fruit of the oak and beech; without a plural. *Bacon.*
 * 3. Two pounds and a half of amber.
MA'STED. *a.* [from *mast*.] Furnished with masts.
MA'STER. *s.* [*meester*, Dutch; *maitre*, Fr. *magister*, Lat. *Meister*, Germ.]
 1. One who has servants; opposed to man or servants. *Shakspeare.*
 2. A director; a governor. *Ecclus.*
 3. Owner; proprietor. *Dryden.*
 4. A lord; a ruler. *Guardian.*
 5. Chief; head. *Shakspeare.*
 6. Possessor. *Addison.*
 7. Commander of a trading ship. *Ascham.*
 8. One uncontrolled. *Shakspeare.*
 9. An appellation of respect. *Shakspeare.*
 10. A young gentleman. *Dryden.*
 11. One who teaches; a teacher. *South.*
 12. A man eminently skilful in any practice or science. *Davies.*
 13. A title of dignity in the universities; as, master of arts.
To MA'STER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To be a master to; to rule; to govern. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To conquer; to overpower. *Calamy.*
 3. To execute with skill. *Bacon.*
 * **To MA'STER.** *v. n.* To excel in any thing; to be skilful in practice or science. *Ben Jonson.*
MA'STERDOM. *s.* [from *master*.] Dominion; rule. *Shakspeare.*
MASTER-HAND. *s.* The hand of a man eminently skilful. *Pope.*
MASTER-JEST. *s.* Principal jest. *Hudibras.*
MASTER-KEY. *s.* The key which opens many locks, of which the subordinate keys open each only one. *Dryden.*
MASTER-LEAVER. *s.* One that leaves or deserts his master. *Shakspeare.*
MASTER-SINEW. *s.* A large sinew that surrounds the hough, and divides it from the bone by a hollow place, where the wind galls are usually seated. *Dict.*
MASTER-STRING. *s.* Principal string.
MASTER-STROKE. *s.* Capital performance. *Blackmore.*
MASTER-TEETH. *s. pl.* The principal teeth. *Bacon.*
 * **MA'STER-TOUCH.** *s.* Capital or principal performance. *Tatler.*
 * **MA'STER-WORK.** *s.* Principal performance. *Thomson.*
 * **MA'STERFUL.** *a.* 1. Imperious; using the authority and power of a tyrant, lord or master. *Chaucer.*
 2. Having the skill of a master; art-

- ful. *Milton.*
MA'STERLESS. *a.* [from *master.*]
 1. Wanting a master or owner. *Spenser.*
 2. Ungoverned; unsubdued.
MA'STERLINESS. *s.* [from *masterly.*] Eminent skill.
MA'STERLY. *ad.* With the skill of a master. *Shakspeare.*
MA'STERLY. *a.* [from *master.*]
 1. Suitable to a master; artful; skilful.
 2. Imperious; with the sway of a master.
MA'STERPIECE. *s.* [*master* and *piece.*]
 1. Capital performance; any thing done or made with extraordinary skill. *Davies.*
 2. Chief excellence. *Clarendon.*
MA'STERSHIP. *s.* [from *master.*]
 1. Dominion; rule; power.
 2. Superiority; pre-eminence. *Dryden.*
 3. Chief work. *Dryden.*
 4. Skill; knowledge. *Shakspeare.*
 5. A title of ironical respect. *Shakspeare.*
MA'STER-WORT. *s.* A plant.
MA'STERY. *s.* [from *master.*]
 1. Dominion; rule. *Raleigh.*
 2. Superiority; pre-eminence. *L'Estrange.*
 3. Skill. *Tillotson.*
 4. Attainment of skill or power. *Locke.*
MA'STFUL. *a.* [from *mast.*] Abounding in mast, or fruit of oak, beech, or chesnut.
MASTICA'TION. *s.* [*masticatio*, Lat.] The act of chewing. *Ray.*
MA'STICATORY. *s.* [*masticatoire*, Fr.] A medicine to be chewed only, not swallowed. *Bacon.*
MA'STICH. } *s.* [*mastic*, Fr. *Mastix*, Germ.]
MA'STICK. } 1. A kind of gum gathered from trees of the same name. *Wiseman.*
 2. A kind of mortar or cement. *Addison.*
MA'STICOT. *s.* See *MASSICOT.*
MA'STIFF. *s.* *mastives*, plural. [*mâtin*, Fr.] A dog of the largest size; bandog, kept to watch the house. *Spenser.*
MA'STLESS. *a.* [from *mast.*] Bearing no mast. *Dryden.*
MA'STLIN. *a.* Mixed corn; as, wheat and rye. *Tusser.*
 * **MA'STRESS.** *s.* [*maitresse*, Fr.] A mistress; a governess. *Chaucer.*
 * **MA'STY.** *a.* Full of mast; well stored with acorns.
MAT. *s.* [*meatte*, Sax. *Matte*, Germ.] A texture of sedge, flags, or rushes. *Carew.*
To MAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To cover with mats. *Evelyn.*
 2. To twist together; to join like a mat; to weave grossly. *Drayton.*
MA'TADORE. *s.* [*matador*, Span.] A hand of cards. *Pope.*
MA'TACHIN. *s.* [Fr.] An old dance.
MATCH. [*mèche*, Fr.]
 1. Any thing that catches fire: a card, rope, or small chip of wood dipped in melted sulphur. *Bacon.*
 2. A contest; a game. [*μάχη*]. *Shaksp.*
 3. One equal to another; one able to con-

- test with another. [*maca*, Sax.] *Rogers.*
 4. One who suits or tallies with another.
 5. A marriage. *Shakspeare.*
 6. One to be married. *Clarendon.*
To MATCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To be equal to. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To show an equal. *South.*
 3. To equal; to oppose. *Milton.*
 4. To suit; to proportion. *Roscommon.*
 5. To marry; to give in marriage. *Donne.*
To MATCH. *v. n.*
 1. To be married. *Sidney.*
 2. To suit; to be proportionate; to tally.
MA'TCHABLE. *a.* [from *match.*] 1. Suitable; equal; fit to be joined. *Spenser.*
 2. Correspondent. *Woodward.*
MA'TCHLESS. *a.* [from *match.*] Without an equal. *Waller*
MA'TCHLESSLY. *ad.* In a manner not to be equalled.
MA'TCHLESSNESS. *s.* [from *matchless.*] State of being without an equal.
 * **MA'TCHLOCK.** *s.* The lock of the musket in former times, holding the match or piece of twisted rope, prepared to retain fire.
MA'TCHMAKER. *s.* [*match* and *maker.*]
 1. One who contrives marriages. *Hudibras.*
 2. One who makes matches to burn.
MATE. *s.* [*maca*, Sax.]
 1. A husband or wife. *Spenser.*
 2. A companion, male or female. *Milton.*
 3. The male or female of animals. *Milton.*
 4. One that sails in the same ship. *Roscommon.*
 5. One that eats at the same table.
 6. The second in subordination in a ship; as, *the master's mate.*
To MATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To match; to marry. *Spenser.*
 2. To be equal to. *Dryden.*
 3. To oppose; to equal. *Shakspeare.*
 4. [*Mater*, Fr.] To subdue; to confound; to crush. Not used. *Shakspeare.*
 * **MA'TELESS.** *a.* Without a companion; wanting a mate. *Peacham.*
MATE'RIAL. *a.* [*matériel*, Fr.]
 1. Consisting of matter; corporeal; not spiritual. *Davies.*
 2. Important; momentous; essential: with *to* before the thing to which relation is noted. *Whitgift.*
MATE'RIALS. *s. pl.* The substance of which any thing is made. *Brown.*
 * **MATE'RIALISM.** *s.* The opinions of a materialist. *Gray.*
MATE'RIALIST. *s.* [from *material.*] One who denies spiritual substances. *Dryden.*
MATERIA'LITY. *s.* [*matérialité*, Fr.] Corporeity; material existence; not spirituality. *Digby.*
 * **To MATE'RIALIZE.** *v. a.* To form into matter or substance. *Tatler.*
MA'TE'RIALLY. *ad.* [from *material.*]
 1. In the state of matter. *Boyle.*

2. Not formally. *South.*
 3. Importantly; essentially. *Spenser.*
MATE'RIALNESS. *s.* [from *material.*] State of being material; importance.
MATE'RIATE. } *a.* Consisting of matter.
MATE'RIATED. }
MATERIA'TION. *s.* [from *materia*, Lat.] The act of forming matter.
MATE'RNAL. *a.* [*maternus*, Lat.] Motherly; befitting or pertaining to a mother.
MATE'RNITY. *s.* [from *maternus*, Lat.] The character or relation of a mother.
MAT-FELON. *s.* A species of knap-weed.
***MATH.** *s.* [mæð, Sax.] A mowing. Used in composition; as, *aftermath*, *latter-math*.
MATHEMA'TICAL. } *a.* [*mathematicus*,
MATHEMA'TICK. } Lat.] Considered according to the doctrine of the mathematicians. *Denham.*
MATHEMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *mathematick.*] According to the laws of the mathematical sciences. *Bentley.*
MATHEMATI'CIAN. *s.* [*mathematicus*, Lat.] A man versed in the mathematicks. *Add.*
MATHEMA'TICKS. *s.* [μαθηματικη.] That science which contemplates whatever is capable of being numbered or measured. *Harris.*
***MA'THER.** *s.* See **MADDER.**
MA'THES. *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
MA'THESIS. *s.* [μαθησις.] The doctrine of mathematicks.
MA'TIN. *a.* [*matin*, Fr.] Morning; used in the morning. *Milton.*
MA'TIN. *s.* Morning. *Shakspeare.*
MA'TINS. *s.* [*matines*, Fr.] Morning worship. *Stillingfleet.*
MA'TRASS. *s.* [*matras*, Fr.] A chemical glass vessel made for digestion or distillation, being sometimes bellied, and sometimes rising gradually tapered into a conical figure. *Quincy.*
MA'TRICE. *s.* [*matrix*, Lat.]
 1. The womb; the cavity where the fœtus is formed. *Bacon.*
 2. A mould; that which gives form to something inclosed. *Woodward.*
MA'TRICIDE. *s.* [*matricidium*, Lat.]
 1. Slaughter of a mother. *Brown.*
 2. A mother-killer.
To MATRI'ULATE. *v. a.* [from *matricula*, Lat.] To enter or admit to a membership of a university; to enlist. *Walton.*
MATRI'ULATE. *s.* [from the verb.] A man matriculated. *Arbuthnot.*
***MATRI'ULATE.** *a.* Admitted into, or inrolled in any society, by setting down the name. *Skelton.*
MATRICULA'TION. *s.* [from *matriculate.*] The act of matriculating. *Ayliffe.*
MATRIMO'NIAL. *a.* [*matrimonial*, Fr.] Suitable to marriage; pertaining to marriage; connubial; nuptial; hymeneal; bridal. *Dryden.*

MATRIMO'NIALY. *ad.* [from *matrimonial.*] According to the manner or laws of marriage. *Ayliffe.*
***MATRIMO'NIOUS.** *a.* Pertaining to marriage. *Milton.*
MA'TRIMONY. *s.* [*matrimonium*, Lat.] Marriage; the nuptial state. *Comm. Prayer.*
MA'TRIX. *s.* [Lat. *matrice*, Fr.] Womb; a place where any thing is generated or formed. *Brown.*
MA'TRON. *s.* [*matrone*, Fr.]
 1. An elderly lady. *Tatler.*
 2. An old woman. *Pope.*
MA'TRONAL. *a.* [*matronalis*, Lat.] Suitable to a matron; constituting a matron. *Bacon.*
***To MA'TRONIZE.** *v. a.* To render matronlike, or sedate. *Richardson.*
***MA'TRONLIKE.** *a.* Becoming a wife or matron. *Harington.*
MA'TRONLY. *a.* [*matron and like.*] Elderly; ancient. *L'Estrange.*
MATRO'SS. *s.* *Matrosses* are a sort of soldiers next in degree under the gunners, who assist about the guns in traversing, sponging, firing, and loading them. *Bailey.*
MA'TTER. *s.* [*materia*, Lat.]
 1. Body; substance extended. *Newton.*
 2. Materials; that of which any thing is composed. *Bacon.*
 3. Subject; thing treated. *Tillotson.*
 4. The whole; the very thing supposed.
 5. Affair; business in a familiar sense.
 6. Cause of disturbance. *Shakspeare.*
 7. Subject of suit or complaint. *Acts.*
 8. Import; consequence; importance; moment. *Shakspeare.*
 9. Thing; object; that which has some particular relation. *Bacon.*
 10. Question considered. *South.*
 11. Space or quantity nearly computed. *L'Estrange.*
 12. Purulent running; that which is formed by suppuration. *Wiseman.*
 13. *Upon the MATTER.* With respect to the main; nearly. *Sanderson.*
To MA'TTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To be of importance; to import: it is used with only *it*, *this*, *that*, or *what* before it. *Ben Jonson.*
 2. To generate matter by suppuration. *Sidney.*
To MA'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard; not to neglect: as, *I matter not that calumny.*
***MA'TTER-OF-FACT** *Man. s.* A term of modern times for a grave and precise narrator, remarker or enquirer; one who sticks to the matter of any fact. *Graves.*
***MA'TTERLESS.** *a.* Void of matter. *Ben Jonson.*
MA'TTERY. *a.* [from *matter.*] Purulent; generating matter. *Harvey.*
MA'TTOCK. *s.* [*mattuc*, Sax.]
 1. A kind of toothed instrument to pull up weeds. *Shakspeare.*

2. A pickax. *Knolles.*
MA'TTRESS. *s.* [*matelas*, Fr. *Matraze*, Germ.] A kind of quilt made to lie upon. *Dryden.*
 * **To MA'TURATE.** *v. a.* [from *matureo*, Lat.] To ripen; to bring to perfection. *Bp. Berkeley.*
MATURA'TION. *s.* [from *matureo*, Lat.]
 1. The act of ripening; the state of growing ripe. *Bentley.*
 2. The suppuration of excrementitious or extravasated juices into matter. *Quincy.*
MA'TURATIVE. *a.* [from *matureo*, Lat.]
 1. Ripening; conducive to ripeness.
 2. Conducive to the suppuration of a sore.
MATU'RE. *a.* [*maturus*, Lat.]
 1. Ripe; perfected by time. *Prior.*
 2. Brought near to a completion. *Shaksp.*
 3. Well disposed; fit for execution; well-digested.
To MATU'RE. *v. a.* [*matureo*, Lat.] To ripen; to advance to ripeness. *Bacon.*
 * **To MATU'RE.** *v. n.* To become ripe. *Napleton.*
MATU'RELY. *ad.* [from *mature*.]
 1. Ripely; completely.
 2. With counsel well digested. *Swift.*
 3. Early; soon. A Latinism. *Bentley.*
MATU'RITY. *s.* [*maturitas*, Lat.] Ripeness; completion. *Rogers.*
 * **MA'TUTINAL.** } *a.* [*matutinus*, Lat.] Re-
 * **MA'TUTINE.** } lating to the morning. *Herbert.*
MA'UDLIN. *a.* Drunk; fuddled. *Southern.*
MA'UDLIN. *s.* [*ageratum*, Lat.] A plant.
MA'UGRE. *a.* [*malgré*, Fr.] In spite of; notwithstanding. Out of use. *Burnet.*
MA'VIS. *s.* [*mauvis*, Fr.] A thrush.
 * **MA'UKIN.** *s.* [See *MALKIN*.] A dishclout; a drag to sweep an oven. In some parts of England a scarecrow; a figure made up of clouts or patches: hence a coarse or dirty wench: called also vulgarly a *mawks*. *Burton.*
MAUL. *s.* [*malleus*, Lat.] A heavy hammer: commonly written *mall*. *Proverbs.*
To MAUL. *v. a.* [from *malleus*, Lat.] To beat; to bruise; to hurt in a coarse or butcherly manner. *Dryden.*
 * **MA'UL-STICK.** *s.* [from *maten*, Germ.] The stick by which painters keep their hand steady in working.
 * **MAUNCH.** *s.* See *MANCHE*. A sort of loose sleeve. *Herbert.*
MAUND. *s.* [*mand*, Sax.] A hand-basket.
 * **To MAUND.** *v. n.* [*mendier*, Fr.] To mutter, as beggars do; to mumble; to use unintelligible terms. *Ben Jonson.*
 * **MA'UNDER.** *s.* A beggar. *Broome.*
To MA'UNDER. *v. n.* [*maudire*, Fr.] To grumble; to murmur. *Wiseman.*
MA'UNDERER. *s.* [from *maunder*.] A murmurer.
 * **MA'UNDERING.** *s.* Complaint. *South.*
MAUNDY-THURSDAY. *s.* The Thursday

- before Good-friday; *dies mandati.*
 * **MAUSOLE'AN.** *a.* Monumental. *Burton.*
MAUSOLE'UM. *s.* [Lat.] A pompous funeral monument.
 * **MA'UTHER.** *s.* [*mawi*, Goth.] A foolish young girl. *Ben Jonson.*
MAVV. *s.* [*maga*, Sax. *Wagen*, Germ.]
 1. The stomach of animals. *Sidney.*
 2. The crow of birds. *Arbuthnot.*
 * **MAVVK.** *s.* [*matk*, Goth.] 1. A maggot. *Grose.*
 2. A slattern. See *MAUKIN*.
 * **MA'WKIN.** See *MAUKIN*.
 * **MA'WKINGLY.** *ad.* Slatternly. *Bp. Tayl.*
MA'WKISH. *a.* Apt to give satiety. *Pope.*
MA'WKISHNESS. *s.* [from *mawkish*.] Aptness to cause loathing.
 * **MA'WKY.** *a.* Magotty; full of maggots. *Grose.*
MA'WMET. *s.* A puppet, anciently an idol.
 * **MA'WMETRY.** *s.* The religion of Mahomet, and thence employed for idolatry. *Chaucer.*
MA'WMISH. *a.* Foolish; idle; nauseous.
MAVV-WORM. *s.* Gut-worms frequently creep into the stomach, whence they are called stomach or *maw-worms*. *Harvey.*
MA'XILLAR. } *a.* [*maxillaris*, Lat.] Belong-
MA'XILLARY. } ing to the jawbone. *Bacon.*
MA'XIM. *s.* [*maxime*, Fr.] An axiom; a general principle; a leading truth. *Rogers.*
 * **MA'XIMUM.** *s.* [Lat.] In mathematicks: the greatest quantity attainable, in any given case: opposed to *minimum*. *Colquhoun.*
MAY, auxiliary verb; preterite *might*. [*magan*, Sax. *mögen*, Germ.] 1. To be at liberty; to be permitted; to be allowed: as, *you may do for me all you can.* *Locke.*
 2. To be possible; *the ditch may be filled by labour.* *Bacon.*
 3. To be by chance; *a blind man may catch a hare.* *Shakspeare.*
 4. To have power; *the king may pardon treason.* *Shakspeare.*
 5. A word expressing desire; *may my friend live long.* *Dryden.*
MAY be. Perhaps. *Creech.*
MAY. *s.* [*Maius*, Lat. *Mai*, Germ.]
 1. The fifth month of the year; the confine of Spring and Summer.
 2. The early or gay part of life.
To MAY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather flowers on *May* morning. *Sidney.*
 * **MAY-BLOOM.** *s.* The hawthorn.
MAY-BUG. *s.* [*May* and *bug*.] A chaffer.
MAY-DAY. *s.* [*May* and *day*.] The first of *May*. *Shakspeare.*
MAY-FLOWER. *s.* [*May* and *flower*.] A plant. *Bacon.*
MAY-FLY. *s.* [*May* and *fly*.] An insect.
MAY-GAME. *s.* [*May* and *game*.] Diversion; sport; such as are used on the first day of *May*. *Bacon.*
 * **MAY-HAP.** It may happen. *Spenser.*
 * **MAY-LADY.** *s.* The queen or lady of the *May*: in the old *May-games*. *Dryden.*

MAY-LILY. *s.* The same with *lily of the valley*.

MAY-POLE. *s.* [*May* and *pole*.] Pole to be danced round in May. *Pope.*

MAY-WEED. *s.* [*May* and *weed*.] A species of chamomile. *Miller.*

***MAYHEM.** *s.* An old law term: the act of maiming. See *To MAIM*.

MA'YOR. *s.* [*major*, Lat.] The chief magistrate of a corporation, who, in London and York is called *Lord Mayor*. *Knolles.*

MA'YORALTY. *s.* [from *mayor*.] The office of a mayor.

MA'YORESS. *s.* [from *mayor*.] The wife of a mayor.

MA'ZARD. *s.* [*máchoire*, Fr.] A jaw.

***To MA'ZARD.** *v. a.* To knock on the head. *Ben Jonson.*

MAZE. *s.* [*maze*, Sax.]

1. A labyrinth; a place of perplexity and winding passages. *Thomson.*

2. Confusion of thought; uncertainty; perplexity; embarrassment. *Sidney.*

To MAZE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bewilder; to confuse. *Spenser.*

To MAZE. *v. n.* To be bewildered; to be confounded. *Chaucer.*

***MA'ZEDNESS.** *s.* Confusion; astonishment. *Chaucer.*

MA'ZER. *s.* [*maeser*, Dutch.] A maple cup.

MA'ZY. *a.* [from *maze*.] Perplexed; confused. *Dryden.*

M.D. *Medicinæ doctor*, doctor of physick.

ME. The oblique case of *I*. *Pope.*

ME'ACOCK. *s.* An uxorious or effeminate man.

ME'ACOCK. *a.* Tame; timorous; cowardly. *Shakspeare.*

MEAD. *s.* [*mæde*, Sax.] A kind of drink made of water and honey. *Dryden.*

MEAD. } *s.* [*mæde*, Sax.] Ground

ME'ADOW. } somewhat watery, not plowed. *Waller.*

ME'ADOW-SAFFRON. *s.* [*colchicum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

ME'ADOW-SWEET. *s.* [*ulmaria*, Lat.] A plant.

***ME'ADOW-WORT.** *s.* A plant. *Drayton.*

ME'AGER. *a.* [*maigre*, Fr. *mager*, Germ.]

1. Lean; wanting flesh; starved. *Dryden.*

2. Poor; hungry. *Dryden.*

To ME'AGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make lean. *Knolles.*

***ME'AGERLY.** *ad.* Poorly; barrenly. *Sidn.*

ME'AGERNESS. *s.* [from *meager*.]

1. Leanness; want of flesh.

2. Scantness; bareness. *Bacon.*

MEAK. *s.* A hook with a long handle.

MEAL. *s.* [*male*, Sax. *Mahl*, Germ.]

1. The act of eating at a certain time.

2 A repast. *Shakspeare.*

3. A part; a fragment. *Bacon.*

4. The flower or edible part of corn. [*Mehl*, Germ.] *Wotton.*

To MEAL. *v. a.* [*méler*, Fr.] To sprinkle;

to mingle.

Shakspeare.

ME'ALMAN. *s.* [*meal* and *man*.] One that deals in meal.

ME'ALY. *a.* [from *meal*.]

1. Having the taste or soft insipidity of meal. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Besprinkled, as with meal. *Brown.*

ME'ALY-MOUTHED. *a.* Soft mouthed; unable to speak freely. *L'Estrange.*

ME'ALY-MOUTHEDNESS. *s.* Bashfulness; restraint of speech.

MEAN. *a.* [*mæne*, Sax.]

1. Wanting dignity; of low rank or birth.

2. Low minded; base; ungenerous; spiritless. *Smalridge.*

3. Contemptible; despicable. *Pope.*

4. Low in the degree of any valuable property; low in worth. *Dryden.*

5. [*Moyen*, Fr.] Middle; moderate; without excess. *Sidney.*

6. Intervening; immediate. *Kings.*

MEAN. *s.* [*moyen*, Fr.] 1. Mediocrity; middle rate; medium. *Shakspeare.*

2. Measure; regulation. Not used. *Spens.*

3. Interval; interim; mean time. *Spenser.*

4. Instrument; measure; that which is used in order to any end. *Hooker.*

5. *By all MEANS.* Without doubt; without hesitation.

6. *By no MEANS.* Not in any degree; not at all. *Addison.*

7. *MEANS, pl.* Revenue; fortune. *Shaksp.*

8. *MEAN-TIME.* } In the intervening time.

MEAN-WHILE. } *Swift.*

To MEAN. *v. n.* [*meinen*, Germ.] To have in mind; to intend; to purpose. *Milton.*

To MEAN. *v. a.* 1. To purpose; to intend; to design. *Milton.*

2. To intend; to hint covertly; to understand. *Dryden.*

MEA'NDER. *s.* [*Meander* is a river in Phrygia remarkable for its winding course.] Maze; labyrinth; flexuous passage; serpentine winding. *Hale.*

***To MEA'NDER.** *v. a.* To wind; to turn round; to make flexuous. *Drayton.*

***To MEA'NDER.** *v. n.* To run with a serpentine course; to be winding or intricate.

Shenstone.

*** MEA'NDRIAN.** } *a.* Winding; flexuous.

*** MEA'NDRY.** } *a.* Winding; flexuous.

MEA'NDROUS. *a.* [from *meander*.] Winding; flexuous.

ME'ANING. *s.* [from *mean*; *Meinung*, Germ.]

1. Purpose; intention. *Shakspeare.*

2. Habitual intention. *Roscommon.*

3. The sense; the thing understood. *Pope.*

ME'ANLY. *ad.* [from *mean*.] 1. Moderately; not in a great degree. *Dryden.*

2. Without dignity; poorly. *Milton.*

3. Without greatness of mind; ungenerously. *Prior.*

4. Without esteem or respect. *Watts.*

ME'ANNESS. *s.* [from *mean*.]

1. Want of excellence. *Hooker.*

2. Want of dignity; low rank; poverty.
 3. Lowness of mind. *South.*
 4. Sordidness; niggardliness.
- MEANT. perf. and part. pass. of *to mean*.
- * MEAR. *s.* See MERE.
- * To MEAR. *v. a.* See To MERE.
- MEASE. *s.* A *mease* of herrings is five hundred. [*Maas*, Germ.] *Ainsworth.*
- * ME'ASLEDNESS. *s.* Diseased state of swine. *Cotgrave.*
- ME'ASLED. *a.* [from *measles*.] Infected with the measles. *Hudibras.*
- ME'ASLES. *s. pl.* [*Mafern*, Germ.]
1. *Measles* are a critical eruption in a fever, well known. *Quincy.*
 2. A disease of swine. *Ben Jonson.*
 3. A disease of trees. *Mortimer.*
- ME'ASLY. *a.* [from *measles*.] Scabbed with the measles. *Swift.*
- ME'ASURABLE. *a.*
1. Such as may be measured. *Bentley.*
 2. Moderate; in small quantity.
- ME'ASURABLENESS. *s.* [from *measurable*.] Quality of admitting to be measured.
- ME'ASURABLY. *ad.* [from *measurable*.] Moderately. *Ecclus.*
- ME'ASURE. *s.* [*mesure*, Fr.]
1. That by which any thing is measured. *Arbuthnot.*
 2. The rule by which any thing is adjusted or proportioned. *More.*
 3. Proportion; quantity settled. *Hooker.*
 4. A stated quantity; as, a measure of wine. *Shakspeare.*
 5. Sufficient quantity. *Shakspeare.*
 6. Allotment; portion allotted. *Tillotson.*
 7. Degree. *Abbot.*
 8. Proportionate time; musical time.
 9. Motion harmonically regulated. *Dryd.*
 10. A stately dance. Obsolete. *Shakspeare.*
 11. Moderation; not excess. *Shakspeare.*
 12. Limit; boundary. *Psalms.*
 13. Any thing adjusted. *Smalridge.*
 14. Syllables metrically numbered; metre.
 15. Tune; proportionate notes. *Spenser.*
 16. Mean of action; mean to an end. *Clarendon.*
 17. To have hard *measure*; to be hardly dealt by.
- To ME'ASURE. *v. a.* [*mesurer*, Fr.]
1. To compute the quantity of any thing by some settled rule. *Bacon.*
 2. To pass through; to judge of extent by marching over. *Dryden.*
 3. To judge of quantity or extent, or greatness. *Milton.*
 4. To adjust; to proportion. *Taylor.*
 5. To mark out in stated quantities. *Addison.*
 6. To allot or distribute by settled proportions. *Matt.*
- ME'ASURELESS. *a.* [from *measure*.] Immense; immeasurable. *Shakspeare.*
- ME'ASUREMENT. *s.* [from *measure*.] Mensuration; act of measuring.
- ME'ASURER. *s.* [from *measure*.] One that

- measures.
- MEAT. *s.* [*mets*, Fr.]
1. Flesh to be eaten. *Bacon.*
 2. Food in general. *Shakspeare.*
- ME'ATED. *a.* [from *meat*.] Fed; foddered.
- MEATHE. *s.* [*medd*, Welsh; *Meth*, Germ.] Drink. *Milton.*
- * ME'ATY. *a.* Fleishy; but not fat. *Grose.*
- * To MEAW. } *v. n.* [*miauler*, Fr. *miauent*,
* To MEAWL. } Germ.] To cry as a cat.
- MECHA'NICAL. } *a.* [*mechanicus*, Lat. from
MECHA'NICK. } *μηχανή*, *machina*, Lat.]
1. Skilled in mechanicks.
 2. Constructed by the laws of mechanicks.
 3. Mean; servile; of mean occupation.
- * To MECHA'NICALIZE. *v. a.* To render mean or low. *Cotgrave.*
- MECHA'NICALY. *ad.* [from *mechanick*.] According to the laws of mechanism. *Ray.*
- MECHA'NICALNESS. *s.* [from *mechanick*.]
1. Agreeableness to the laws of mechanism.
 2. Meanness.
- MECHANI'CIAN. *s.* One professing or studying the construction of machines. *Boyle.*
- MECHA'NICK. *s.* A manufacturer; a low workman. *South.*
- MECHA'NICKS. *s.* [*mechanica*, Lat.] Dr. Wallis defines *mechanicks* to be the geometry of motion; a mathematical science, which shews the effects of powers, or moving forces, so far as they are applied to engines, and demonstrates the laws of motion. *Harris.*
- ME'CHANISM. *s.* [*mécanisme*, Fr.]
1. Action according to mechanick laws. *Arbuthnot.*
 2. Construction of parts depending on each other in any complicated fabrick.
- * ME'CHANIST. *s.* A mechanician. *Johnson.*
- * ME'CHLIN. *a.* The epithet given to lace made at Mechlin. *Town Eclogues.*
- MECHO'ACAN. *s.* A large root, brought from the province of *Mechoacan* in South America: a gentle and mild purgative. *Hill.*
- MECO'NIUM. *s.* [*μηκόνιον*.]
1. Expressed juice of poppy.
 2. The first excrement of children. *Arbuthnot.*
- ME'DAL. *s.* [*médaille*, Fr.]
1. An ancient coin. *Addison.*
 2. A piece stamped in honour of some remarkable performance.
- MEDA'LLICK. *a.* [from *medal*.] Pertaining to medals. *Addison.*
- MEDA'LLION. *s.* [*médailion*, Fr.] A large antique stamp or medal. *Addison.*
- MEDA'LLIST. *s.* [*médalliste*, Fr.] A man skilled or curious in medals. *Addison.*
- To ME'DDLE. *v. n.* [*middelen*, Dutch.]
1. To have to do: in this sense it is always followed by *with*. *Bacon.*
 2. To interpose; to act in any thing. *Dryden.*
 3. To interpose or intervene importunately or officiously. *Proverbs.*

To **ME'DDLE**. *v. a.* [from *mêler*, Fr.] To mix; to mingle. Obsolete. *Spenser.*
ME'DDLER. *s.* [from *meddle*.] One who busies himself with things in which he has no concern. *Bacon.*
ME'DDLESOME. *a.* Intermeddling; intrusive: as a *meddlesome* busybody. *Ainsw.*
***ME'DDLESOMENESS**. *s.* Officiousness; forwardness to busy one's self where one has no concern. *Barrow.*
***ME'DDLING**. *s.* Officious and impertinent interposition. *South.*
***ME'DIA**. See **MEDIUM**.
MEDIA'STINE. *s.* The fimbriated body about which the guts are convolved. *Arbuthnot.*
To **ME'DIATE**. *v. n.* [from *medius*, Lat.]
1. To interpose as an equal friend to both parties; to intercede. *Rogers.*
2. To be between two. *Digby.*
To **ME'DIATE**. *v. a.*
1. To form by mediation. *Clarendon.*
2. To limit by something in the middle. *Holder.*
ME'DIATE. *a.* [*mediat*, Fr.]
1. Interposed; intervening. *Prior.*
2. Middle; between two extremes. *Prior.*
3. Acting as a means. Unusual. *Wotton.*
ME'DIATELY. *ad.* [from *mediate*.] By a secondary cause. *Raleigh.*
MEDIA'TION. *s.* [*mediation*, Fr.]
1. Interposition; intervention; agency between two parties, practised by a common friend. *Bacon.*
2. Agency; an intervenient power. *South.*
3. Intercession; entreaty for another.
MEDIA'TOR. *s.* [*mediateur*, Fr.]
1. One that intervenes between two parties.
2. An intercessor; an entreater for another. *Stillingfleet.*
3. One of the characters of our blessed Saviour. *Milton.*
MEDIA'TORIAL. } *a.* [from *mediator*.] Be-
ME'DIATORY. } longing to a mediator. *Fiddes.*
MEDIA'TORSHIP. *s.* [from *mediator*.] The office of a mediator.
MEDIA'TRESS. } *s.* [*medius*, Lat.] A fe-
MEDIA'TRIX. } male mediator. *Ainsw.*
ME'DIC. *s.* [*medica*, Lat.] A plant.
ME'DICAL. *a.* [*medicus*, Lat.] Physical; relating to the art of healing. *Brown.*
ME'DICALLY. *ad.* [from *medical*.] Physi-
cally; medicinally. *Brown.*
ME'DICAMENT. *s.* [*medicamentum*, Lat.]
Any thing used in healing; generally to-
pical applications. *Hammond.*
MEDICAME'NTAL. *a.* [from *medicament*.]
Relating to medicine, internal or topical.
MEDICAME'NTALLY. *ad.* [from *medica-*
mental.] After the manner of medicine.
***MEDICA'STER**. *s.* One who brags of me-
dicines; a quack. *Whitlock.*
To **ME'DICATE**. *v. a.* [*medico*, Lat.] To
uncture or impregnate with any thing

medicinal. *Rambler.*
MEDICA'TION. *s.* [from *medicate*.]
1. The act of tincturing or impregnating
with medicinal ingredients. *Bacon.*
2. The use of physick. *Brown.*
MEDI'CINABLE. *a.* Having the power of
physick. *Bacon.*
MEDI'CINAL. *v.* 1. Having the power of
healing; having physical virtue. *Milton.*
2. Belonging to physick. *Butler.*
MEDI'CINALLY. *ad.* [from *medicinal*.]
Physically. *Dryden.*
ME'DICINE. *s.* [*médecine*, Fr. *medicina*,
Lat.] Any remedy administred by a phy-
sician. *Dryden.*
To **ME'DICINE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
affect as physick. *Shakspeare.*
***ME'DICK**. *s.* 1. [*medicago*, Lat.] A
plant; a kind of trefoil.
2. In the plural: the science of medicine.
Spenser.
MEDI'ETY. *s.* [*medium*, Lat.] Middle state;
participation of two extremes; half.
***ME'DIN**. *s.* 1. A small coin.
2. A measure.
***MEDIO'CRE**. *a.* [Fr. *mediocris*, Lat.] Of
moderate degree; middle rate; middling.
***MEDIO'CRIST**. *s.* [from the adjective.]
One of middling abilities. *Swift.*
MEDIO'CRITY. *s.* [*mediocritas*, Lat.]
1. Small degree; middle rate; middle
state. *Wotton.*
2. Moderation; temperance. *Hooker.*
To **ME'DITATE**. *v. a.* [*meditor*, Lat.]
1. To plan; to scheme; to contrive. *Dryd.*
2. To think on; to revolve in the mind.
To **ME'DITATE**. *v. n.* To think; to muse;
to contemplate. It is commonly used of
pious contemplation. *Taylor.*
MEDITA'TION. *s.* [*meditatio*, Lat.]
1. Deep thought; close attention; con-
trivance; contemplation. *Bentley.*
2. Thought employed upon sacred objects.
3. A series of thoughts, occasioned by any
object or concurrence. In this sense
are books of *meditations*.
ME'DITATIVE. *a.* [from *meditate*.]
1. Addicted to meditation.
2. Expressing intention or design.
MEDITERRA'NE. }
MEDITERRA'NEAN. } *a.* [*medius* and
MEDITERRA'NEOUS. } *terra*, Lat.]
1. Encircled with land. *Brerewood.*
2. Inland; remote from the sea. *Brown.*
ME'DIUM. *s.* [*medium*, Lat.]
1. Any thing intervening. *Bacon.*
2. Any thing used in ratiocination, in or-
der to a conclusion. *Baker.*
3. The middle place or degree; the just
temperature between extremes. *L'Estr.*
ME'DLAR. *s.* [*mespilus*, Lat.]
1. A tree. *Miller.*
2. The fruit of that tree. *Cleaveland.*
To **ME'DLE**. } *v. a.* To mingle. *Spenser.*
To **ME'DLY**. }

ME/DLEY. *s.* A mixture; a miscellany; a mingled mass: commonly used with some degree of contempt. *Walsh.*

ME/DLEY. *a.* Mingled; confused. *Dryden.*

MEDU'LLAR. } *a.* [*médullaire*, Fr.] Per-

MEDU'LLARY. } taining to the marrow. *Cheyne.*

MEED. *s.* [*med*, Sax.]

1. Reward; recompence. *Milton.*

2. Present; gift. *Shakspeare.*

* **To MEED.** *v. a.* To merit; to deserve. *Heyward.*

MEEK. *a.* [*minkr*, Island] Mild of temper; not proud; not rough; soft; gentle. *Milton.*

* **To MEEK.** *v. a.* [*mocha*, Su. Goth.] To humble. *Wicliffe.*

To ME'EKEN. *v. a.* [from *meek*.] To make meek; to soften. Not used. *Thomson.*

ME'EKLY. *ad.* [from *meek*.] Mildly; gently; not proudly. *Stepney.*

ME'EKNES. *s.* [from *meek*.] Gentleness; mildness; softness of temper. *Atterbury.*

MEER. *a.* [See *MERE*.] Simple; unmixed. [from *merus*, Lat.]

MEER. *s.* [See *MERE*. *Meer*, Germ.] A lake; a boundary.

ME'ERED. *a.* Relating to a boundary.

MEET. *a.* 1. Fit; proper; qualified. Now rarely used. *Whitgiste.*

2. **MEET with.** Even with. *Shakspeare.*

To MEET. *v. a.* pret. *I met*; *I have met*; particip. *met*. [*metan*, Sax. to find.]

1. To come face to face; to encounter.

2. To join another in the same place. *Shakspeare.*

3. To find; to light on. *Pope.*

To MEET. *v. n.*

1. To encounter; to close face to face.

2. To encounter in hostility.

3. To assemble; to come together. *Tillots.*

4. To close; to join. *Addison.*

5. **To MEET with.** To light on; to find.

6. **To MEET with.** To join. *Shakspeare.*

7. **To MEET with.** To encounter; to engage. *Shakspeare.*

8. [A Latinism.] To obviate. *Bacon.*

9. To advance half way. *South.*

ME'ETER. *s.* [from *meet*.] One that accosts another. *Shakspeare.*

* **ME'ETHER.** *s.* Stands for *beauty* in *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

ME'ETING. *s.* [from *meet*.]

1. An assembly; a convention. *Spratt.*

2. A congress. *Shakspeare.*

3. A conventicle; an assembly of dissenters.

4. An interview. *Shakspeare.*

5. A conflux: as, *the meeting of two rivers.*

ME'ETING-HOUSE. *s.* [*meeting and house*.] Place where dissenters assemble to worship. *Addison.*

ME'ETLY. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Fitly; properly.

ME/ETNESS. *s.* [from *meet*.] Fitness; propriety.

* **ME'GACOSM.** *s.* [*μέγας* and *κόσμος*.] The great world. *Br. H. Craft.*

* **MEGA'POLIS.** *s.* [*μέγας* and *πόλις*.] A principal city; metropolis. *Herbert.*

ME'GRIM. *s.* [from *Hemicrany*; *migraine*, Fr.] Disorder of the head. *Bacon.*

To MEINE. *v. a.* To mingle. *Ainsworth.*

ME'INY. *s.* [*menigū*, Sax.] A retinue; domestick servants. *Shakspeare.*

* **MEIO'SIS.** *s.* [*μειώσις*.] A rhetorical figure, of the species of hyperbole. *South.*

* **ME'LAMPODE.** *s.* [*melampodium*, Lat.] The black hellebore: a plant. *Spenser.*

MELANAGO'GUES. *s.* [from *μέλανος* and *ἄγω*.] Such medicines as are supposed particularly to purge off black choler.

* **MELANCHO'LIAN.** } *s.* A person diseased

* **ME'LANCHOLICK.** } with melancholick; a gloomy state of mind. *Clarendon.*

MELANCHO'LICK. *a.* [from *melancholy*.] Disordered with melancholy; fanciful; hypochondriacal. *Clarendon.*

* **ME'LANCHOLILY.** *ad.* In a melancholy manner. *Keepe.*

* **ME'LANCHOLINESS.** *s.* Disposition to gloominess; state of being melancholy. *Aubrey.*

* **MELANCHO'LIUS.** *a.* Melancholy; gloomy; dismal. *Gower.*

* **ME'LANCHOLIST.** *s.* One disordered with melancholy; a fanciful or hypochondriacal person. *Glanville.*

* **To ME'LANCHOLIZE.** *v. n.* To become melancholy or gloomy. *Burton.*

* **To ME'LANCHOLIZE.** *v. a.* To make sad or melancholy. *More.*

ME'LANCHOLY. *s.* [from *μέλανος* and *χολή*.]

1. A disease supposed to proceed from a redundancy of black bile. *Quincy.*

2. A kind of madness, in which the mind is always fixed on one object. *Shakspeare.*

3. A gloomy, pensive, discontented temper. *Taylor.*

ME'LANCHOLY. *a.* [*mélancholique*, Fr.]

1. Gloomy; dismal. *Denham.*

2. Diseased with melancholy; fanciful; habitually dejected. *Locke.*

* **MELA'NGE.** *s.* [Fr.] A mixture. *Drumm.*

MELICE'RIS. *s.* [*μελικηρίς*.] *Meliceris* is a tumour inclosed in a cystis, and consisting of matter like honey: it gathers without pain, and gives way to pressure, but returns again. *Sharp.*

ME'LILOT. *s.* [*melilotus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

To ME'LIORATE. *v. a.* [from *melior*, Lat.] To better; to improve; to mend; to exalt. *South.*

MELIORA'TION. *s.* [*mélioration*, Fr.] Improvement; act of bettering. *Bacon.*

MELIO'RITY. *s.* [from *melior*, Lat.] State of being better. A word very elegant

but little used. *Bacon.*
 To MELL. *v. n.* [*mêler*, Fr.] To mix; to meddle. Obsolete. *Spenser.*
 *MELL. *s.* [*mel*, Lat.] Honey. *Warner.*
 MELLI'FEROUS. *a.* Productive of honey.
 MELLIFICA'TION. *s.* [*mellifico*, Lat.] The art or practice of making honey. *Arbuthn.*
 MELLI'FLUENCE. *s.* [*mel* and *fluo*, Lat.] A honied flow; a flow of sweetness.
 MELLI'FLUENT. } *a.* [*mel* and *fluo*, Lat.]
 MELLI'FLUOUS. } Flowing with honey.
 ME'LLOW. *a.* [from *mollis*, Lat.]
 1. Soft with ripeness; full ripe. *Digby.*
 2. Soft in sound. *Dryden.*
 3. Soft; unctuous. *Bacon.*
 4. Drunk; melted down with drink. *Roscommon.*
 To ME'LLOW. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
 1. To ripen; to mature; to soften by ripeness; to ripen by age. *Addison.*
 2. To soften. *Mortimer.*
 3. To mature to perfection. *Dryden.*
 To ME'LLOW. *v. n.* To be matured; to ripen. *Donne.*
 ME'LLOWNESS. *s.* [from *mellow*.]
 1. Maturity of fruits; ripeness; softness by maturity. *Digby.*
 2. Maturity; full age.
 *ME'LLOWY. *a.* Soft; unctuous. *Drayton.*
 MELOCO'TION. *s.* [*melocotone*, Span. *malum cotoneum*, Lat.] A quince. Obsolete. *Bacon.*
 MELO'DIOUS. *a.* [from *melody*.] Musical; harmonious. *Milton.*
 MELO'DIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *melodious*.] Musically; harmoniously.
 MELO'DIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *melodious*.] Harmoniousness; musicalness.
 *ME'LODRAME. *s.* [Fr. from *μέλος*, and *δράμα*.] A modern word for a dramatic performance where songs are intermixed.
 ME'LODY. *s.* [*μελωδία*.] Musick; harmony of sound. *Hooker.*
 ME'LO. *s.* [Fr. *melo*, Lat.]
 1. A plant. *Miller.*
 2. The fruit. *Numbers.*
 ME'LO. *s.* A plant.
 *ME'LOSE. *s.* [*mel*, Lat. and *rose*.] Honey of roses. *Fordyce.*
 To MELT. *v. a.* [*mýltan*, Sax. [*schmelzen*, Germ.]] 1. To dissolve; to make liquid; commonly by heat. *Locke.*
 2. To dissolve; to break in pieces. *Burnet.*
 3. To soften to love or tenderness. *Addison.*
 4. To waste away. *Shakspeare.*
 To MELT. *v. n.*
 1. To become liquid; to dissolve. *Dryden.*
 2. To be softened to pity, or any gentle passion. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To be dissolved; to lose substance. *Shakspeare.*
 4. To be subdued by affliction. *Psalms.*
 ME'LTR. *s.* [from *melt*.] One that melts metals. *Sidney.*

*ME'LTING. *s.* [*melrunge*, Sax.] Act of softening; inteneration; liquefaction. *South.*
 ME'LTINGLY. *ad.* [from *melting*.] Like something melting. *Sidney.*
 *ME'LTINGNESS. *s.* Disposition to be softened by love or tenderness. *Duty of Man.*
 ME'LVEL. *s.* A kind of fish.
 ME'MBER. *s.* [*membre*, Fr. *membrum*, Lat.]
 1. A limb; a part appendant to the body.
 2. A part of a discourse or period; a head; a clause. *Watts.*
 3. Any part of an integral. *Addison.*
 4. One of a community. *Addison.*
 *ME'MBERED. *a.* Having limbs; also a term of heraldry, applied to the beak and legs of a bird, when of different tincture of the body.
 *ME'MBERSHIP. *s.* Community; society; union. *Beaumont.*
 ME'MBRANE. *s.* [*membrana*, Lat.] A membrane is a web of several sorts of fibres, interwoven for the wrapping up some parts: the fibres give them an elasticity, whereby they can contract, and grasp the parts they contain. *Quincy. Brown.*
 MEMBRANA'CEOUS. } *a.* [*membraneux*,
 MEMBRA'NEOUS. } Fr.] Consisting of
 MEMBRA'NOUS. } membranes. *Boyle.*
 MEME'NTO. *s.* [Lat.] A memorial; notice; a hint to awaken the memory. *Bacon.*
 MEMO'IR. *s.* [*mémoire*, Fr.] 1. An account of transactions familiarly written. *Prior.*
 2. Hint; notice; account of any thing.
 ME'MORABLE. *a.* [*memorabilis*, Lat.] Worthy of memory; not to be forgotten.
 ME'MORABLY. *ad.* [from *memorable*.] In a manner worthy of memory.
 MEMORA'NDUM. *s.* [Lat.] A note to help the memory. *Swift.*
 MEMO'RIAL. *a.* [*memorialis*, Lat.]
 1. Preservative of memory. *Broome.*
 2. Contained in memory. *Watts.*
 MEMO'RIAL. *s.* A monument; something to preserve memory. *South.*
 MEMO'RIALIST. *s.* [from *memorial*.] One who writes memorials. *Spectator.*
 *ME'MORIST. *s.* One that causes things to be remembered. *Brown.*
 To MEMORI'ZE. *v. a.* [from *memory*.] To record; to commit to memory by writing.
 ME'MORY. *s.* [*memoria*, Lat.]
 1. The power of retaining or recollecting things past; retention; reminiscence; recollection. *Locke.*
 2. Exemption from oblivion. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Time of knowledge. *Milton.*
 4. Memorial; monumental record. *Addis.*
 5. Reflection; attention. Not in use. *Shakspeare.*
 *To ME'MORY. *v. a.* To lay up in the memory. *Chaucer.*
 MEN, the plural of *man*.
 MEN-PLEASER. *s.* [*men* and *pleaser*.] One too careful to please others. *Ephesians.*

To ME/NACE. *v. a.* [*menacer*, Fr.] To threaten; to threat. *Shakspeare.*
 ME/NACE. *s.* [*menace*, Fr. from the verb.] Threat. *Brown.*
 ME/NACER. *s.* [from the noun.] A threatener; one that threatens. *Phillips.*
 * ME/NACING. *s.* Threat. *Bp. Taylor.*
 MENA'GE. } *s.* A collection of foreign
 * MENA'GERY. } animals; the place where they are kept. *Swinburne.*
 ME/NAGOGUE. *s.* [*μῆνες* and *ἄγω*.] A medicine that promotes the flux of the menses.
 * ME/NALD. } *a.* A term applied to deer,
 * ME/NILD. } whose skins are beautifully variegated.
 To MEND. *v. a.* [*emendo*, Lat.] 1. To repair from breach or decay. *Chronicles.*
 2. To correct; to alter for the better.
 3. To help; to advance. *Locke.*
 4. To improve; to increase. *Dryden.*
 To MEND. *v. n.* To grow better; to advance in any good. *Pope.*
 ME/NDABLE. *a.* [from *mend*.] Capable of being mended. A low word.
 * MENDA'CIOUS. [*mendax*, Lat.] False; lying. *Sheldon.*
 MENDA'CITY. *s.* [from *mendax*, Lat.] Falsehood. *Brown.*
 ME/NDER. *s.* [from *mend*.] One that makes any change for the better. *Shakspeare.*
 * ME/NDICANCY. *s.* Beggary. *Burke.*
 ME/NDICA'NT. *a.* [*mendicans*, Lat.] Begging; poor to a state of beggary. *Fiddes.*
 ME/NDICANT. *s.* [*mendiant*, Fr.] A beggar; one of some begging fraternity in the Romish church.
 To ME/NDICATE. *v. a.* [*mendico*, Lat. *mendier*, Fr.] To beg; to ask alms.
 MENDI'CITY. *s.* [*mendicitas*, Lat.] The life of a beggar.
 * ME/NDMENT. *s.* Amendment. *Mir. for Mag.*
 MENDS for amends. *Shakspeare.*
 ME/NIAL. *a.* [from *meni*, Sax.] Belonging to the retinue, or train of servants. *Dryden.*
 ME/NIAL. *s.* One of the train of servants.
 ME/NINGES. *s.* [*μῆνιγγες*.] The meninges are the two membranes that envelope the brain, which are called the pia mater and dura mater.
 * ME/NIVER. *s.* [*menu* and *vair*, Fr.] The name of a small Muscovian beast, of a white colour, famous for the fineness of its fur; the fur itself. *Chaucer.*
 MENO'LOGY. *s.* [*μῆν and λόγος*.] A register of months. *Stillingfleet.*
 ME'NOW. *s.* commonly minnow. A fish.
 ME'NSAL. *a.* [*mensalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the table. Not much used. *Clarissa.*
 * MENSE. *s.* [*menneye*, Sax.] Propriety; decency; manners.
 * ME'NSEFUL. *a.* Graceful; mannerly.
 * ME'NSELESS. *a.* Without civility; graceless; void of decency or propriety.

ME'NSTRUAL. *a.* [*menstruus*, Lat.]
 1. Monthly; happening once a month; lasting a month. *Bentley.*
 2. Pertaining to a menstruum. *Bacon.*
 ME'NSTRUOUS. *a.* [*menstruus*, Lat.] Having the catamenia. *Brown.*
 ME'NSTRUUM. *s.* All liquors are called *menstruums* which are used as dissolvents, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infusion; decoction. *Newton.*
 MENSURABI'LITY. *s.* [from *mensura*, Lat.] Capacity of being measured.
 ME/NSURABLE. *a.* [*mensura*, Lat.] Measurable; that may be measured. *Holder.*
 ME/NSURAL. *a.* [from *mensura*, Lat.] Relating to measure.
 To ME/NSURATE. *v. a.* [from *mensura*, Lat.] To measure; to take the dimension of any thing.
 MENSURA'TION. *s.* [from *mensura*, Lat.] The act or practice of measuring; result of measuring. *Arbuthnot.*
 ME/NTAL. *a.* [*mentalis*, Lat.] Intellectual; existing in the mind. *Milton.*
 ME/NTALLY. *ad.* [from *mental*.] Intellectually; in the mind; not practically, but in thought or meditation. *Bentley.*
 ME/NTION. *s.* [*mentio*, Lat.] Oral or written recital of any thing; cursory or incidental nomination. *Rogers.*
 To ME/NTION. *v. a.* [*mentionner*, Fr.] To write or express in words or writing. *Isaiah.*
 MEPHI'TICAL. *a.* [*mephitis*, Lat.] Ill favoured; stinking. *Quincy.*
 MERA'CIOUS. *a.* [*meracus*, Lat.] Strong; racy.
 ME/RCABLE. *a.* [*mercor*, Lat.] To be sold or bought. *Dict.*
 ME/RCANTANT. *s.* [*mercatante*, Ital.] A foreigner, or foreign trader. *Shakspeare.*
 ME/RCANTILE. *a.* Trading; commercial.
 ME/RCAT. *s.* [*mercatus*, Lat.] Market; trade; time or place of trade. *Spratt.*
 ME/RCATURE. *s.* [*mercatura*, Lat.] The practice of buying and selling.
 ME/RCENARINESS. *s.* [from *mercenary*.] Venality; respect to hire or reward. *Boyle.*
 ME/RCENARY. *a.* [*mercenarius*, Lat.] Venal; hired; sold for money; too studious of profit; acting only for hire. *Hayward.*
 ME/RCENARY. *s.* [*mercenaire*, Fr.] A hireling; one retained or serving for pay.
 ME/RCER. *s.* [*mercier*, Fr.] One who sells silks. *Howel.*
 * ME/RCERSHIP. *s.* Business of a mercer. *Howel.*
 ME/RCERY. *s.* [*mercerie*, Fr. from *merc*.] Trade of mercers; dealing in silks. *Graunt.*
 To ME/RCHAND. *v. n.* [*marchander*, Fr.] To transact by traffick. *Bacon.*
 ME/RCHANDISE. *s.* [*marchandise*, Fr.]
 1. Traffick; commerce; trade. *Taylor.*
 2. Wares; any thing to be bought or sold.
 To ME/RCHANDISE. *v. n.* To trade; to

traffic; to exercise commerce. *Brerewood.*
 *ME'RGHANDRY. *s.* Traffick; trade; commerce. *Bp. Sanderson.*
 ME'RGHANT. *s.* [*marchand*, Fr.] One who trafficks to remote countries. *Addis.*
 *To ME'RGHANT. *v. n.* To traffick. *L. Addison.*
 ME'RGHANTLIKE. } *a.* Like a merchant.
 ME'RGHANTLY. } *Ainsworth.*
 ME'RGHANT-MAN. *s.* A ship of trade.
 ME'RGHANTABLE. *a.* [from *merchant*.] Fit to be bought or sold. *Brown.*
 ME'RCIABLE. *a.* That word in *Spenser* signifies *merciful*. Not used.
 ME'RCIFUL. *a.* [*mercy* and *full*.] Compassionate; tender; kind; unwilling to punish; willing to pity and spare. *Deut.*
 ME'RCIFULLY. *ad.* [from *merciful*.] Tenderly; mildly; with pity. *Atterbury.*
 ME'RCIFULNESS. *s.* [from *merciful*.] Tenderness; willingness to spare. *Hammond.*
 *To ME'RCIFY. *v. a.* To pity. *Spenser.*
 ME'RCILESS. *a.* [from *mercy*.] Void of mercy; pitiless; hard-hearted; cruel; severe. *Denham.*
 ME'RCILESSLY. *ad.* [from *merciless*.] In a manner void of pity.
 ME'RCILESSNESS. *s.* [from *merciless*.] Want of pity.
 MERCU'RIAL. *a.* [*mercurialis*, Lat.]
 1. Formed under the influence of Mercury; active; sprightly. *Bacon.*
 2. Consisting of quicksilver.
 *MERCU'RIAL. *s.* 1. An active, sprightly, gay person. *Bacon.*
 2. *Mercurials* are preparations of mercury.
 *MERCU'RIALIST. *s.* One under the influence of Mercury; one resembling Mercury in variety of character. *Dean King.*
 *To MERCU'RIALIZE. *v. n.* To be humorous; fantastical; new-fangled; to prattle over much. *Cotgrave.*
 MERCURIFICATION. *s.* [from *mercury*.] The act of mixing any thing with quicksilver. *Boyle.*
 ME'RCURY. *s.* [*Mercurius*, Lat.]
 1. The chemist's name for quicksilver is *mercury*. *Hill.*
 2. Sprightly qualities. *Pope.*
 3. A news-paper.
 4. It is now applied to the carriers of news.
 ME'RCURY. *s.* [*mercurialis*, Lat.] A plant.
 *MERCURY'S finger. *s.* Wild saffron.
 *To ME'RCURY. *v. a.* To wash with a preparation of mercury. *Ben Jonson.*
 ME'RCY. *s.* [*merci*, Fr.]
 1. Tenderness; goodness; pity; willingness to save; clemency; mildness; unwillingness to punish. *Psalms.*
 2. Pardon. *Dryden.*
 3. Discretion; power of acting at pleasure.
 ME'RCY-SEAT. *s.* [*mercy* and *seat*.] The covering of the ark of the covenant, in which the tables of the law were deposited:

it was of gold, and at its two ends were fixed the two cherubims, of the same metal, which, with their wings extended forward, seemed to form a throne. *Exodus.*
 *MERD. *s.* [*merde*, Fr.] Ordure; dung. *Burton.*
 MERE. *a.* [*merus*, Lat.] That or this only; such and nothing else; this only. *Atterbury.*
 MERE or Mer. *s.* [*mepe*, Sax.] A pool or lake. *Gibson.*
 MERE. *s.* [*mepe*, Sax.] 1. A pool; commonly a large pool or lake.
 2. A boundary. *Bacon.*
 *To MERE. *v. a.* To limit; to bound; to divide. *Spenser.*
 ME'RELY. *ad.* [from *mere*.] Simply; only; thus and no other way.
 MERETRI'CIOUS. *a.* [*meretricius*, Lat.] Whorish; such as is practised by prostitutes; alluring by false show. *Roscommon.*
 MERETRI'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *meretricious*.] Whorishly; after the manner of whores.
 MERETRI'CIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *meretricious*.] False allurements like those of strumpets.
 *To MERGE. *v. n.* To be swallowed up; to be lost; to be sunk. *W. Scott.*
 *To MERGE. *v. a.* [*mergo*, Lat.] To immerse; to plunge. *Prynne.*
 MERI'DIAN. *s.* [*méridien*, Fr.]
 1. Noon; mid-day. *Dryden.*
 2. The line drawn from north to south, which the sun crosses at noon. *Watts.*
 3. The particular place or state of any thing. *Hale.*
 4. The highest point of glory or power.
 MERI'DIAN. *a.*
 1. At the point of noon. *Milton.*
 2. Extended from north to south. *Boyle.*
 3. Raised to the highest point.
 MERI'DIONAL. *a.* [*méridional*, Fr.]
 1. Southern. *Brown.*
 2. Southerly; having a southern aspect.
 MERIDIONA'LITY. *s.* [from *meridional*.] Position in the south; aspect toward the south.
 MERI'DIONALLY. *ad.* [from *meridional*.] In the direction of the meridian.
 *ME'RILS. *s.* [*mérelle*, Fr.] A boyish game, called *five penny morris*. See MORRIS.
 ME'RIT. *s.* [*meritum*, Lat. *mérite*, Fr.]
 1. Desert; excellence deserving honour or reward. *Dryden.*
 2. Reward deserved. *Prior.*
 3. Claim; right. *Dryden.*
 To ME'RIT. *v. a.* [*mériter*, Fr.]
 1. To deserve; to have a right to claim any thing as deserved. *South.*
 2. To deserve; to earn. *Shakspeare.*
 *ME'RITABLE. *a.* Deserving of reward; fit to be rewarded. *Ben Jonson.*
 MERITO'RIOUS. *a.* [*méritoire*, Fr. from

- merit.*] Deserving of reward; high in desert. *Sanderson.*
MERITO'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *meritorious.*] In such a manner as to deserve reward. *Wotton.*
MERITO'RIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *meritorious.*] The act or state of deserving well.
*** ME'RITORY.** *a.* Meritorious; deserving of reward. *Gower.*
ME'RITOT. *s.* [*oscillum*, Lat.] A kind of play. *Ainsworth.*
*** MERLE.** *s.* [Fr.] A blackbird. *Drayton.*
ME'RLIN. *s.* A kind of hawk. *Sidney.*
*** ME'RMAN.** *s.* The seaman; the male of the mermaid. *Chambers.*
ME'RMAID. *s.* [*mer*, the sea, and *maid.*] A sea woman. *Davies.*
ME'RMAID'S-TRUMPET. *s.* A kind of fish.
ME'RRILY. *ad.* [from *merry.*] Gaily; cheerfully; with mirth. *Granville.*
ME'RRIMAKE. *s.* [*merry* and *make.*] A festival; a meeting for mirth. *Spenser.*
To ME'RRIMAKE. *v. n.* To feast; to be jovial. *Gay.*
*** ME'RRIMEETING.** *s.* A meeting for mirth; a festival. *Bp. Taylor.*
ME'RRIMENT. *s.* [from *merry.*] Mirth; merry disposition. *Shakspeare.*
ME'RRY. *a.* 1. Laughing; loudly cheerful; gay of heart. *Bacon.*
 2. Causing laughter. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Prosperous. *Dryden.*
 4. To make MERRY. To feast; to be jovial. *L'Estrange.*
MERRY-A'NDREW. *s.* A buffoon; a zany; a jack-pudding. *L'Estrange.*
ME'RRYTHOUGHT. *s.* [*merry* and *thought.*] A forked bone on the body of fowls: so called because boys and girls pull in play at the two sides, the longest part broken off betokening priority of marriage. *Echard.*
ME'RSION. *s.* [*mersio*, Lat.] The act of sinking or thrusting over head. *Ainsworth.*
ME-SE'EMS, *impersonal verb.* I think; it appears to me. *Sidney.*
MESENTE'RICK. *a.* [*mésentérique*, Fr.] Relating to the mesentery. *Cheyne.*
ME'SENTERY. *s.* [*μεσεντέριον*.] That round which the guts are convolved. *Arbuthnot.*
MESERA'ICK. *a.* [*μεσάριον*.] Belonging to the mesentery. *Brown.*
MESH. *s.* [*maesche*, Dutch. *Maße*, Germ.] The interstice of a net; the space between the threads of a net. *Blackmore.*
To MESH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To catch in a net; to ensnare. *Drayton.*
ME'SHY. *a.* [from *mesh.*] Reticulated; of net-work. *Carew.*
ME'SLIN. *s.* [for *miscellane.*] Mixed corn: as, wheat and rye. *Hooker.*
MESOLEU'CYS. *s.* [*μεσόλευκος*.] A precious stone, black, with a streak of white in the middle.
MESO'LOGARITHMS. *s.* [*μέσος*, *λόγος*, and *ἀριθμός*.] The logarithms of the

- cosines and tangents, so denominated by *Kepler.*
MESO'MELAS. *s.* [*μεσομέλας*.] A precious stone with a black vein in the middle. *Harris.*
ME'SPISE. *s.* [probably misprinted for *mesprise*; *mépris*, Fr.] Contempt; scorn. *Spenser.*
MESS. *s.* [*meze*, Sax. *mets*, Fr.] A dish; a quantity of food sent to table together.
To MESS. *v. n.* To eat; to feed.
ME'SSAGE. *s.* [Fr.] An errand; any thing committed to another to be told to a third. *South. Dryden.*
ME'SSENGER. *s.* [*messenger*, Fr.] One who carries an errand; one who brings an account or foretoken of any thing; a harbinger. *Clarendon.*
MESSI'AH. *s.* [from the Hebrew.] The Anointed; the Christ. *Watts.*
*** MESSI'ASHIP.** *s.* The office of the Messiah. *South.*
ME'SSIEURS. *s.* [Fr. plural of *monsieur*.] Sirs; gentlemen.
ME'SSMATE. *s.* [*mess* and *mate*.] One who eats at the same table.
ME'SSUAGE. *s.* [*messuagium*, low Lat.] The house and ground set apart for household uses.
MET, the preterite and part. of *to meet*.
META'BASIS. *s.* [Greek.] In rhetorick, a figure by which the orator passes from one thing to another. *Dict.*
META'BOLA. *s.* [*μεταβολή*.] In medicine, a change of time, air, or disease.
METACA'RPUS. *s.* [*μετακάρπιον*.] In anatomy, a bone of the arm made up of four bones, which are jointed to the fingers. *Dict.*
METACA'RPAL. *a.* [from *metacarpus*.] Belonging to the metacarpus. *Dict.*
*** META'CHRONISM.** *s.* [*μετά* and *χρόνος*.] A mistake in the computation of time; placing an event after the time when it happened. *Gregory.*
*** ME'TAGE.** *s.* [from *to mete*.] Measurement of coals; price of measuring.
METAGRA'MMATISM. *s.* [*μετά* and *γράμμα*.] Anagrammatism, or *metagrammatism*, is a dissolution of a name truly written into its letters, as its elements, and a new connection of it by artificial transposition, making some perfect sense applicable to the person named. *Camden.*
ME'TAL. *s.* [*métal*, Fr.]
 1. *Metal* is a firm, heavy, and hard substance, opaque, fusible by fire, and concreting again when cold into a solid body such as it was before, which is malleable under the hammer. *Clarendon.*
 2. Courage; spirit.
METALE'PSIS. *s.* [*μετάληψις*.] A continuation of a trope in one word through a succession of significations.
*** METALE'PTICALLY.** *ad.* By transposition. *Bp. Sanderson.*

* **ME/TALLED.** See **METTLED.**
META/LLICAL. } *a.* [from *metallum*, Lat.]
META/LLICK. } Partaking of metal; containing metal; consisting of metal.
METALLI'FEROUS. *a.* [*metallum* and *fero*, Lat.] Producing metals. *Dict.*
META/LLINE. *a.* [from *metal*.]
 1. Impregnated with metal. *Bacon.*
 2. Consisting of metal. *Boyle.*
ME/TALLIST. *s.* A worker in metals; one skilled in metals. *Moxon.*
METALLO'GRAPHY. *s.* [*metallum* and *γραφία*.] An account or description of metals.
ME/TALLURGIST. *s.* [*metallum* and *εργον*.] A worker in metals.
ME/TALLURGY. *s.* [*metallum* and *εργον*.] The art of working metals, or separating them from their ore.
* **ME/TALMAN.** *s.* A coppersmith; a tinman. *Burton.*
To METAMO/RPHOSE. *v. a.* [*μεταμορφόω*.] To change the form or shape of any thing. *Wotton.*
METAMO/RPHOSE. *s.* [*μεταμορφωσις*.] Transformation; change of shape. *Dryden.*
* **METAMO/RPHOSER.** *s.* One who changes the shape. *Gascoigne.*
* **METAMO/RPHOSICK.** *a.* Transforming; changing the shape. *Pownall.*
ME/TAPHOR. *s.* [*μετάφορα*.] The application of a word to an use to which, in its original import, it cannot be put: as, he bridles his anger; he deadens the sound; the spring awakes the flowers. A metaphor is a simile comprised in a word. *Dryden.*
METAPHO/RICAL. } *a.* [*métaphorique*,
METAPHO/RICK. } Fr.] Not literal; not according to the primitive meaning of the word; figurative. *Hooker.*
* **METAPHO/RICALLY.** *ad.* Figuratively; not literally. *Burton.*
* **META'PHORIST.** *s.* A maker of metaphors. *Arbuthnot.*
METAPHRA'SE. *s.* [*μετάφρασις*.] A mere verbal translation from one language into another. *Dryden.*
METAPHRA'ST. *s.* [*μεταφραστής*.] A literal translator; one who translates word for word from one language into another.
* **METAPHRA'STICK.** *a.* Close in interpretation; literal. *Warton.*
METAPHY'SICAL. } *a.* 1. Versed in me-
METAPHY'SICK. } taphysicks; relating to metaphysicks.
 2. In *Shakspeare* it means supernatural or preternatural.
METAPHY'SICK. } *s.* [*métaphysique*, Fr.]
METAPHY'SICKS. } [*μετά and φυσική*.]
 Ontology; the doctrine of the general affections of substances existing.
* **METAPHY'SICALLY.** *ad.* In a metaphysical manner; with metaphysical distinction. *South.*

* **METAPHYSI'CIAN.** *s.* One versed in metaphysicks. *Warton.*
META'PHYSIS. *s.* Transformation; metamorphosis.
ME/TAPLASM. *s.* [*μεταπλασμός*.] A figure in rhetorick, wherein words or letters are transported contrary to their natural order. *Dict.*
META'STASIS. *s.* [*μετάστασις*.] Translation or removal. *Harvey.*
METATA'RSAL. *a.* [from *metatarsus*.] Belonging to the metatarsus. *Sharp.*
METATA'RSUS. *s.* [*μετά and τάρσος*.] The middle of the foot, which is composed of five small bones connected to those of the first part of the foot. *Wiseman.*
META'THESIS. *s.* [*μετάθεσις*.] A transposition.
To METE. *v. a.* [*metior*, Lat. *metten*, Germ.] To measure; to reduce to measure. *Creech.*
ME'TEWAND. } *s.* [*mete* and *yard*, or *wand*.]
ME'TEYARD. } A staff of a certain length wherewith measures are taken.
To METEMPSYCHO'SE. *v. a.* [from *metempsychosis*.] To translate from body to body. A word not received. *Peacham.*
METEMPSYCHO'SIS. *s.* [*μετεμψύχωσις*.] The transmigration of souls from body to body. *Brown.*
ME'TEOR. *s.* [*μετέωρος*.] Any bodies in the air or sky that are of a flux and transitory nature. *Donne.*
* **To ME'TEORIZE.** *v. n.* To ascend in evaporation. *Evelyn.*
METEOROLO'GICAL. *a.* [from *meteorology*.] Relating to the doctrines of meteors.
METEORO'LOGIST. *s.* [from *meteorology*.] A man skilled in meteors, or studious of them. *Howel.*
METEORO'LOGY. *s.* [*μετέωρα and λέγω*.] The doctrine of meteors. *Brown.*
METE'OROUS. *a.* [from *meteor*.] Having the nature of a meteor. *Milton.*
ME'TER. *s.* [from *mete*.] A measurer.
METHE'GLIN. *s.* [*meddyglyn*, Welsh.] Drink made of honey boiled with water and fermented. *Dryden.*
METHI'NKS, verb impersonal. I think; it seems to me. *Spenser.*
ME'THOD. *s.* [*méthode*, Fr. *μέθοδος*.] The placing of several things, or performing several operations in the most convenient order. *Watts.*
METHO'DICAL. *a.* [*méthodique*, Fr. from *method*.] Ranged or proceeding in due or just order. *Addison.*
METHO'DICALLY. *ad.* [from *methodical*.] According to method and order. *Suckling.*
* **METHO'DICK.** *a.* [*méthodique*, Fr.]
 1. Ranged or proceeding in just and due order. *Spenser.*
 2. Denoting those who follow the method of the ancient school of physicians, known by the name of methodists. *Grew.*

To ME'THODISE. *v. a.* [from *method.*] To regulate; to dispose in order. *Addison.*

* ME'THODISM. *s.* The religious opinions of methodists. *Warburton.*

ME'THODIST. *s.* [from *method.*]

1. A physician who practises by theory.

2. One of a kind of puritans, so called from their profession to live by rules and in constant method.

* METHODI'STICAL. *a.* Relating to the religious sect of methodists. *Bp. Lavington.*

* To ME'THODIZE. *v. a.* To regulate; to dispose in order. *Dryden.*

METHO'UGHT. The pret. of *methinks*.

* METI'CULOUS. *a.* [from *metus*, Lat.] Fearful; timid. *Coles.*

* METI'CULOUSLY. *ad.* Timidly. *Brown.*

METONY'MICAL. *a.* [from *metonymy.*] Put by metonymy for something else.

METONY'MICALLY. *ad.* [from *metonymical.*] By metonymy; not literally. *Boyle.*

METO'NYMY. *s.* [*métonomie*, Fr. *μετωνομία*.] A rhetorical figure, by which one word is put for another, as the matter for the materiate; *he died by steel*, that is by a sword.

* ME'TOPE. *s.* [Fr.] A square space between triglyphs in the Frize of the Dorick order. *Warton.*

* METOPO'SCOPIST. *s.* One versed in the study of physiognomy,

Letters on Physiognomy.

METOPO'SCOPY. *s.* [*μέτωπον* and *σκέπτω*.] The study of physiognomy; the art of knowing the characters of men by the countenance.

ME'TRE. *s.* [*μέτρον*.] Speech confined to a certain number and harmonick disposition of syllables; verse; numbers. *Ascham.*

ME'TRICAL. *a.* [*metricus*, Lat.] Pertaining to metre or numbers.

* METRI'CIAN. } *s.* A writer of verses.

* ME'TRIST. } *Bale.*

METRO'POLIS. *s.* [*μήτηρ* and *πόλις*.] The mother city; the chief city of any country or district. *Addison.*

METROPO'LITAN. *s.* [*metropolitanus*, Lat.] A bishop of the mother church; an archbishop. *Clarendon.*

METROPO'LITAN. *a.* Belonging to a metropolis. *Raleigh.*

* METRO'POLITE. *s.* A metropolitan; an archbishop; a bishop of a mother church. *Barrow.*

METROPOLI'TICAL. *a.* [from *metropolis*.] Chief or principal of cities. *Knolles.*

* METROPO'LITICK. *a.* Archiepiscopal. *Selden.*

ME'TTLE. *s.* Spirit; spriteliness; courage.

ME'TTLED. *a.* Spritely; courageous. *B. J.*

ME'TTLESOME. *a.* [from *mettle*.] Spritely; lively; gay; brisk; airy. *Tatler.*

ME'TTLESOMELY. *ad.* [from *mettlesome*.] With spriteliness.

* ME'TWAND. *s.* See METEWAND. *Burke.*

MEW. *s.* [*mue*, Fr.]

1. A cage; an inclosure; a place where any thing is confined. *Fairfax.*

2. [Mæy, Sax. Mōve, Germ.] A sea-fowl. *Carew.*

To MEW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut up; to confine; to imprison; to inclose. *Spenser.*

2. To shed the feathers. *Walton.*

3. To cry as a cat. [*miauler*, Fr.] *Grew.*

* To MEW. *v. n.* [*muer*, Fr.] To change; to put on a new appearance. *Turberville.*

* ME'WING. *s.* The act of moulting. *Cotgrave.*

To MEWL. *v. n.* [*miauler*, Fr.] To squall as a child. *Shakspeare.*

* ME'WLER. *s.* One who squalls or mewls. *Cotgrave.*

MEZE'REON. *s.* A species of spurge lawrel. [*mezeræum*, Lat.] *Hill.*

* MEZZO-RELI'EVO. *s.* [Ital.] Projection of figures between the proportion of those in *alto* and *basso relieve*. *Maundrell.*

ME'ZZOTINTO. *s.* [Ital.] A kind of graving, so named as nearly resembling paint, the word importing half-painted.

MEYNT. *ad.* Mingled. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

MI'ASM. *s.* [from *μαίνω*, *inquino*, to infect.] Such particles or atoms as are supposed to arise from distempered, putrefying, or poisonous bodies. *Harvey.*

* MI'CA. *s.* [Lat.] In natural history a genus of tales. *Chambers.*

* MICA'CEOUS. *a.* Of the nature of mica; easily separable. *Pennant.*

MICE, the plural of *mouse*.

MI'CHAELMAS. *s.* [*Michael* and *mas*.] The feast of the archangel *Michael*, celebrated on the twenty-ninth of September.

To MICHE. *v. n.* To be secret or covered; to skulk; to lurk; to lie hid. *Hammer.*

MI'CHER. *s.* [from *miche*.] A lazy loiterer, who skulks about in corners and by-places; a hedge creeper. *Sidney.*

* MI'CHERY. *s.* Theft; cheating. *Gower.*

MI'CKLE. *a.* [*micel*, Sax.] Much; great. Obsolete. In Scotland it is pronounced *muckle*. *Camden.*

MICROCO'SM. *s.* [*μίκρος* and *κόσμος*.] The little world. Man is so called, as having in himself something analogous to the four elements. *Denham.*

* MICROCO'SMICAL. *a.* Pertaining to the microcosm. *Brown.*

MI'CROGRAPHY. *s.* [*μίκρος* and *γράφω*.] The description of the parts of such very small objects as are discernible only with a microscope. *Grew.*

MICRO'METER. *s.* [*μίκρος* and *μέτρον*.] An instrument contrived to measure small spaces.

MI'CROSCOPE. *s.* [*μίκρος* and *σκοπέω*.] An optick instrument, contrived to give to the eye a large appearance of objects, which could not otherwise be seen. *Bentley.*

MICROSCO/PICAL. } *a.* [from *microscope*.]
MICROSCO/PICK. }

1. Made by a microscope. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Assisted by a microscope. *Thomson.*
3. Resembling a microscope. *Pope.*

MID. *a.* [Witte, Germ. *medium*, Lat.]

1. Middle; equally between two extremes.
2. It is much used in composition.

* **MID-AGE.** *s.* The middle age of life; persons in that state. *Shakspeare.*

MID-COURSE. *s.* [mid and *course*.] Middle of the way. *Milton.*

MI/DDAY. *a.* Meridional, being at noon. *Addison.*

MID-DAY. *s.* [mid and *day*.] Noon; meridian. *Donne.*

* **MID-WOOD.** *a.* In the middle of the wood. *Thomson.*

* **MI'DA.** *s.* [μῖδας.] A worm, called the bean-fly. *Chambers.*

* **MI'DDEN.** } *s.* [midding, Sax.] A dung-

* **MI'DDING.** } hill. *Favour.*

MI'DDEST. *superl.* of *mid*. *Spenser.*

MI'DDLE. *a.* [middle, Sax.] 1. Equally distant from the two extremes.

2. Intermediate; intervening. *Davies.*

3. Middle finger; the long finger. *Sharp.*

MI'DDLE. *s.* 1. Part equally distant from two extremities. *Judges.*

2. The time that passes, or events that happen between the beginning and end. *Dryden.*

MI'DDLE-AGED. *a.* [middle and *age*.] Placed about the middle of life. *Swift.*

* **MI'DDLE-EARTH.** *s.* [middall-eapd, Sax.] The world; the place between the ethereal and lower regions. *Shakspeare.*

MI'DDLEMOST. *a.* [from *middle*.] Being in the middle. *Newton.*

* **MI'DDLE-WITTED.** *a.* Of moderate abilities. *Walton.*

MI'DDLING. *a.* [from *middle*.]

1. Of middle rank. *L'Estrange.*

2. Of moderate size; having moderate qualities of any kind. *Graunt.*

* **MI'DDLINGLY.** *ad.* Passably; indifferently. *Johnson.*

MIDGE. *s.* [mige, Sax.] A gnat.

MID-HEAVEN. *s.* [mid and *heaven*.] The middle of the sky. *Milton.*

MI'DLAND. *a.* [mid and *land*.] 1. That which is remote from the coast. *Brown.*

2. Surrounded by land; mediterranean. *Dryden.*

MI'DLEG. *s.* [mid and *leg*.] Middle of the leg. *Bacon.*

* **MI'DLENT.** *s.* [midlenczen, Sax.] The middle of Lent. *Wheatly.*

* **MI'DLENTING.** *a.* Going about to visit parents at midlent. *Wheatly.*

MI'DMOST. *a.* [from *mid*.] The middle.

MI'DNIGHT. *s.* The depth of night; twelve at night. *Atterbury.*

MI'DNIGHT. *a.* Being in the middle of night. *Bacon.*

MI'DRIFF. *s.* [midhryfe, Sax.] The diaphragm. *Milton.*

MID-SEA. *s.* [mid and *sea*.] The Mediterranean sea. *Dryden.*

* **MI'DSHIP.** *s.* [mid and *ship*.] A term of distinction, applied by shipwrights to several pieces of timber which lie in the broadest part of the vessel. *Chambers.*

MI'DSHIPMAN. *s.* *Midshipmen* are officers aboard a ship, next in rank to lieutenants. *Harris.*

MIDST. *s.* Middle. *Taylor.*

MIDST. *a.* [from *middest*.] Midmost; being in the middle. *Dryden.*

* **MIDST.** *prep.* Poetically used for *amidst*.

MIDSTRE/AM. *s.* [mid and *stream*.] Middle of the stream. *Dryden.*

MI'DSUMMER. *s.* [mid and *summer*.] The summer solstice. *Swift.*

* **MI'DWARD.** *ad.* [middepeapd, Sax.] Midst. *Prompt. parv.*

MI'DWAY. *s.* [mid and *way*.] The part of the way equally distant from the beginning and end. *Shakspeare.*

MI'DWAY. *a.* Middle between two places.

MI'DWAY. *ad.* In the middle of the passage. *Dryden.*

MI'DWIFE. *s.* A woman who assists women in childbirth. *Donne.*

MI'DWIFERY. [from *midwife*.]

1. Assistance given at childbirth.
2. Act of production; help to production.
3. Trade of a midwife.

MI'DWINTER. *s.* [mid and *winter*.] The winter solstice. *Dryden.*

MIEN. *s.* [mine, Fr.] Air; look; manner; presence; appearance. *Waller.*

* **MIFF.** *s.* Displeasure; ill humour. *Pegge.*

MIGHT, the preterite of *may*. *Locke.*

MIGHT. *s.* [might, Sax. *Macht*, Germ.] Power; strength; force. *Ayliffe.*

MIGHT and main. Utmost force; highest degree of strength. *Dryden.*

MI'GHTILY. *ad.* [from *mighty*.]

1. With great power; powerfully; efficaciously; forcibly. *Hooker.*
2. Vehemently; vigorously; violently. *Shakspeare.*

3. In a great degree; very much. Only used in low language. *Spectator.*

MI'GHTINESS. *s.* [from *mighty*.] Power; greatness; height of dignity. *Shakspeare.*

MI'GHTY. *a.* [from *might*.]

1. Powerful; strong; valiant. *Genesis.*
2. Excellent, or powerful in any act. *Dryden.*

3. Strong in corporeal or intellectual power. *Broome.*

4. Great in number. *Milton.*

5. Impetuous violent. *Exod.*

6. Vast; enormous; bulky. *Milton.*

7. Important; momentous. *Cowley.*

MI'GHTY. *ad.* In a great degree: not to be used but in very low language. *Prior.*

* **MI'GNIARD.** *a.* [mignard Fr.] Soft;

dainty; pretty. *Ben Jonson.*
 * MI'GNONETTE. *s.* [Fr.] An annual flower with a strong sweet scent like that of rasp-berries. *Mason.*
 * To MI'GRATE. *v. n.* [*migro*, Lat.] To remove from one place to another; to change residence. *Barrington.*
 MIGRA'TION. *s.* [*migratio*, Lat.] Act of changing place; removal. *Woodward.*
 * MI'GRATORY. *a.* Disposed to remove from one place to another; changing residence. *Burke.*
 MILCH. *a.* [*Milch*, Germ.] Giving milk.
 MILD. *a.* [*mild*, Sax. *mild*, Germ.]
 1. Kind; tender; good; indulgent; merciful; compassionate; not cruel. *Rogers.*
 2. Soft; gentle; not violent. *Pope.*
 3. Not acrid; not corrosive; not acrimonious. *Arbuthnot.*
 4. Not sharp; mellow; sweet; having no mixture of acidity. *Davies.*
 MI'LDEW. *s.* [*mildeape*, Sax.] *Mildew* is a dewy moisture which falls, and by its acrimony corrodes the plant: or, *mildew* is rather a concrete substance, which exudes through the pores of the leaves. What the gardeners commonly call *mildew* is an insect, which preys upon this exsudation. A tree greatly affected by this *mildew*, seldom recovers it in two or three years. *Hill.*
 To MI'LDEW. *v. a.* To taint with mildew. *Gay.*
 MI'LDLY. *ad.* [from *mild*.]
 1. Tenderly; not severely. *Dryden.*
 2. Gently; not violently. *Bacon.*
 MI'LDNESS. *s.* [from *mild*.] 1. Gentleness; tenderness; mercy; clemency. *Addison.*
 2. Contrariety to acrimony.
 MILE. *s.* [*mille passus*, Lat. *Meile*, Germ.] The usual measure of roads in England, one thousand seven hundred and sixty yards. *Clarendon.*
 MI'LESTONE. *s.* [*mile* and *stone*.] Stone set to mark the miles.
 MI'LFOIL. *s.* [*millefolium*, Lat.] A plant, the same with yarrow. *Dryden.*
 MI'LIARY. *a.* [*milium*, Lat. *millet*.] Small; resembling a millet seed. *Cheyne.*
 MI'LIAR fever. A fever that produces small eruptions.
 MI'LICE. *s.* [Fr.] Standing force. A word innovated. *Temple.*
 * MI'LITANCY. *s.* Warfare. *Mountague.*
 MI'LITANT. *a.* [*milicans*, Lat.]
 1. Fighting; prosecuting the business of a soldier. *Spenser.*
 2. Engaged in warfare with hell and the world. A term applied to the church of Christ on earth, as opposed to the church triumphant. *Rogers.*
 MI'LITAR. }
 MI'LITARY. } *a.* [*militaris*, Lat.]
 1. Engaged in the life of a soldier; soldierly. *Hooker.*

2. Suiting a soldier; pertaining to a soldier; warlike. *Prior.*
 3. Effected by soldiers. *Bacon.*
 * MI'LITARILY. *ad.* In a soldierly manner. *Trial of the Regicides.*
 * MI'LITARY. *s. pl.* The soldiery.
 * To MI'LITATE. *v. n.* [*milito*, Lat.] To oppose; to operate against. *Blackburn.*
 MILI'TIA. *s.* [Lat.] The trainbands; the standing force of a nation. *Clarendon.*
 MILK. *s.* [*meelc*, Sax. *Milch*, Germ.]
 1. The liquor with which animals feed their young from the breast. *Floyer.*
 2. Emulsion made by contusion of seeds: as, *milk of almonds*. *Bacon.*
 To MILK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To draw milk from the breast by the hand. *Pope.*
 2. To suck. *Shakspeare.*
 MI'LKEN. *a.* [from *milk*.] Consisting of milk. *Temple.*
 MI'LKER. *s.* [from *milk*.] One that milks animals. *Dryden.*
 MI/LKINESS. *s.* [from *milky*.] Softness like that of milk; approaching to the nature of milk. *Floyer.*
 MI'LKLIVERED. *a.* [*milk* and *liver*.] Cowardly; timorous; faint-hearted. *Shakspeare.*
 MI'LKMAID. *s.* [*milk* and *maid*.] Woman employed in the dairy. *Addison.*
 MI'LKMAN. *s.* [*milk* and *man*.] A man who sells milk.
 MI'LKPAIL. *s.* [*milk* and *pail*.] Vessel into which cows are milked. *Watts.*
 MI'LKPAN. *s.* [*milk* and *pan*.] Vessel in which milk is kept in the dairy. *Bacon.*
 MILKPO'TTAGE. *s.* [*milk* and *pottage*.] Food made by boiling milk with water and oatmeal. *Locke.*
 MI'LKSCORE. *s.* [*milk* and *score*.] Account of milk owed for, scored on a board. *Add.*
 MI'LKSOP. *s.* [*milk* and *sop*, *Milchsuppe*, Germ.] A soft, mild, effeminate, feeble-minded man. *Spenser.*
 MI'LKTOOTH. *s.* [*milk* and *tooth*.] *Milk-teeth* are those small teeth which come forth before, when a foal is about three months old. *Farrier's Dict.*
 MI'LKTHISTLE. *s.* [*milk* and *thistle*: plants that have a white juice are named *milky*.] An herb.
 MI'LKTREFOIL. *s.* An herb.
 MI'LKVETCH. *s.* A plant.
 MI'LKWEED. *s.* [*milk* and *weed*.] A plant.
 MI'LKWHITE. *a.* [*milk* and *white*.] White as milk. *Dryden.*
 MI'LKWORT. *s.* [*milk* and *wort*.] *Milkwort* is a bell-shaped flower. *Miller.*
 MI'LKWOMAN. *s.* [*milk* and *woman*.] A woman whose business is to serve families with milk. *Arbuthnot.*
 MI/LKY. *a.* [from *milk*.] 1. Made of milk. *Arbuthnot.*
 2. Resembling milk. *Roscommon.*
 3. Yielding milk. *Shaksp.*
 4. Soft; gentle; tender; timorous.

MILKY-WAY. *s.* [*milky* and *way.*] The galaxy. The *milky way* is a broad white track, encompassing the whole heavens, in some places with a double path, but for the most part with a single one. It consists of an innumerable quantity of fixed stars, different in situation and magnitude. The galaxy hath usually been the region in which new stars have appeared; which have then become invisible again. *Cresch.*

MILL. *s.* [*μύλη*, *myln*, *Sax.* *Mühle*, *Germ.* *moulin*, *Fr.*] An engine or fabrick in which corn is ground to meal, or any other body is comminuted. *Sharp.*

To MILL. *v. a.* [from the noun; *μυλεῖν*.]

1. To grind; to comminute

2. To beat up chocolate.

3. To stamp coin in the mints. *Addison.*

MI'LL-COG. *s.* The denticulations on the circumference of wheels, by which they lock into other wheels. *Mortimer.*

MI'LL-DAM. *s.* [*mill* and *dam.*] The mound by which the water is kept up to raise it from the mill. *Mortimer.*

MI'LL-HORSE. *s.* Horse that turns a mill.

MILLMO'UNTAINS. *s.* An herb.

* **MI'LLSIXPENCE.** *s.* One of the first milled pieces of money used in England and coined in 1561. *Douce.*

MI'LL-TEETH. *s.* [*mill* and *teeth.*] The grinders; double teeth. *Arbuthnot.*

MILLENA'RIAN. *s.* [from *millenarius*, *Lat.*] One who expects the millennium.

MI'LLENARY. *a.* [*millénaire*, *Fr.*] Consisting of a thousand. *Arbuthnot.*

MI'LLENIST. *s.* One that holds the millennium.

MILLE'NNIUM. *s.* [*Lat.*] A thousand years; generally taken from the thousand years, during which, according to an ancient tradition in the church, grounded on a doubtful text in the Apocalypse, our blessed Saviour shall reign with the faithful upon earth after the resurrection. *Burnet.*

MILLE'NNIAL. *a.* [from *millennium*, *Lat.*] Pertaining to the millennium.

MI'LLPEDES. *s.* [*mille* and *pes*, *Lat.*] Wood-lice so called from their numerous feet. *Mortimer.*

MI'LLER. *s.* [from *mill.*] One who attends a mill. *Brown.*

MI'LLER. *s.* A fly.

MI'LLER'S-THUMB. *s.* A small fish found in brooks, called likewise a bullhead.

MILLE'SIMAL. *a.* [*millesimus*, *Lat.*] Thousandth. *Watts.*

MI'LLET. *s.* [*Fr.* *milium*, *Lat.*]

1. A plant. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A kind of fish: perhaps for mullet. *Carew.*

MI'LLINER. *s.* One who sells ribbands and dresses for women. *Tatler.*

MI'LLION. *s.* [*Fr.*]

1. The number of a hundred myriads, or

ten hundred thousand. *Shakspeare.*

2. A proverbial name for any very great number. *Locke.*

* **MI'LLIONED.** *a.* Multiplied by millions. *Shakspeare.*

MI'LLIONTH. *a.* [from *million.*] The ten hundred thousandth. *Bentley.*

* **MILLRE'E.** *s.* Thousand rees Portugal money.

MI'LLSTONE. *s.* [*mill* and *stone.*] The stone by which corn is comminuted. *L'Estrange.*

MILT. *s.* [*mildt*, *Dutch.*]

1. The sperm of the male fish. *Walton.*

2. [*Milt*, *Sax.* *Milt*; *Germ.*] The spleen.

To MILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To impregnate the roe or spawn of the female fish.

MI'LTER. *s.* [from *milt.*] The he of any fish, the she being called spawner. *Walton.*

MI'LTWORT. *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

MIME. *s.* [*Fr.* *μῖμος*.] A buffoon who practises gesticulations, either representative of some action, or merely contrived to raise mirth. *Ben Jonson.*

To MIME. *v. n.* To play the mime. *Ben Jonson.*

MI'MER. *s.* [from *mime.*] A mimick; a buffoon. *Milton.*

* **MIME'TICAL.** *a.* [*μιμητικός*.] Imitative. *Hurd.*

MI'MICAL. *a.* [*mimicus*, *Lat.*] Imitative; befitting a mimick; acting the mimick. *Dryden.*

MI'MICALLY. *ad.* [from *mimical.*] In imitation; in a mimical manner.

MI'MICK. *s.* [*mimicus*, *Lat.*]

1. A ludicrous imitator; a buffoon who copies another's act or manner so as to excite laughter. *Prior.*

2. A mean or servile imitator.

MI'MICK. *a.* [*mimicus*, *Lat.*] Imitative. *Swift.*

To MI'MICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To imitate as a buffoon; to ridicule by a burlesque imitation. *Granville.*

MI'MICKRY. *s.* [from *mimick.*] Burlesque imitation. *Spectator.*

MIMO'GRAPHER. *s.* [*mimus* and *γράφω*.] A writer of farces.

MINA'CIOUS. *a.* [*minax*, *Lat.*] Full of threats.

MINA'CITY. *s.* [from *minax*, *Lat.*] Disposition to use threats.

* **MI'NARET.** *s.* [*minar*, *Turkish.*] A kind of spire in Saracen architecture. *Drumm.*

MI'NATORY. *a.* [from *minor*, *Lat.*] Threatening. *Bacon.*

To MINCE. *v. a.* [from *minish*; *mince*, *Fr.*]

1. To cut into very small parts. *South.*

2. To mention any thing scrupulously, by a little at a time; to palliate; to extenuate. *Woodward.*

To MINCE. *v. n.* 1. To walk nicely by short steps; to affect nicety. *Pope.*

2. To speak small and imperfectly. *Dryden.*

* **MI'NCEPIE.** } *s.* A pie made of meat
 * **MI'NCEDPIE.** } minced or cut in very
 small pieces, with other ingredients;
 called also a Christmas pie, as being
 mostly in use about the time of Christ-
 mas. *Spectator.*
MI'NCINGLY. *ad.* [from *mince.*] In small
 parts; not fully. *Hooker.*
MIND. *s.* [gemind, Sax.]
 1. Intelligent power. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Liking; choice; inclination; propen-
 sion; affection. *Hooker.*
 3. Thoughts; sentiments. *Dryden.*
 4. Opinion. *Granville.*
 5. Memory; remembrance. *Atterbury.*
To MIND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To mark; to attend. *Roscommon.*
 2. To put in mind; to remind. *Burnet.*
To MIND. *v. n.* To incline; to be disposed.
Spenser.
MI'NDED. *a.* [from *mind.*] Disposed; in-
 clined; affected. *Tillotson.*
MI'NDFUL. *a.* [*mind* and *full.*] Attentive;
 having memory; headful. *Hammond.*
MI'NDFULLY. *ad.* [from *mindful.*] At-
 tentively.
MI'NDFULNESS. *s.* [from *mindful.*] Atten-
 tion; regard.
MI'NDLESS. *a.* [from *mind.*]
 1. Inattentive; regardless. *Prior.*
 2. Not endued with a mind; having no
 intellectual powers. *Davies.*
 3. Stupid; unthinking. *Shakspeare.*
MIND-STRICKEN. *a.* [*mind* and *stricken.*]
 Moved; affected in his mind. *Sidney.*
MI'NE, *pronoun possessive.* [myn, Sax. mein,
 Germ.] Belonging to me. *Dryden.*
MINE. *s.* [Fr. *mywn*, Welsh.]
 1. A place or cavern in the earth which
 contains metals or minerals. *Boyle.*
 2. A cavern dug under any fortification
 that it may sink for want of support, or,
 in modern war, that powder may be
 lodged in it, which being fired, what-
 ever is over it may be blown up. *Milt.*
To MINE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dig
 mines or burrows; to form any hollows
 under ground. *Woodward.*
To MINE. *v. a.* To sap; to ruin by mines;
 to destroy by slow degrees or secret means.
Shakspeare.
MI'NER. *s.* [*mineur*, Fr.]
 1. One who digs for metals. *Dryden.*
 2. One who makes military mines. *Tatler.*
MI'NERAL. *s.* [*mineral*, Lat.] Fossile body;
 matter dug out of mines. *Woodward.*
MI'NERAL. *a.* Consisting of fossile bodies.
MI'NERALIST. *s.* [from *mineral.*] One
 skilled or employed in minerals. *Boyle.*
MINERA'LOGIST. *s.* [from *mineral* and
λόγος.] One who discourses on minerals.
MINERA'LOGY. *s.* [from *mineral* and
λόγος.] The doctrine of minerals.
MINE'VER. *s.* A skin with specks of white.
 * **MING.** *s.* Mixture; composition. Not

used. *Shakspeare.*
To MI'NGLE. *v. a.* [mengen, Germ.]
 1. To mix; to join; to compound; to
 unite with something so as to make
 one mass. *Rogers.*
 2. To contaminate; to make of dissimi-
 lar parts. *Milton.*
 3. To confuse. *Milton.*
To MI'NGLE. *v. n.* To be mixed; to be
 united with. *Rowe.*
MI'NGLE. *s.* [from the verb.] Mixture;
 medley; confused mass. *Dryden.*
 * **MI'NGLE-MANGLE.** *s.* A medley; a
 hotchpotch. *Hooker.*
 * **MI'NGLEDLY.** *ad.* Here and there; con-
 fusedly. *Barret.*
MI'NGLER. *s.* [from *mingle.*] He who
 mingles.
 * **MI'NIARD.** *a.* Soft; dainty.
 * **To MI'NIARDIZE.** *v. a.* [*mignarder*, Fr.]
 To render soft, delicate or dainty. *Howel.*
 * **To MI'NIATE.** *v. a.* [from *minium*, Lat.]
 To paint or tinge with vermilion. *Warton.*
MI'NIATURE. *s.* [Fr.] Painting by powders
 mixed with gum and water; as these
 paintings are commonly small, the word
 is improperly used for representation less
 than the reality. *Phillips.*
MI'NIKEN. } *a.* Small; diminutive.
MI'NIKIN. } *Shakspeare.*
 * **MI'NIKIN.** *s.* [Männchen, Germ.]
 1. A darling; a favourite. *Johnson.*
 2. A small sort of pins.
MI'NIM. *s.* [from *minimus*, Lat.] A small
 being; a dwarf. *Milton.*
 * **MI'NIMENT.** *s.* [for *muniment.*]
 1. *Miniments* are evidences or writings
 whereby a man is enabled to defend
 the title of his estate. *Cowell.*
 2. Proof; testimony. *Spenser.*
 * **MI'NIMUM.** *s.* [Lat.] The smallest quan-
 tity possible.
MI'NIMUS. *s.* [Lat.] A being of the least
 size. *Shakspeare.*
MI'NION. *s.* [*mignon*, Fr.] A favourite;
 a darling; a low dependant. A word of
 contempt. *Swift.*
 * **MI'NION.** *a.* Trim; feat; dainty; fine;
 elegant; also pleasing; gentle. *Huloet.*
 * **MI'NION.** *s.* [*minium*, Lat. Mennig, Germ.]
 Vermilion. *Burton.*
 * **MI'NIONING.** *s.* Kind treatment. *Marston.*
 * **MI'NIONLIKE.** } *ad.* Finely; daintily;
 * **MI'NIONLY.** } affectedly. *Camden.*
 * **MI'NIONSHIP.** *s.* State of a favourite.
Howel.
MI'NIOUS. *a.* [from *minium*, Lat.] Of the
 colour of red or vermilion. *Brown.*
To MI'NISH. *v. a.* [from *diminish.*] To
 lessen; to lop; to impair. *Psalms.*
MI'NISTER. *s.* [*minister*, Lat.] 1. An agent;
 one who is employed to any end; one
 who acts under another. *Sidney.*
 2. One who is employed in the administra-
 tion of government. *Bacon.*

3. One who serves at the altar; one who performs sacerdotal functions. *Addison.*
 4. A delegate; an official. *Shakspeare.*
 5. An agent from a foreign power without the dignity of an ambassador.
To MI'NISTER. *v. a.* [*ministro*, Lat.] To give; to supply; to afford. *Otway.*
To MI'NISTER. *v. n.* 1. To attend; to serve in any office. *Cor.*
 2. To give medicines. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To give supplies of things needful; to give assistance. *Smalridge.*
 4. To attend on the service of God. *Rom.*
MINISTE'RIAL. *a.* [from *minister*.] 1. Attendant; acting at command. *Brown.*
 2. Acting under superiour authority. *Rog.*
 3. Sacerdotal; belonging to the ecclesiasticks or their office. *Hooker.*
 4. Pertaining to ministers of state.
MINISTE'RIALLY. *ad.* In a ministerial manner. *Waterland.*
MI'NISTRY. *s.* [*ministerium*, Lat.] Office; service. Now written *ministry*. *Digby.*
MI'NISTRAL. *a.* [from *minister*.] Pertaining to a minister.
MI'NISTRANT. *a.* [from *minister*.] Attendant; acting at command. *Pope.*
MINISTRA'TION. *s.* [from *ministro*, Lat.] 1. Agency; intervention; office of an agent delegated or commissioned. *Taylor.*
 2. Service; office; ecclesiastical function.
MI'NISTRY. *s.* [*ministerium*, Lat.] 1. Office; service. *Spratt.*
 2. Office of one set apart to preach; ecclesiastical function. *Locke.*
 3. Agency; interposition. *Bentley.*
 4. Business. *Dryden.*
 5. Persons employed in the publick affairs of a state. *Swift.*
MI'NIUM. *s.* [Lat.] Melt lead in a broad earthen vessel unglazed, and stir it till it be calcined into a grey powder called the calx of lead; continue the fire, stirring it, and it becomes yellow; put it into a reverberatory furnace, and it will become of a fine red, which is the common *minium* or red lead. *Hill.*
***MI'NNEKIN.** See *MINIKIN.*
MI'NNOW. *s.* A very small fish; a pink. The *minnow*, when he is in perfect season, and not sick, which is only presently after spawning, hath a kind of dappled or waved colour, like a panther, on his sides, inclining to a greenish sky colour, his belly being milk white, and his back almost black. *Walton.*
MI'NOR. *a.* [Lat.] 1. Less; smaller. *Clarendon.*
 2. Petty; inconsiderable. *Brown.*
MI'NOR. *s.* 1. One under age; one whose youth cannot allow him to manage his own affairs. *Davies.*
 2. The second or particular proposition in the syllogism. *Arbuthnot.*
 3. A Franciscan friar: a name adopted

to express their humility.
To MI'NORATE. *v. a.* [from *minor*, Lat.] To lessen. Not yet admitted into the language. *Glanville.*
MINORA'TION. *s.* [from *minorate*.] The act of lessening; diminution. *Brown.*
***MI'NORITE.** *s.* A Franciscan friar. See *MINOR.* *Milton.*
MINO'RITY. *s.* [from *minor*, Lat.] 1. The state of being under age. *Shakspeare.*
 2. The state of being less. *Brown.*
 3. The smaller number.
MI'NOTAUR. *s.* [*minus* and *taurus*, Lat.] A monster invented by the poets, half man and half a bull, kept in Dædalus' labyrinth. *Shakspeare.*
MI'NSTER. *s.* [*minyste*, Sax.] A monastery; an ecclesiastical fraternity; a cathedral church. The word is yet retained at York and Litchfield.
MI'NSTREL. *s.* [*menestril*, Span.] A musician; one who plays upon instruments. *Sandys.*
MI'NSTRELSEY. *s.* [from *minstrel*.] 1. Musick; instrumental harmony. *Davies.*
 2. A number of musicians. *Milton.*
MINT. *s.* [*minre*, Sax. *mentha*, Lat.] A plant.
MINT. *s.* [*munte*, Dutch; *Münze*, Germ.] 1. The place where money is coined. *Add.*
 2. Any place of invention. *Shakspeare.*
To MINT. *v. a.* [from the noun; *minetian*, Sax.] 1. To coin; to stamp money. *Bacon.*
 2. To invent; to forge. *Bacon.*
MI'NTAGE. *s.* [from *mint*.] 1. That which is coined or stamped. *Milton.*
 2. The duty paid for coining.
MI'NTER. *s.* [from *mint*.] Coiner. *Camden.*
MI'NTMAN. *s.* [*mint* and *man*.] One skilled in coinage. *Bacon.*
MI'NTMASTER. *s.* [*mint* and *master*.] 1. One who presides in coinage. *Boyle.*
 2. One who invents. *Locke.*
MI'NUET. *s.* [*menuet*, Fr.] A stately regular dance. *Stepney.*
MI'NUM. *s.* 1. [With printers.] A small sort of printing letter.
 2. [With musicians.] A note of slow time. *Bailey.*
MINU'TE. *a.* [*minutus*, Lat.] Small; little; slender; small in bulk. *South.*
MI'NUTE. *s.* [Fr. *minutum*, Lat.] 1. The sixtieth part of an hour. *Shaksp.*
 2. Any small space of time. *South.*
 3. The first draught of any agreement in writing.
To MI'NUTE. *v. a.* [*minuter*, Fr.] To set down in short hints. *Spectator.*
MI'NUTE-BOOK. *s.* [*minute* and *book*.] Book of short hints.
MI'NUTE-GLASS. *s.* [*minute* and *glass*.] Glass of which the sand measures a minute.
***MI'NUTE-GUN.** *s.* A gun fired every minute.
***MI'NUTE-HAND.** *s.* The hand that points

- to the minutes of a clock or watch.
A. Baxter.
- * **MI'NUTE-JACK.** *s.* Another name for *Jack of the clockhouse.* *Shakspeare.*
- * **MINU'TELY.** *ad.* To a small point; exactly; to the least part; nicely. *Locke.*
- MI'NUTELY.** *ad.* [from *minute*, the substantive.] Every minute; with very little time intervening. *Hammond.*
- MINU'TENESS.** *s.* [from *minute*.] Smallness; exility; inconsiderableness. *Bentley.*
- MI'NUTE-WATCH.** *s.* A watch in which minutes are more distinctly marked than in common watches which reckon by the hour. *Boyle.*
- * **MINU'TIÆ.** *s. pl.* [Lat.] The smallest particulars. *Maxwell.*
- MINX.** *s.* A young, pert, wanton girl. *Shakspeare.*
- * **MI'NY.** *a.* [from *mine*.] Subterraneous; below the surface. *Thomson.*
- MI'RACLE.** *s.* [Fr. *miraculum*, Lat.]
1. A wonder; something above human power. *Shakspeare.*
 2. [In theology.] An effect above human or natural power, performed in attestation of some truth. *Bentley.*
- * **To MI'RACLE.** *v. a.* To make wonderful. *Shakspeare.*
- * **MI'RACLE-MONGER.** *s.* A pretender to the performance of miracles; an impostor. *Hallywell.*
- MIRA'CULOUS.** *a.* [miraculeux, Fr. from *miracle*.] Done by miracle; produced by miracle; effected by power more than natural. *Herbert.*
- MIRA'CULOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *miraculous*.] By miracle; by power above that of nature. *Dryden.*
- MIRA'CULOUSNESS.** *s.* [from *miraculous*.] The state of being affected by miracle; superiority to natural power.
- MIRADO'R.** *s.* [Spanish, from *mirar*, to look.] A balcony, whence ladies see shows. *Dryden.*
- MIRE.** *s.* [moer, Dutch.] Mud; dirt. *Rosc.*
- To MIRE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To overwhelm in the mud. *Shakspeare.*
- MIRE.** *s.* [mýpa, Sax.] An ant; pismire.
- MI'RINESS.** *s.* [from *miry*.] Dirtiness; fullness of mire.
- * **MIRK.** *a.* [mýpce, Sax.] Dark; obscure. *Chaucer.*
- MI'RKSOME.** *a.* Dark; obscure. *Spenser.*
- * **MI'RKSOMENESS.** *s.* Obscurity. *Mount.*
- * **MI'RKY.** *a.* Dark; wanting light.
- MI'RROR.** *s.* [miroir, Fr.]
1. A looking glass; any thing which exhibits representations of objects by reflection. *Davies.*
 2. It is used for pattern; archetype. *Hook.*
- MI'RROR-STONE.** *s.* [selenites, Lat.] A kind of transparent stone. *Ainsworth.*
- MIRTH.** *s.* [mýphde, Sax.] Merriment; jollity; gaiety; laughter. *Pope.*

- MI'RTHFUL.** *a.* [mirth and full.] Merry; gay; cheerful. *Ben Jonson.*
- MI'RTHLESS.** *a.* [from *mirth*.] Joyless; cheerless.
- MI'RY.** *a.* [from *mire*.]
1. Deep in mud; muddy. *Temple.*
 2. Consisting of mire. *Shakspeare.*
- MIS**, an inseparable particle used in composition to mark an ill sense, or deprivation of the meaning: as *chance*, luck; *mis-chance*, ill luck; *to like*, to be pleased; *to dislike*, to be offended.
- MISACCEPTA'TION.** *s.* [mis and acceptance.] The act of taking in a wrong sense.
- MISADVE'NTURE.** *s.* [mésaventure, Fr.] Mischance; misfortune; ill luck; bad fortune. *Clarendon.*
- MISADVE'NTURED.** *a.* [from *misadventure*.] Unfortunate. *Shakspeare.*
- MISADVI'SED.** *a.* [mis and advised.] Ill directed.
- * **To MI'SAFFECT.** *v. a.* To dislike; not to be fond of. *Milton.*
- * **MI'SAFFECTED.** *a.* Ill affected; illdisposed. *Burton.*
- * **To MI'SAFFIRM.** *v. a.* To state incorrectly; to affirm falsely. *Milton.*
- MISA'IMED.** *a.* [mis and aim.] Not aimed rightly. *Spenser.*
- * **MI'SALLEGATION.** *s.* False statement. *Bp. Morton.*
- * **To MI'SALLEGE.** *v. a.* To cite falsely as a proof or argument. *Bp. Hall.*
- * **MISALLI'ANCE.** *s.* Improper association. *Hurd.*
- * **MISALLI'ED.** *a.* Ill associated. *Burke.*
- MI'SANTHROPE.** } *s.* [μισάνθρωπος.] A
- MISA'NTHROPOS.** } hater of mankind. *Shakspeare.*
- * **MISANTHRO'PICAL.** } *a.* Hating man-
- * **MISANTHRO'PICK.** } kind. *Granger.*
- * **MISA'NTHROPIST.** *s.* A hater of mankind. *Ld. Orrery.*
- MI'SANTHROPY.** *s.* [from *misanthrope*.] Hatred of mankind.
- MISAPPLICA'TION.** *s.* [mis and applica-tion.] Application to a wrong purpose. *Brown.*
- To MISAPPLY'.** *v. a.* [mis and apply.] To apply to wrong purposes. *Howel.*
- To MISAPPREHE'ND.** *v. a.* [mis and apprehend.] Not to understand rightly. *Locke.*
- MISAPPREHE'NSION.** *s.* [mis and apprehension.] Mistake; not right apprehension.
- To MISASCRIB'E.** *v. a.* [mis and ascribe.] To ascribe falsely. *Boyle.*
- To MISASSI'GN.** *v. a.* [mis and assign.] To assign erroneously. *Boyle.*
- * **To MISATTE'ND.** *v. a.* To attend slightly; to disregard. *Milton.*
- To MISBECO'ME.** *v. a.* [mis and become.] Not to become; to be unseemly; not to suit. *Sidney.*
- * **MISBECO'MINGNESS.** *s.* Unbecomingness. *Boyle.*

MISBEGO'T. } *a.* [*begot* or *begotten*,
MISBEGO'TTEN. } with *mis.*] Unlawfully
 or irregularly begotten. *Dryden.*
To MISBEHA'VE. *v. n.* [*mis* and *behave.*]
 To act ill or improperly. *Young.*
***MISBEHA'VED.** *a.* Untaught; illbred;
 uncivil. *Shakspeare.*
MISBEHA'VIOUR. *s.* [*mis* and *behaviour.*]
 Ill conduct; bad practice. *Addison.*
MISBELI'EF. *s.* [*mis* and *belief.*] False re-
 ligion; a wrong belief.
***To MISBELI'EVE.** *v. n.* To hold a false
 religion; to believe wrongly. *Shakspeare.*
MISBELI'EVER. *s.* [*mis* and *believer.*] One
 that holds a false religion, or believes
 wrongly. *Dryden.*
***To MISBESE'EM.** *v. a.* To suit ill; not
 to become. *Bp. Hall.*
***To MISBESTO'W.** *v. a.* To bestow im-
 properly. *Milton.*
***MI'SBORN.** *a.* Born to misfortune; un-
 luckily born. *Spenser.*
To MISCA'L. *v. a.* [*mis* and *call.*] To name
 improperly. *Glanville.*
To MISCA'LCULATE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *cal-*
culate.] To reckon wrong. *Arbuthnot.*
***MISCALCULA'TION.** *s.* Wrong compu-
 tation. *Biblioth. bibl.*
MISCA'RRIAGE. *s.* [*mis* and *carriage.*]
 1. Unhappy event of an undertaking;
 failure.
 2. Abortion; act of bringing forth before
 the time. *Graunt.*
To MISCA'RRY. *v. n.* [*mis* and *carry.*]
 1. To fail; not to have the intended event.
 2. To have an abortion. *Pope.*
To MISCA'ST. *v. a.* To take a wrong ac-
 count of. *Brown.*
MISCELLA'NE. *s.* [*miscellaneous*, *Lat.*] Mixed
 corn: as wheat and rye. *Bacon.*
MISCELLA'NEOUS. *a.* [*miscellaneous*, *Lat.*]
 Mingled; composed of various kinds.
Brown.
MISCELLA'NEOUSNESS. *s.* [*from miscel-*
laneous.] Composition of various kinds.
MI'SCELLANY. *a.* [*miscellaneous*, *Lat.*] Mixed
 of various kinds. *Bacon.*
MI'SCELLANY. *s.* A mass formed out of
 various kinds. *Pope.*
***To MISCE'NTRE.** *v. a.* To place amiss.
Donne.
MISCHA'NCE. *s.* [*mis* and *chance.*] Ill luck;
 ill fortune; mishap. *South.*
***To MISCHA'RGE.** *v. a.* To charge amiss
 in an accopt. *Hale.*
MI'SCHIEF. *s.* 1. Harm; hurt; whatever
 is ill and injuriously done. *Rowe.*
 2. Ill consequence; vexatious affair.
To MI'SCHIEF. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To
 hurt; to harm; to injure. *Spratt.*
MI'SCHIEFMAKER. *s.* [*from mischief* and
maker.] One who causes mischief.
MI'SCHIEVOUS. *a.* [*from mischief.*]
 1. Harmful; hurtful; destructive; no-
 xious; pernicious: used both of persons

and things. *South.*
 2. Spiteful; malicious.
MI'SCHIEVOUSLY. *ad.* Noxiously; hurt-
 fully; wickedly. *Dryden.*
MI'SCHIEVOUSNESS. *s.* [*from mischiev-*
ous.] Hurtfulness; perniciousness; wick-
 edness. *South.*
***MI'SCHNA.** *s.* [*Hebr.*] A part of the
 Jewish Talmud. *Mather.*
MI'SCIBLE. *a.* [*from misceo*, *Lat.*] Possible
 to be mingled. *Arbuthnot.*
MISCITA'TION. *s.* [*mis* and *citation.*] Unfair
 or false quotation. *Collier.*
To MISCI'TE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *cite.*] To quote
 wrong.
MISCLA'IM. *s.* [*mis* and *claim.*] Mistaken
 claim. *Bacon.*
MISCOMPUTA'TION. *s.* False reckoning.
Clarendon.
MISCONCE'IT. } *s.* [*mis* and *conceit*,
MISCONCE'PTION. } and *conception.*]
 False opinion; wrong notion. *Hooker.*
To MISCONCE'IVE. *v. a.* To misjudge; to
 have a false notion of. *Hooker.*
***To MISCONCE'IVE.** *v. n.* To entertain
 a mistaken notion; to have a wrong idea.
2 Macc. III.
MISCO'NDUCT. *s.* [*mis* and *conduct.*] Ill
 behaviour; ill management. *Rogers.*
To MISCONDU'CT. *v. a.* [*mis* and *conduct.*]
 To manage amiss; to carry on wrong.
MISCONJE'CTURE. *s.* A wrong guess. *Brown.*
***To MISCONJE'CTURE.** *v. n.* To make a
 wrong guess. *Bacon.*
MISCONSTRU'CTION. *s.* [*mis* and *con-*
struction.] Wrong interpretation of words
 or things. *Shakspeare.*
To MISCO'NSTRUE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *con-*
strue.] To interpret wrong. *Raleigh.*
***MISCONSTRU'ER.** *s.* One who makes a
 wrong interpretation. *Bp. Hall.*
MISCONTI'NUANCE. *s.* [*mis* and *continu-*
ance.] Cessation; intermission.
To MISCO'UNSEL. *v. a.* To advise wrong.
Spenser.
To MISCO'UNT. *v. a.* To reckon wrong.
MI'SCREANCE. } *s.* [*from mécréant*, *Fr.*]
MI'SCREANCY. } Unbelief; false faith;
 adherence to a false religion. *Swift.*
MI'SCREANT. *s.* [*mécréant*, *Fr.*]
 1. One that holds a false faith; one who
 believes in false gods. *Hooker.*
 2. A vile wretch. *Addison.*
MISCREA'TE. } *a.* [*mis* and *created.*]
MISCREA'TED. } Formed unnaturally or
 illegitimately; made as by a blunder of
 nature. *Shakspeare.*
***To MISDA'TE.** *v. a.* To mark with untrue
 time. *Young.*
MISDE'ED. *s.* [*mis* and *deed.*] Evil action.
To MISDE'EM. *v. a.* [*mis* and *deem.*] To
 judge ill of; to mistake. *Davies.*
To MISDEME'AN. *v. a.* [*mis* and *demean.*]
 To behave ill. *Shakspeare.*
MISDEME'ANOR. *s.* [*mis* and *demean.*]

- Offence; ill behaviour. *South.*
 * *To MISDERI'VE.* *v. a.* To turn or apply improperly. *Bp. Hall.*
 * *MISDESE'RT.* *s.* Ill deserving. *Spenser.*
 * *MISDEVO'TION.* *s.* Mistaken piety. *Donne.*
 * *MISDI'ET.* *s.* Improper food. *Spenser.*
 * *To MISDIRE'CT.* *v. a.* To lead or guide amiss. *Shenstone.*
 * *MISDISPOSI'TION.* *s.* Inclination to evil. *Bp. Hall.*
 * *To MISDISTI'NGUISH.* *v. a.* To make wrong distinctions. *Hooker.*
To MISDO'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *do.*] To do wrong; to commit a crime. *Milton.*
To MISDO'. *v. n.* To commit faults. *Dryden.*
MISDO'ER. *s.* [from *misdo.*] An offender; a criminal. *Spenser.*
MISDO'ING. *s.* Offence; deviation from right. *L'Estrange.*
To MISDO'UBT. *v. a.* [*mis* and *doubt.*] To suspect of deceit or danger. *Shakspeare.*
MISDO'UBT. *s.* [*mis* and *doubt.*]
 1. Suspicion of crime or danger. *Shaksp.*
 2. Irresolution; hesitation. *Shakspeare.*
 * *MISDO'UBTFUL.* *a.* Misgiving. *Spenser.*
 * *MISDRE'AD.* *s.* Dread of evil. *Bp. Hall.*
MISE. *s.* [Fr.] Issue. Law term.
 * *MISE'ASE.* *s.* [*malaise*, Fr.] Uneasiness; want of ease. *Chaucer.*
 * *MISEDI'TION.* *s.* Not a genuine edition. *Bp. Hall.*
To MISEMPLO'Y. *v. a.* [*mis* and *employ.*] To use to wrong purposes. *Atterbury.*
MISEMPLO'YMENT. *s.* [*mis* and *employ-*
ment.] Improper application. *Hale.*
 * *MISE'NTRY.* *s.* A wrong entry.
MI'SER. *s.* [*miser*, Lat.]
 1. A wretched person; one overwhelmed with calamity. *Sidney.*
 2. A wretch; a mean fellow. *Shakspeare.*
 3. A wretch covetous to extremity; one who in wealth makes himself miserable by the fear of poverty. This is the only sense now in use. *Otway.*
MI'SERABLE. *a.* [*miserable*, Fr.]
 1. Unhappy; calamitous; wretched.
 2. Wretched; worthless; mean. *Job.*
 3. Culpably parsimonious; stingy. A low word.
MI'SERABLENESS. *s.* [from *miserable.*] State of misery.
MI'SERABLY. *ad.* [from *miserable.*]
 1. Unhappily; calamitously. *South.*
 2. Wretchedly; meanly; covetously. *Sidney.*
MI'SERY. *s.* [*miseria*, Lat.]
 1. Wretchedness; unhappiness. *Locke.*
 2. Calamity; misfortune; cause of misery. *Shakspeare.*
 3. [From *miser.*] Covetousness; avarice. Not in use. *Wotton.*
MISESTE'EM. *s.* Disregard; slight.
 * *To MISFA'LL.* *v. n.* To befall unluckily. *Spenser.*
 * *To MISFA'RE.* *v. n.* To be in an ill

- state. *Gower.*
 * *MISFA'RE.* *s.* Ill state; misfortune. *Spens.*
To MISFA'SHION. *v. a.* [*mis* and *fashion.*] To form wrong. *Hakewill.*
 * *To MISFE'IGN.* *v. n.* To feign with an ill design. *Spenser.*
To MISFO'RM. *v. a.* To put in an ill form. *Spenser.*
MISFO'RTUNE. *s.* [*mis* and *fortune.*] Calamity; ill luck; want of good fortune.
 * *MISFO'RTUNED.* *a.* Unfortunate. *Milton.*
To MISGI'VE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *give.*] To fill with doubt; to deprive of confidence. Always with the reciprocal pronoun.
MISGI'VING. *s.* Doubt; distrust. *South.*
To MISGO'VERN. *v. a.* To govern ill; to administer unfaithfully. *Knolles.*
MISGO'VERNE. *a.* Rude; uncivilized. *Shakspeare.*
MISGO'VERNANCE. *s.* Irregularity. *Spens.*
MISGO'VERNMENT. *s.* [*mis* and *govern-*
ment.]
 1. Ill administration of publick affairs.
 2. Ill management. *Taylor.*
 3. Irregularity; inordinate behaviour. *Shakspeare.*
 * *MISGO'TTEN.* *a.* Unjustly obtained. *Spenser.*
 * *To MISGRAFF.* *v. a.* To graft amiss. *Shakspeare.*
 * *To MISGRO'UND.* *v. a.* To found falsely. *Bp. Hall.*
MISGUI'DANCE. *s.* [*mis* and *guidance.*] False direction. *South.*
To MISGUI'DE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *guide.*] To direct ill; to lead the wrong way. *Locke.*
MISHA'P. *s.* [*mis* and *hap.*] Ill chance; ill luck. *Spenser.*
 * *To MISHA'PPEN.* *v. n.* To happen ill. *Spenser.*
 * *To MISHE'AR.* *v. n.* To hear imperfectly. *Shakspeare.*
MI'SHMASH. *s.* A low word. A mingle; a hotchpotch. *Ainsworth.*
To MISINFE'R. *v. a.* [*mis* and *infer.*] To infer wrong. *Hooker.*
To MISINFO'RM. *v. a.* [*mis* and *inform.*] To deceive by false accounts. *2 Mac.*
 * *To MISINFO'RM.* *v. n.* To make false information. *Mountague.*
MISINFORMA'TION. *s.* [from *misinform.*] False intelligence; false accounts. *South.*
 * *MISINFO'RMER.* *s.* One who spreads false information. *Bp. Hall.*
 * *To MISINSTRU'CT.* *v. a.* To instruct improperly. *Hooker.*
 * *MISINSTRU'CTION.* *s.* Instruction to an evil purpose. *More.*
 * *MISINTE'LLIGENCE.* *s.* 1. Misunderstanding; disagreement. *Clarendon.*
 2. Misinformation; false accounts.
To MISINTE'RPRET. *v. a.* [*mis* and *interpret.*] To explain to a wrong sense or wrong intention. *Ben Jonson.*
 * *MISINTERPRETA'TION.* *s.* Wrong ex-

planation. *Bp. Hall.*
 * MISINTE/RPRETER. *s.* One who explains to a wrong sense, or wrong intention. *Milton.*
 To MISJO'IN. *v. a.* [*mis* and *join.*] To join unfitly or improperly. *Dryden.*
 To MISJU'DGE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *judge.*] To form false opinions; to judge ill. *Pope.*
 * MISJU'DGMENT. *s.* Unjust judgment; unjust determination. *Bp. Hall.*
 * To MISKE'N. *v. a.* To be ignorant of; to misunderstand; not to know.
 * MI'SKIN. *s.* A little bag pipe. *Drayton.*
 * To MISKI'NDLE. *v. a.* To inflame rashly; to animate to an ill purpose. *Ben Jonson.*
 * To MISKNO'W. *v. a.* Not to know; to be ignorant of. *Seasonable Serm.*
 To MISLA'Y. *v. a.* [*mis* and *lay.*] To lay in a wrong place. *Dryden.*
 MISLA'YER. *s.* [from *mislay.*] One that puts in the wrong place. *Bacon.*
 To MI'SLE. *v. n.* To rain in imperceptible drops, like a thick *mist*: properly *mistle*. *Grew.*
 To MISLE'AD. *v. a.* [*mis* and *lead.*] To guide a wrong way; to betray to mischief or mistake. *Bacon.*
 MISLE'ADER. *s.* [from *mislead.*] One that leads to ill. *Shakspeare.*
 * MISLE'ARNED. *a.* Not really or properly learned. *Bp. Hall.*
 * MI'SLEN. *s.* [corrupted from *miscellane.*] Mixed corn, as wheat and rye. *Mortimer.*
 * MI'SLETOE. See MISTLETOE.
 To MISLI'KE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *like.*] To disapprove; to be not pleased with. *Herbert.*
 * To MISLI'KE. *v. n.* Not to be pleased with. *Milton.*
 MISLI'KE. *s.* [from the verb.] Disapprobation; dislike. *Fairfax.*
 MISLI'KER. *s.* [from *mislike.*] One that disapproves. *Ascham.*
 To MI'SLIVE. *v. n.* [*mis* and *live.*] To live ill. *Spenser.*
 * MISLU'CK. *s.* Misfortune; bad luck. *Wodroephe.*
 To MISMA'NAGE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *manage.*] To manage ill. *Locke.*
 MISMA'NAGEMENT. *s.* [*mis* and *management.*] Ill management; ill conduct. *Locke.*
 To MISMA'RK. *v. a.* To mark with the wrong token. *Collier.*
 To MISMA'TCH. *v. a.* [*mis* and *match.*] To match unsuitably. *Southern.*
 To MISNA'ME. *v. a.* [*mis* and *name.*] To call by the wrong name. *Boyle.*
 MISNO'MER. *s.* In law, an indictment or any other act vacated by a wrong name.
 To MISOBSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *observe.*] Not to observe accurately. *Locke.*
 MISO'GAMIST. *s.* [*μισόγαμος.*] A marriage hater.
 * MISO'GYNIST. *s.* [*μισος* and *γυνή.*] A woman hater. *Fuller.*

MISO'GYN. *s.* [*μισογυνία.*] Hatred of women.
 * MISOPI'NION. *s.* Erroneous notion. *Bp. Hall.*
 To MISO'RDER. *v. a.* [*mis* and *order.*] To conduct ill; to manage irregularly. *Shakspeare.*
 MISO'RDER. *s.* [from the verb.] Irregularity; disorderly proceedings. *Camden.*
 MISO'RDERLY. *a.* [from *misorder.*] Irregular; unlawful. *Ascham.*
 To MISPE'L. *v. a.* To spell wrong. *Spect.*
 To MISPE'ND. *v. a.* preterite and part. passive, *mispent.* [*mis* and *spend.*]
 1. To spend ill; to waste; to consume to no purpose; to throw away. *B. Jonson.*
 2. To waste, with a reciprocal pronoun.
 MISPE'NDER. *s.* [from *mispent.*] One who spends ill or prodigally. *Norris.*
 * MISPE'NSE. *s.* Waste; loss; ill employment. *Bp. Hall.*
 * To MISPERSUA'DE. *v. a.* To bring to a wrong notion. *Hooker.*
 MISPERSUA'SION. *s.* [*mis* and *persuasion.*] Wrong notion; false opinion. *Dec. of Piety.*
 To MISPLA'CE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *place.*] To put in a wrong place. *South.*
 To MISPO'INT. *v. a.* To confuse sentences by wrong punctuation.
 * To MISPRI'NT. *v. a.* To print wrong. *Hale.*
 To MISPRI'SE. *v. a.*
 1. To mistake. [*méprendre, Fr.*] *Shaksp.*
 2. To slight; to scorn; to dispise. [*mépriser, Fr.*] *Shakspeare.*
 MISPRI'SION. *s.*
 1. Scorn; contempt. [*mépris, Fr.*] *Shaksp.*
 2. Mistake; misconception. [*méprise, Fr.*] *Glanville.*
 3. [In common law.] It signifies neglect, negligence, or oversight. *Misprision* of treason is the concealment of known treason; for the which the offenders suffer imprisonment during the king's pleasure, lose their goods and the profit of their lands. *Misprision* of felony, is the letting any person, committed for treason or felony, to go before he be indicted. *Cowell.*
 * MISPROCE'EDING. *s.* Irregular proceeding. *Bacon.*
 * To MISPROFE'SS. *v. n.* To announce falsely or unjustly one's skill in any art or science, so as to invite employment. *Donne.*
 * To MISPRONO'UNCE. *v. n.* To speak inaccurately. *Milton.*
 * To MISPRONO'UNCE. *v. a.* To pronounce improperly. *Patrick.*
 To MISPROPO'RTION. *v. a.* [*mis* and *proportion.*] To join without due proportion.
 MISPRO'UD. *a.* [*mis* and *proud.*] Viciously proud. *Obsolete.* *Shakspeare.*
 To MISQUO'TE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *quote.*] To quote falsely. *Shakspeare.*

- * *To MISRA'TE. v. a.* To make a false estimate. *Barrow.*
- * *MISRECI'TAL. s.* A wrong recital. *Hale.*
- To MISRECI'TE. v. n.* [*mis* and *recite.*] To recite not according to the truth. *Bramh.*
- To MISRE'CKON. v. a.* [*mis* and *reckon.*] To reckon wrong; to compute wrong. *Swift.*
- To MISRELA'TE. v. a.* [*mis* and *relate.*] To relate inaccurately or falsely. *Boyle.*
- MISRELA'TION. s.* [from *misrelate.*] False or inaccurate narrative. *Bramhall.*
- To MISREME'MBER. v. a.* [*mis* and *remember.*] To mistake by trusting to memory. *Boyle.*
- To MISREPO'RT. v. a.* [*mis* and *report.*] To give a false account of. *Hooker.*
- MISREPO'RT. s.* [from the verb.] False account; false and malicious representation. *Denham.*
- To MISREPRESE'NT. v. a.* [*mis* and *represent*] To represent not as it is; to falsify to disadvantage. *Swift.*
- MISREPRESENTA'TION. s.* [from *misrepresent.*]
1. The act of misrepresenting. *Swift.*
 2. Account maliciously false. *Atterbury.*
- * *MISREPRESE'NTER. s.* One who represents things not as they are. *Bp. Nicolson.*
- MISRU'LE. s.* Tumult; confusion; revel.
- * *MISRU'LY. a.* Unruly; turbulent. *Bp. Hall.*
- MISS. s.* [contracted from *mistress.*]
1. The term of honour to a young girl.
 2. A strumpet; a concubine; a prostitute. *Hudibras.*
- To MISS. v. a.* [*missen, Dutch.*] *Missed,* preter. *mist,* part.
1. Not to hit by the mind; to mistake.
 2. Not to hit by manual aim. *Pope.*
 3. To fail of obtaining. *Sidney.*
 4. To discover something to be unexpectedly wanting. *Sam.*
 5. To be without. *Shakspeare.*
 6. To omit. *Prior.*
 7. To perceive want of. *South.*
- To MISS. v. n.*
1. To fly wide; not to hit. *Waller.*
 2. Not to succeed. *Bacon.*
 3. To fail; to mistake.
 4. To be lost; to be wanting. *Milton.*
 5. To miscarry; to fail. *Milton.*
 6. To fail to obtain, learn, or find: with *of* before the object. *Atterbury.*
- MISS. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Loss; want.
 2. Mistake; error. *Ascham.*
 3. Hurt; harm. Obsolete. *Spenser.*
- MI'SSAL. s.* [*missale, Lat. missel, Fr.*] The mass book. *Stillingfleet.*
- To MISSA'Y. v. n.* [*mis* and *say.*] To say ill or wrong. *Hakewill.*
- * *To MISSA'Y. v. a.*
1. To censure; to slander; to speak ill of. *Chaucer.*
 2. To utter amiss. *Donne.*
- To MISSE'EM. v. n.* [*mis* and *seem.*]
1. To make false appearance. *Spenser.*

2. To misbecome. Obsolete both. *Spenser.*
- * *MI'SSELBIRD. s.* A kind of thrush.
- * *MI'SSELDINE. s.* The misseltoe. *Barret.*
- * *MI'SSELTOE.* See *MISTLETOE.*
- * *MI'SSENGROSS. s.* A trifling Saxon coin.
- To MISSE'RVE. v. a.* [*mis* and *serve.*] To serve unfaithfully. *Arbuthnot.*
- To MISSHA'PE. v. a.* part. *misshaped* and *misshapen.* [*mis* and *shape.*] To shape ill; to form ill; to deform. *Bentley.*
- MI'SSILE. a.* [*missilis, Lat.*] Thrown by the hand; striking at distance. *Pope.*
- MI'SSION. s.* [*missio, Lat.*]
1. Commission; the state of being sent by supreme authority. *Atterbury.*
 2. Persons sent on any account. *Bacon.*
 3. Dismission; discharge. Not used. *Bac.*
 4. Faction; party. Not in use. *Shakspeare.*
- MI'SSIONARY. s.* [*missionaire, Fr.*] One
- MI'SSIONER. s.* sent to propagate religion. *Dryden.*
- MI'SSIVE. a.* [*missive, Fr.*]
1. Such as may be sent. *Ayliffe.*
 2. Used at distance. *Dryden.*
- MI'SSIVE. s.* [*Fr.*]
1. A letter sent: it is retained in Scotland in that sense. *Bacon.*
 2. A messenger. Both obsolete. *Shaksp.*
- To MISSPE'AK. v. a.* [*mis* and *speak.*] To speak wrong. *Donne.*
- To MISSPE'AK. v. n.* To blunder in speaking. *Shakspeare.*
- MIST. s.* [*mȳt, Sax.*]
1. A low thin cloud; a small thin rain not perceived in single drops. *Rosc.*
 2. Any thing that dims or darkens. *Dryd.*
- To MIST. v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloud; to cover with a vapour or steam. *Shaksp.*
- MISTA'EN. pret. and part. pass. of mistake,* for *mistaken.* *Shakspeare.*
- MISTA'KABLE. a.* [from *mistake*] Liable to be conceived wrong. *Brown.*
- To MISTA'KE. v. a.* [*mis* and *take.*] To conceive wrong; to take something for that which it is not. *Stillingfleet.*
- To MISTA'KE. v. n.* To err; not to judge right. *Raleigh.*
- To be MISTA'KEN. To err.* *Waller.*
- MISTA'KE. s.* [from the verb.] Misconception; error. *Tillotson.*
- * *MISTA'KING. s.* Errour. *Bp. Hall.*
- MISTA'KINGLY. ad.* [from *mistaking.*] Erroneously; falsely. *Boyle.*
- To MISSTA'TE. v. a.* [*mis* and *state.*] To state wrong. *Sanderson.*
- * *MISSTA'TEMENT. s.* A wrong statement. *Burgess.*
- To MISTE'ACH. v. a.* [*mis* and *teach.*] To teach wrong. *Sanderson.*
- To MISTE'LL. v. a.* To tell unfaithfully or inaccurately.
- To MISTE'MPER. v. a.* [*mis* and *temper.*] To temper ill. *Shakspeare.*
- MI'STER. a.* [from *métier, trade Fr.*] What mister, what kind of. Obsolete. *Spenser.*
- * *To MI'STER. v. n.* [*mista, Su. Goth.*]

To occasion loss. *Spenser.*
 To MISTE'RM. *v. a.* [*mis* and *term.*] To term erroneously. *Shakspeare.*
 * MI'STFUL. *a.* Clouded as with a mist. *Shakspeare.*
 To MISTHI'NK. *v. a.* [*mis* and *think.*] To think ill; to think wrong. *Milton.*
 * MISTHO'UGHT. *s.* Wrong notion; false opinion. *Spenser.*
 * MI'STILY. *ad.* Darkly; obscurely. *Chaucer.*
 To MISTI'ME. *v. a.* [*mis* and *time.*] Not to time right; not to adapt properly with regard to time.
 * To MISTI'ME. *v. n.* To neglect proper time. *Seasonable Serm.*
 MI'STINESS. *s.* [from *misty.*] Cloudiness; state of being overcast. *Bacon.*
 MI'STION. *s.* [from *mistus*, Lat.] The state of being mingled.
 * To MI'STLE. See To MISLE.
 MISTLETO'E. *s.* [*mýttletan*, Sax. *mistel*, Danish, birdlime, and *tan*, a twig.] A plant, always produced from seeds not to be cultivated in the earth, but which will always grow upon trees. The *mistletoe* thrush, which feeds upon the berries of this plant in winter, when they are ripe, doth convey the seed from tree to tree; for the viscous part of the berry which surrounds the seed, doth sometimes fasten it to the bird's beak, which he strikes at the branches of a neighbouring tree, and so leaves the seed sticking by this viscous matter to the bark, which if it lights upon a smooth part will fasten itself, and the following winter put out and grow: this plant doth most readily take upon the apple, the ash, and some other smooth rind trees: whenever a branch of an oak hath these plants upon it, it is preserved by the curious in their natural curiosities. *Miller.*
 MI'STLIKE. *a.* [*mist* and *like.*] Resembling a mist. *Shakspeare.*
 MISTO'LD. particip. pass. of *mistell*.
 MISTO'OK. particip. pass. of *mistake*.
 * To MISTRAIN. *v. a.* To educate amiss. *Spenser.*
 * To MISTRANSLA'TE. *v. a.* To translate incorrectly. *Bp. Hall.*
 * MISTRANSLA'TION. *s.* An incorrect translation. *Leslie.*
 MI'STRESS. *s.* [*maîtresse*, Fr.]
 1. A woman who governs; correlative to subject or to servant. *Arbuthnot.*
 2. A woman skilled in any thing. *Addis.*
 3. A woman teacher. *Swift.*
 4. A woman beloved and courted. *Clarend.*
 5. A term of contemptuous address. *Shakspeare.*
 6. A whore; a concubine.
 * To MI'STRESS. *v. n.* To wait upon a mistress; to be courting. *Donne.*
 * MI'STRESSSHIP. *s.* Female dominion, rule or power. *Bp. Hall.*

MISTRU'ST. *s.* [*mis* and *trust.*] Diffidence; suspicion; want of confidence. *Milton.*
 To MISTRU'ST. *v. a.* [*mis* and *trust.*] To suspect; to doubt; to regard with diffidence. *Cowley.*
 MISTRU'STFUL. *a.* [*mistrust* and *full.*] Diffident; doubting. *Waller.*
 MISTRU'STFULLY. *ad.* [from *mistrustful.*] With suspicion; with mistrust.
 MISTRU'STFULNESS. *s.* [from *mistrustful.*] Diffidence; doubt. *Sidney.*
 * MISTRU'STINGLY. *ad.* With mistrust.
 MISTRU'STLESS. *ad.* [from *mistrust.*] Confident; unsuspecting. *Carew.*
 * To MISTU'NE. *v. a.* To tune amiss; to put out of tune. *Skelton.*
 * To MISTU'RN. *v. a.* To pervert. *Wicliffe.*
 * To MISTU'TOR. *v. a.* To instruct amiss. *Edwards.*
 MI'STY. *a.* [from *mist.*] 1. Clouded; overspread with mists. *Wotton.*
 2. Obscure; dark; not plain.
 To MISUNDERSTA'ND. *v. a.* [*mis* and *understand.*] To misconceive; to mistake. *Hooker.*
 MISUNDERSTA'NDING. *s.* [from *misunderstand.*] 1. Difference; disagreement; dissension. *Swift.*
 2. Error; misconception. *Bacon.*
 MISU'SAGE. *s.* [from *misuse.*]
 1. Abuse; ill use.
 2. Bad treatment.
 To MISU'SE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *use.*] To treat or use improperly; to abuse. *South.*
 MISU'SE. *s.* [from the verb.] Bad use; bad treatment; abuse. *Atterbury.*
 * To MISWE'AR. *v. n.* To wear ill. *Bacon.*
 To MISWE'EN. *v. n.* [*mis* and *ween.*] To misjudge; to distrust. Obsolete. *Spenser.*
 To MISWE'ND. *v. n.* [*mis* and *pendan*, Sax.] To go wrong. Obsolete. *Fairfax.*
 * To MISWRI'TE. *v. n.* To write incorrectly. *Bp. Cosin.*
 * MISWRO'UGHT. *part.* Badly worked. *Bac.*
 MI'SY. *s.* A kind of mineral. *Hill.*
 * MISZE'ALOUS. *a.* Mistakenly zealous. *Bp. Hall.*
 MITE. *s.* [*mite*, Fr. *mijt*, Dutch.]
 1. A small insect found in cheese or corn; a weevil. *Phillips.*
 2. The twentieth part of a grain. *Arbuthn.*
 3. Any thing proverbially small; the third part of a farthing. *Dryden.*
 4. A small particle. *Ray.*
 MITE'LLA. *s.* A plant.
 MI'THRIDATE. *s.* *Mithridate* is one of the capital medicines of the shops, consisting of a great number of ingredients, and has its name from its inventor Mithridates, king of Pontus. *Quincy.*
 MI'THRIDATE *mustard.* *s.* A plant.
 * MI'TIGABLE. *a.* Capable of mitigation. *Barrow.*
 MI'TIGANT. *a.* [*mitigant*, Lat.] Lenient; lenitive.

To **MI/TIGATE**. *v. a.* [*mitigo*, Lat.] 1. To soften; to make less rigorous. *Hooker*.
 2. To alleviate; to make mild; to assuage.
 3. To mollify; to make less severe. *Milton*.
 4. To cool; to moderate. *Addison*.
MITIGA/TION. *s.* [*mitigatio*, Lat.] Abatement of any thing penal, harsh, or painful. *Bacon*.
 * **MITIGA/TIVE**. *a.* [from *mitigate*.] Lenitive; having power to alleviate. *Cotgrave*.
 * **MITIGA/TOR**. *s.* An appeaser. *Huloet*.
MI'TRE. *s.* [*mitre*, Fr. *mitra*, Lat.]
 1. An ornament for the head. *Dryden*.
 2. A kind of episcopal crown. *Watts*.
MI'TRE. } *s.* [Among workmen.] A mode
MI'TER. } of joining two boards together.
MI'TRED. *a.* [*mitré*, Fr. from *mitre*.] Adorned with a mitre. *Prior*.
MI'TTENS. *s. pl.* [*mittains*, Fr.]
 1. Coarse gloves for the winter. *Peacham*.
 2. Gloves that cover the arm without covering the fingers. To handle one without *mittens*: to use one roughly. A low phrase. *Ainsworth*.
MI'TTENT. *a.* [*mittens*, Lat.] Sending forth; emitting. *Wiseman*.
MI'TTIMUS. *s.* [Lat.] A warrant by which a justice commits an offender to prison.
 To **MIX**. *v. a.* [*misceo*, Lat. *mischen*, Germ.]
 1. To unite different bodies into one mass; to put various ingredients together. *Esdras*.
 2. To form out of different considerations.
 3. To join; to mingle. *Shakspeare*.
 To **MIX**. *v. n.* To be united into one mass, not by junction of surfaces, but by mutual intromission of parts. *Milton*.
MI'XEN. *s.* [*mixen*, Sax.] A dunghill; a laystall.
 * **MI'XER**. *s.* One who mixes; a mingler. *Cotgrave*.
 * **MIXT**. *part.* of *mix*.
 * **MIXTILI'NEAR**. *a.* [*mixtus* and *linearis*, Lat.] Consisting of a line, or lines, part straight, and part curved. *Bp. Berkeley*.
MI'XTION. *s.* [*mixtion*, Fr.] Mixture; confusion of one body with another.
MI'XTLY. *ad.* [from *mix*.] With coalition of different parts into one.
MI'XTURE. *s.* [*mixtura*, Lat.]
 1. The act of mixing; the state of being mixed. *Arbuthnot*.
 2. A mass formed by mingled ingredients. *Atterbury*.
 3. That which is added and mixed. *Addis*.
MI'ZMAZE. *s.* A maze; a labyrinth.
MI'ZZEN. *s.* [*mezaen*, Dutch.] The *mizzen* is a mast in the stern of a ship: the length of a *mizzen* mast is half that of the main mast. *Bailey*.
 * To **MI'ZZLE**. *v. n.* To rain small rain. *Spenser*.
MI'ZZY. *s.* A bog; a quagmire. *Ainsworth*.
 * **MNEMO'NICAL**. } *a.* Assisting memory.
 * **MNEMO'NICK**. } *Hist. royal. Societ.*

MNEMO'NICKS. *s.* [*μνημονική*.] The art of memory.
MO. *a.* [*ma*, Sax.] Making greater number; more. Obsolete. *Spenser*.
MO. *ad.* Further; longer. Obsolete. *Shakspeare*.
 To **MOAN**. *v. a.* [from *mānan*, Sax. to grieve.] To lament; to deplore.
 To **MOAN**. *v. n.* To grieve; to make lamentation. *Thomson*.
MOAN. *s.* Lamentation; audible sorrow. *Shakspeare*.
 * **MO'ANFUL**. *a.* Lamentable; expressing sorrow. *Hammond*.
 * **MO'ANFULLY**. *ad.* With lamentation. *Barrow*.
MOAT. *s.* [*motte*, Fr.] A canal of water round a house or castle for defence. *Sidn*.
 To **MOAT**. *v. a.* [*motter*, Fr. from the noun.] To surround with canals by way of defence. *Dryden*.
MOB. *s.* [contracted from *mobile*, Lat.] The crowd; a tumultuous rout. *Dryden*.
MOB. *s.* A kind of female head-dress.
 To **MOB**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To harass, or overbear by tumult.
 * To **MOB**. *v. a.* To wrap up as in a veil or cowl; hence the *mob-cap* of women. *More*.
MO'BBISH. *a.* [from *mob*.] Mean; done after the manner of the mob.
MO'BBY. *s.* An American drink made of potatoes.
MO'BILE. *s.* [*mobile*, Fr.] The populace; the rout; the mob. *L'Estrange*.
 * **MO'BILE**. *a.* [Fr.] Moveable. *Skelton*.
MOBI'LITY. *s.* [*mobilité*, Fr.]
 1. The power of being moved. *Locke*.
 2. Nimbleness; activity. *Blackmore*.
 3. [In cant language.] The populace. *Dryden*.
 4. Fickleness; inconstancy.
 To **MO'BLE**. *v. a.* To dress grossly or inelegantly. *Shakspeare*.
MO'CHO-STONE. *s.* *Mochos* stones are nearly related to the *agat* kind, of a clear horny grey, with delineations representing mosses, shrubs, and branches, in the substance of the stone. *Woodward*.
 To **MOCK**. *v. a.* [*mocquer*, Fr.]
 1. To deride; to laugh at; to ridicule. *Shakspeare*.
 2. To deride by imitation; to mimic in contempt. *Shakspeare*.
 3. To defeat; to elude. *Shakspeare*.
 4. To fool; to tantalize; to play on contemptuously. *Milton*.
 To **MOCK**. *v. n.* To make contemptuous sport. *Job*.
MOCK. *s.* [from the verb.]
 1. Ridicule; act of contempt; sneer; sneer; gibe; flirt. *Tillotson*.
 2. Imitation; mimicry. *Crashaw*.
MOCK. *a.* False; counterfeit; not real: as, a mock monarch. *Dryden*.

MO'CKABLE. *a.* [from *mock.*] Exposed to derision. *Shakspeare.*

* **MO'CKADOES.** *s.* A kind of woollen yarn.

* **MO'CKAGE.** *s.* Mockery. *Elyot.*

MOCK-PRI'VET. } *s.* Plants.

MOCK-WI'LLOW. } *Ainsworth.*

MO'CKEL. *a.* [the same with *mickle.*] Much; many. *Spenser.*

MO'CKER. *s.* [from *mock.*] 1. One who mocks; a scorner; a scoffer. *Shakspeare.*

2. A deceiver; an elusory impostor.

MO'CKERY. *s.* [*moquerie*, Fr.]

1. Derision; scorn; sportive insult. *Watts.*

2. Ridicule; contemptuous merriment.

3. Sport; subject of laughter. *Shakspeare.*

4. Vanity of attempt. *Shakspeare.*

5. Imitation; counterfeit appearance; vain show. *Shakspeare.*

* **MO'CKING.** *s.* Scorn; derision; insult. *Ezek. xxii.*

MO'CKING-BIRD. *s.* [*mocking and bird.*] An American bird, which imitates the notes of other birds.

MO'CKINGLY. *ad.* [from *mockery.*] In contempt; petulantly; with insult.

MO'CKING-STOCK. *s.* [*mocking and stock.*] A butt for merriment.

MO'DAL. *a.* [*modalis*, Lat.] Relating to the form or mode, not the essence.

Glanville.

MODA'LITY. *s.* [from *modal.*] Accidental difference; modal accident. *Holder.*

* **MO'DDER.** *s.* [See *MAUTHER.*] A wench; a girl. *Huloet.*

MODE. *s.* [*mode*, Fr. *modus*, Lat.]

1. Form; external variety; accidental discrimination; accident. *Watts.*

2. Gradation; degree. *Pope.*

3. Manner; method; form; fashion. *Tayl.*

4. State; appearance. *Shakspeare.*

5. [*Mode*, Fr.] Fashion; custom.

MO'DEL. *s.* [*modulus*, Lat. *modèle*, Fr.]

1. A representation in little of something made or done. *Addison.*

2. A copy to be imitated. *Hooker.*

3. A mould; any thing which shows or gives the shape of that which it incloses. *King Charles.*

4. Standard; that by which any thing is measured. *South.*

To MO'DEL. *v. a.* [*modeler*, Fr.] To plan; to shape; to mould; to form; to delineate. *Addison.*

MO'DELLER. *s.* [from *model.*] Planner; schemer; contriver. *Spectator.*

* **MO'DERABLE.** *a.* [*moderabilis*, Lat.] Temperate; measurable; governable. *Cockeram.*

MO'DERATE. *a.* [*moderatus*, Lat. *modéré*, Fr.]

1. Temperate; not excessive. *Ecclus.*

2. Not hot of temper. *Swift.*

3. Not luxurious; not expensive. *Shaksp.*

4. Not extreme in opinion; not sanguine in a tenet. *Smaltridge.*

5. Placed between extremes; holding the mean. *Hooker.*

6. Of the middle rate. *Dryden.*

To MO'DERATE. *v. a.* [*moderor*, Lat.; *modérer*, Fr.]

1. To regulate; to restrain; to still; to pacify; to quiet; to repress. *Spenser.*

2. To make temperate. *Blackmore.*

* **To MO'DERATE.** *v. n.* To preside in a disputation, and regulate the controversy.

Bp. Barlow.

MO'DERATELY. *ad.* [from *moderate.*]

1. Temperately; mildly.

2. In a middle degree. *Waller.*

MO'DERATENESS. *s.* [from *moderate.*] State of being moderate; temperateness. *Mod-
erateness* is used of things and *modera-
tion* of persons.

MODERA'TION. *s.* [*moderatio*, Lat.]

1. Forbearance of extremity; the contrary temper to party violence. *Atterbury.*

2. Calmness of mind; equanimity. [*mo-
dération*, Fr.] *Milton.*

3. Frugality in expence. *Ainsworth.*

MODERA'TOR. *s.* [*moderator*, Lat.]

1. The person or thing that calms or re-
strains. *Walton.*

2. One who presides in a disputation, to
restrain the parties from indecency,
and confine them to the question. *Bacon.*

MO'DERN. *s.* [*moderne*, Fr. *modò*, Lat.]

1. Late; recent; not ancient; not an-
tique. *Bacon.*

2. In *Shakspeare*, vulgar; mean; com-
mon.

To MO'DERNISE. *v. a.* To adapt ancient
compositions to modern persons or things.

* **MO'DERNISER.** *s.* One who adapts an-
cient compositions to modern persons or
things. *Wakefield.*

MO'DERNISM. *s.* Deviation from the an-
cient and classical manner. *Swift.*

* **MO'DERNIST.** *s.* One who admires the
moderns. *Swift.*

MO'DERNNESS. *s.* [from *modern.*] Novelty.

MO'DERNS. *s. pl.* Those who have lived
lately: opposed to the ancients. *Boyle.*

MO'DEST. *a.* [*modeste*, Fr.]

1. Not arrogant; not presumptuous.

2. Not impudent; not forward. *Dryden.*

3. Not loose; not unchaste. *Addison.*

4. Not excessive; not extreme; moderate. *Addison.*

MO'DESTLY. *ad.* [from *modest.*]

1. Not arrogantly; not presumptuously.

2. Not impudently; not forwardly; with
modesty. *Shakspeare.*

3. Not loosely; not lewdly; with decency.

4. Not excessively; with moderation.

MO'DESTY. *s.* [*modestie*, Fr.] 1. Not arro-
gance; not presumptuousness. *Hooker.*

2. Not impudence; not forwardness.

3. Moderation; decency. *Shakspeare.*

4. Chastity; purity of manners. *Dryden.*

MO'DESTY-PIECE. *s.* A narrow lace which
runs along the upper part of the stays
before. *Addison.*

* **MODIA'TION.** *s.* [*modiatio*, Lat.] A measure. *Tovey.*

* **MODI'CITY.** *s.* [*modicité*, Fr. from *modicus*, Lat.] Moderateness; meanness; littleness. *Cotgrave.*

MO'DICUM. *s.* [Lat.] Small portion; pitance. *Dryden.*

MO'DIFIABLE. *a.* [from *modify*.] That may be diversified by accidental differences or discriminations. *Locke.*

MO'DIFICABLE. *a.* [from *modify*.] Diversifiable by various modes.

* **To MODI'FICATE.** *v. a.* To qualify. *Pearson.*

MODIFICA'TION. *s.* [*modification*, Fr.] The act of modifying any thing, or giving it new accidental differences of external qualities or mode. *Newton.*

To MO'DIFY. *v. a.* [*modifier*, Fr.]

1. To change the form or accidents of any thing; to shape. *Newton.*
2. To soften; to moderate. *Dryden.*

MODI'LLON. *s.* [Fr.] *Modillons*, in architecture, are little brackets set under the corinthian and composite orders, and serving to support the projecture of the larmier or drip. *Norris.*

MO'DISH. *a.* [from *mode*.] Fashionable; formed according to the reigning custom. *Addison.*

MO'DISHLY. *ad.* [from *modish*.] Fashionably. *Locke.*

MO'DISHNESS. *s.* [from *modish*.] Affectation of the fashion.

To MO'DULATE. *v. a.* [*modulor*, Lat.] To form sound to a certain key, or to certain notes. *Broome.*

MODULA'TION. *s.* [from *modulate*; *modulation*, Fr.] 1. The act of forming any thing to certain proportion. *Woodward.*

2. Sound modulated; agreeable harmony; melody. *Thomson.*

MO'DULATOR. *s.* [from *modulate*.] He who forms sounds to a certain key; a tuner; that which modulates. *Derham.*

MO'DULE. *s.* [*modulus*, Lat.] An empty representation; a model. *Shakspeare.*

* **To MO'DULE.** *s.* [*modulor*, Lat.]

1. To model; to shape; to mould. *Sandys.*
2. To modulate. *Drayton.*

MO'DUS. *s.* [Lat.] Something paid as a compensation for tithes on the supposition of being a moderate equivalent. *Swift.*

MO'DWALL. *s.* A bird.

MOE. *a.* [ma, Sax. See *Mo*.] More; a greater number. *Hooker.*

* **MOE.** *s.* A distorted mouth. See *Mow*.

* **MOGU'L.** *s.* [from *Tamerlane*, the *Mongul* or *Mogul* Tartar.] The title of the emperour of Hindostan, who was called the great Mogul. *Milton.*

MO'HAIR. *s.* [*moire*, Fr.] Thread or stuff made of camels or other hair. *Pope.*

* **MOHA'MMEDAN.** See *MAHOMEDAN*.

MO'HOCK. *s.* The name of a cruel nation

of America given to ruffians imagined to infest the streets of London. *Dennis.*

* **To MO'IDER.** *v. a.* To puzzle; to perplex; to confound; to tire out; to distract.

MO'IDERED. *a.* Crazy; muddled. *Ainsw.*

MO'IDORE. *s.* A Portugal coin, rated at one pound seven shillings.

MO'IETY. *s.* [*moitié*, Fr. from *moien*, the middle.] Half; one of two equal parts. *Clarendon.*

To MOIL. *v. a.* [*mouiller*, Fr.]

1. To dawb with dirt. *Knolles.*
2. To weary. *Chapman.*

To MOIL. *v. n.* [*mouiller*, Fr.]

1. To labour in the mire. *Bacon.*
2. To toil; to drudge. *L'Estrange.*

* **MOIL.** *s.* [mal, Sax.] 1. A spot. *Upton.*

2. A mule. See *MOYLE*.

MOIST. *a.* [*moite*, Fr.]

1. Wet, not dry; wet, not liquid; wet in a small degree. *Pope.*
2. Juicy; succulent. *Ainsworth.*

To MOIST. } *v. a.* [from *moist*.] **To**

To MO'ISTEN. } make damp; to make wet to a small degree; to damp. *Shakspeare.*

MO'ISTENER. *s.* [from *moisten*.] The person or thing that moistens.

* **MO'ISTFUL.** *a.* Full of moisture. *Drayton.*

MO'ISTNESS. *s.* [from *moist*.] Dampness; wetness in a small degree. *Addison.*

MO'ISTURE. *s.* [*moiteur*, Fr. from *moist*.] Small quantity of water or liquid. *Sidney.*

* **MO'ISTY.** *a.* Drizzling. *Mirr. for Mag.*

MOKES of a net. The meshes.

MO'KY. *a.* Dark. *Ainsworth.*

* **MO'LAR.** *a.* [*molaris*, Lat.] Having power to grind. *Bacon.*

* **MOLA'SSES.** See *MOLOSSES*.

* **MO'LDWARP.** See *MOULDWARP*.

MOLE. *s.* [mæl, Sax.]

1. A mole is a formless concretion of extravasated blood, which grows into a kind of flesh in the uterus. *Quincy.*
2. A natural spot or discoloration of the body. *Pope.*
3. A mound; a dyke. [*môle*, Fr.] *Sandys.*
4. A little beast that works under ground.

* **To MO'LE.** *v. n.* To clear the ground from molehills. *Pegge.*

MO'LEBAT. *s.* A fish.

MO'LECAST. *s.* [*mole* and *cast*.] Hillock cast up by a mole. *Mortimer.*

MO'LECATCHER. *s.* [*mole* and *catcher*.] One whose employment is to catch moles. *Tusser.*

* **MO'LECULE.** *s.* [*molecula*, Lat.] A small mass, or portion of any body. *Paley.*

MO'LEHILL. *s.* [*mole* and *hill*.] Hillock thrown up by the mole working under ground. *Fairfax.*

To MOLE'ST. *v. a.* [*molester*, Fr.] To disturb; to trouble; to vex. *Locke.*

MOLESTA'TION. *s.* [*molestia*, Lat.] Disturbance; uneasiness caused by vexation.

- MOLE'STER.** *s.* [from *molest.*] One who disturbs.
- * **MOLE'STFUL.** *a.* Vexatious; troublesome. *Barrow.*
- MO'LETRACK.** *s.* [mole and track.] Course of the mole under ground. *Mortimer.*
- MO'LEWARP.** *s.* [mould and peoppan, Sax.] A mole; properly mouldwarp. *Drayton.*
- * **MOLI'MINOUS.** *a.* [from *molimen*, Lat.] Extremely important. *More.*
- * **MO'LINIST.** *s.* One who follows the opinions of Lewis Molina, a Spanish Jesuit, in respect to grace; an adversary of the Jansenists.
- MO'LLIENT.** *a.* [molliens, Lat.] Softening; assuaging.
- MO'LLIFIABLE.** *a.* [from *mollify.*] That may be softened.
- MOLLIFICA'TION.** *s.* [from *mollify.*] 1. The act of mollifying or softening. *Bacon.*
2. Pacification; mitigation. *Shakspeare.*
- MO'LLIFIER.** *s.* [from *mollify.*]
1. That which softens; that which appeases. *Bacon.*
2. He that pacifies or mitigates.
- To MO'LLIFY.** *v. a.* [mollis and fio, Lat.]
1. To soften; to make soft.
2. To assuage. *Isaiah.*
3. To appease; to pacify; to quiet. *Spens.*
4. To qualify; to lessen any thing harsh or burdensome. *Clarendon.*
- * **MO'LOSSE.** *s.* [molossus, Lat.] A metrical foot consisting of three long syllables. *Blackwell.*
- MOLO'SSES.** } *s.* [mellazzo, Ital.] Treacle;
MOLA'SSES. } the spume or scum of the juice of the sugar-cane.
- * **MOLT.** *pret.* of melt. *Fletcher.*
- * **MO'LTABLE.** *a.* Fusible. *Huloet.*
- MO'LTEN.** *part. pass.* from melt. *Bacon.*
- MO'LY.** *s.* [moly, Lat.] Moly or wild garlic, is of several sorts: as, the great moly of Homer, the Indian moly, the moly of Hungary, serpents moly, the yellow moly. *Mortimer.*
- MOME.** *s.* A dull, stupid blockhead; a stock; a post. [from *mum* for silence.] *Shakspeare.*
- MO'MENT.** *s.* [moment, Fr. momentum, Lat.]
1. Consequence; importance; weight; value. *Bentley.*
2. Force; impulsive weight. *Ben Jonson.*
3. An indivisible particle of time. *Prior.*
- * **MOME'NTAL.** *a.* [from momentum, Lat.] Important; valuable; of moment. *Breton.*
- MOME'NTALLY.** *ad.* [from momentum, Lat.] For a moment. *Brown.*
- MOMENTA'NEOUS.** } *a.* [momentaneus,
MO'MENTANY. } Lat.] Lasting but a moment. *Bacon.*
- MO'MENTARY.** *a.* [from moment.] Lasting for a moment; done in a moment. *Dryden.*
- MOME'NTOUS.** *a.* [from momentum, Lat.] Important; weighty; of consequence. *Add.*
- * **MOME'NTUM.** *s.* [Lat.] Impetus, force, or quantity of motion in a moving body. *Bp. Berkeley.*
- MO'MMERY.** *s.* [momerie, Fr. Mummeren, Germ.] An entertainment in which maskers play frolicks. *Bacon.*
- MO'NACHAL.** *a.* [μοναχικός.] Monastick; relating to monks or conventual orders.
- MO'NACHISM.** *s.* [monachisme, Fr.] The state of monks; the monastick life.
- MO'NAD.** } *s.* [μονάς.] An indivisible
MO'NADE. } thing. *More.*
- * **MONA'DICAL.** *a.* Having the nature of a monad. *More.*
- MO'NARCH.** *s.* [μόναρχος.]
1. A governor invested with absolute authority; a king. *Temple.*
2. One superior to the rest of the same kind. *Dryden.*
3. President. *Shakspeare.*
- MONA'RCHAL.** *a.* Suiting a monarch; regal; princely; imperial. *Milton.*
- * **MO'NARCHESS.** *s.* A female monarch; an empress. *Transl. of Boccacini.*
- * **MONA'RCHIAL.** *a.* Regal; vested in a single ruler. *Burke.*
- MONA'RCHICAL.** *a.* [μοναρχικός.] Vested in a single ruler. *Brown.*
- * **MONA'RCHICK.** *a.* Vested in a single ruler. *Warburton.*
- To MO'NARCHISE.** *v. n.* [from monarch.]
1. To play the king. *Shakspeare.*
2. To rule over as a king. *Drayton.*
- * **MO'NARCHIST.** *s.* An advocate for monarchy. *Barrow.*
- MO'NARCHY.** *s.* [monarchie, Fr. μοναρχία.]
1. The government of a single person. *Atterbury.*
2. Kingdom; empire. *Shakspeare.*
- MO'NASTERY.** *s.* [monasterium, Lat.] House of religious retirement; convent. It is usually pronounced *monastery.* *Pope.*
- MONA'STICAL.** } *a.* [monasticus, Lat.]
MONA'STICK. } Religiously recluse; monkish; conventual. *Broome.*
- MONA'STICALLY.** *ad.* [from monastick.] Reclusely; in the manner of a monk. *Swift.*
- * **MO'NASTICK.** *s.* A monk. *Herbert.*
- MO'NDAY.** *s.* [from moon and day.] The second day of the week.
- * **MONDE.** *s.* [Fr. mundus, Lat.]
1. The world.
2. A certain number of people: as, the beau monde.
3. A globe, the ensign of power and authority. *Drummond.*
- MO'NEY.** *s.* [moneta, Lat. monnoie, Fr.] Metal coined for the purposes of commerce. *Swift.*
- MO'NEYBAG.** *s.* [money and bag.] A large purse. *Shakspeare.*
- * **MO'NEY-BOX.** *s.* A till; repository of ready coin.
- * **MO'NEYBROKER.** *s.* A moneychanger,

or moneyscrivener. *Ben Jonson.*
MO'NEYCHANGER. *s.* [money and change.]
 A broker in money. *Arbuthnot.*
MO'NEYED. *a.* [from money.] Rich in money; often used in opposition to those who are possessed of lands. *Locke.*
MO'NEVER. *s.* [from money.]
 1. One that deals in money; a banker.
 2. A coiner of money.
*** MO'NEYLENDER.** *s.* One who lends money to others; one who raises money for others. *Burke.*
MO'NEYLESS. *a.* [from money.] Wanting money; penniless. *Swift.*
MO'NEYMATTER. *s.* [money and matter.] Account of debtor and creditor. *Arbuthnot.*
MO'NEYSCHREIVER. *s.* [money and scrivener.] One that raises money for others.
MO'NEYWORT. *s.* A plant.
MO'NEYSWORTH. *s.* [money and worth.] Something valuable. *L'Estrange.*
MO'NGCORN. *s.* [mang, Sax. and corn.] Mixed corn: as wheat and rye.
MO'NGER. *s.* [mangepe, Sax. a trader.] A dealer; a seller: it is never used alone and always after the name of some commodity, as, a fishmonger. *Hudibras.*
MO'NGREL. *a.* [from mang, Sax. or mengen, Germ. to mix.] Of a mixed breed.
*** MO'NGREL.** *s.* Any thing of mixed breed. *Milton.*
*** MO'NIED.** See MONEYED.
MO'NIMENT. *s.* [from moneo, Lat.] It seems to signify inscription in *Spenser.*
To MO'NISH. *v. a.* [moneo, Lat.] To admonish. *Ascham.*
MO'NISHER. *s.* [from monish.] An admonisher; a monitor.
*** MO'NISHMENT.** *s.* Admonition. *Sherwood.*
MONITION. *s.* [monitio, Lat.]
 1. Information; hint. *Holder.*
 2. Instruction; document. *L'Estrange.*
*** MO'NITIVE.** *a.* [monitus, Lat.] Admonitory; conveying useful instruction. *Barr.*
MO'NITOR. *s.* [Lat.] One who warns of faults, or informs of duty. It is used of an upper scholar in a school commissioned by the master to look to the boys. *Locke.*
MO'NITORY. *a.* [monitorius, Lat.] Conveying useful instruction; giving admonition.
MO'NITORY. *s.* Admonition; warning.
*** MO'NITRESS.** *s.* A female monitor; an instructress. *Student. 11.*
MONK. *s.* [μοναχός.] One of a religious community bound by vows to certain observances. *Knolles.*
MO'NKERY. *s.* The monastick life. *Hall.*
MO'NKEY. *s.* [monikin, little man.] 1. An ape; a baboon; a jackanapes. An animal bearing some resemblance of man.
 2. A word of contempt, or slight kindness.
MO'NKHOOD. *s.* [monk and hood.] The character of a monk. *Atterbury.*

MO'NKISH. *a.* [from monk.] Monastick; pertaining to monks. *Smith.*
MONK'S-HOOD. *s.* A plant.
MONK'S-RHUBARB. *s.* A species of dock, its roots are used in medicines.
*** MONO'CEROS.** } *s.* [μόνος and κέρας.]
*** MONO'CEROT.** } The unicorn. *Burton.*
MO'NOCHORD. *s.* [μόνος and χορδή.] An instrument of one string, as the trumpet marine.
MONO'CULAR. } *a.* [μόνος and oculus.]
MONO'CULOUS. } One-eyed; having only one eye. *Glanville.*
MO'NODY. *s.* [μονωδία.] A poem sung by one person, not in dialogue.
MONO'GAMIST. *s.* [μόνος and γάμος.] One who disallows second marriages.
MONO'GAMY. *s.* [μόνος and γαμέω.] Marriage of one wife.
MO'NOGRAM. *s.* [μόνος and γράμμα.] A cypher; a character compounded of several letters.
*** MO'NOGRAMMAL.** *a.* Sketching in the manner of a monogram. *Fotherby.*
MO'NOLOGUE. *s.* [μόνος and λόγος.] A scene in which a person of the drama speaks by himself; a soliloquy. *Dryden.*
MO'NOMACHY. *s.* [μονομαχία.] A duel; a single combat.
MO'NOME. *s.* In algebra, a quantity that has but one denomination or name. *Harris.*
*** MONO'PATHY.** *s.* [μόνος and παθεῖν.] Solitary sensibility; sole suffering. *Whitl.*
MONOPE'TALOUS. *a.* [μόνος and πέταλον.] It is used for such flowers as are formed out of one leaf, howsoever they may be seemingly cut into small ones.
MONO'POLIST. *s.* [monopoleur, Fr.] One who by engrossing or patent has the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity.
To MONO'POLIZE. *v. a.* [μόνος and πολέω.] To have the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity. *Arbuthnot.*
*** MONO'POLIZER.** *s.* A monopolist. *Milton.*
MONO'POLY. *s.* [μονοπωλία.] The exclusive privilege of selling any thing. *Shakspeare.*
MONO'PTOTE. *s.* [μόνος and πτώσις.] A noun used only in some one oblique case.
MONO'STICH. *s.* [μονόστιχον.] A composition of one verse.
*** MONOSTRO'PHICK.** *a.* [μόνος and στροφή.] Free from the restraint of any particular metre. *Milton.*
MONOSYLLA'BICAL. *a.* [from monosyllable.] Consisting of words of one syllable.
MONOSY'LLABLE. *s.* [μόνος and συλλαβή.] A word of only one syllable. *Dryden.*
MONOSY'LLABLED. *a.* [from monosyllable.] Consisting of one syllable. *Cleaveland.*
*** MO'NOTONE.** *s.* [μόνος and τόνος.] Uniformity of sound; want of proper cadence in pronunciation. *Mason.*

* **MONOTO/NICAL.** *a.* Having an unvaried sound; wanting variety in cadence.

Chesterfield.

* **MONO/TONOUS.** *a.* Wanting variety in cadence.

Warton.

MONO/TONY. *s.* [*μονοτονία*.] Uniformity of sound; want of various cadence.

Pope.

MO'NSIEUR. *s.* [Fr.] A term of reproach for a Frenchman.

Shakspeare.

MONSO/ON. *s.* *Monsoons* are trade winds in the East Indian ocean, which blow periodically; some for half a year one way, others but for three months, and then blow for six or three months directly contrary.

Harris.

MO/NSTER. *s.* [*monstrum*, Lat. *monstre*, Fr.]

1. Something out of the common order of nature.

Locke.

2. Something horrible for deformity, wickedness, or mischief.

Pope.

To **MO/NSTER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] *To* put out of the common order of things. Not used.

MONSTRO/SITY. } *s.* The state of being

MONSTRUO/SITY. } monstrous, or out of the common order of the universe. *Monstrosity* is more analogous.

Bacon.

MO/NSTROUS. *a.* [*monstrosus*, Lat.]

1. Deviating from the stated order of nature.

Locke.

2. Strange; wonderful.

Shakspeare.

3. Irregular; enormous.

Pope.

4. Shocking; hateful.

Bacon.

MO/NSTROUS. *ad.* Exceedingly; very much. A cant term.

Bacon.

MO/NSTROUSLY. *ad.* [from *monstrous*.]

1. In a manner out of the common order of nature; shockingly; terribly; horribly.

South.

2. To a great or enormous degree.

Dryden.

MO/NSTROUSNESS. *s.* [from *monstrous*.] Enormity; irregular nature or behaviour.

* **MO'NTANISM.** *s.* The tenets of *Montanus*, an ancient heretick about the close of the second century.

Hooker.

* **MO'NTANIST.** *s.* A follower of *Montanus*.

Hooker.

* **MONTANI/STICAL.** *a.* Belonging to the heresy of the Montanists.

Bp. Hall.

* *To* **MO'NTANIZE.** *v. n.* *To* follow the opinions of *Montanus*.

Hooker.

MO'NTANT. *s.* [Fr.] A term in fencing.

Shakspeare.

MO'NTERO. *s.* [Span.] A horseman's cap.

Bacon.

MONTE/TH. *s.* [from the name of the inventor.] A vessel in which glasses are washed.

King.

MONTH. *s.* [*monat*, Sax. *Monat*, Germ.] A space of time either measured by the sun or moon: the lunar *month* is the time between the change and change, or the time in which the moon comes to the same point: the solar *month* is the time in which the sun passes through a sign of the zodiack; the

calendar *months*, by which we reckon time, are unequally of thirty or one-and-thirty days, except February, which is of twenty-eight, and in leap years of twenty-nine.

MONTH's mind. *s.* Longing desire. *Shaksp.*

MO'NTHLY. *a.* [from *month*.]

1. Continuing a month; performed in a month.

Bentley.

2. Happening every month.

Dryden.

MO'NTHLY. *ad.* Once in a month. *Hooker.*

MONTO'IR. *s.* [Fr.] In horsemanship, a stone as high as the stirrups, which riding-masters mount their horses from.

Dict.

MO'NUMENT. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Any thing by which the memory of persons or things are preserved; a memorial.

King Charles.

2. A tomb; a cenotaph.

Pope.

MONUME'NTAL. *a.* [from *monument*.]

1. Memorial; preserving memory.

Pope.

2. Raised in honour of the dead; belonging to a tomb.

Crashaw.

* **MONUME'NTALLY.** *ad.* In memorial.

Gayton.

* *To* **MOO.** See *To* **MUE.**

MOOD. *s.* [*modus*, Lat.]

1. The form of an argument.

Baker.

2. Style of musick.

Milton.

3. The changes the verb undergoes, to signify various intentions of the mind, is called *mood*.

Clarke.

4. Temper of mind; state of mind as affected by any passion; disposition. [mod, Sax. *Muth*, Germ.]

Addison.

5. Anger; rage; heat of mind.

Hooker.

* **MO'ODILY.** *ad.* Sadly; pensively.

Cotgr.

* **MO'ODINESS.** *s.* [*modigneyre*, Sax.] Indignation; vexation. *Transl. of Boccacini.*

MO'ODY. *a.* [from *mood*.]

1. Angry; out of humour.

Shakspeare.

2. Mental; intellectual.

Shakspeare.

MOON. *s.* [*μηνή*; *mena*, Sax. *Mond*, Germ.]

1. The changing luminary of the night, called by poets *Cynthia* or *Phæbe*.

Shakspeare.

2. A month.

3. In fortification; a *half moon* denotes a figure resembling a crescent.

MOON-BEAM. *s.* [*moon and beam*.] Ray of lunar light.

Bacon.

MOON-CALF. *s.* [*moon and calf*.]

1. A monster; a false conception: supposed perhaps anciently to be produced by the influence of the moon.

Shakspeare.

2. A dolt; a stupid fellow.

Dryden.

* **MO'ONED.** *a.*

1. Resembling the new moon.

Milton.

2. Having the title and character of the moon.

Milton.

* **MO'ONET.** *s.* A little moon.

Bp. Hall.

MOON-EYED. *a.* [*moon and eye*.]

1. Having eyes affected by the revolutions of the moon.

2. Dim-eyed; purblind. *Ainsworth.*
MOONFE'RN. *s.* A plant.
MOON-FISH. *s.* *Moon-fish* is so called, because the tail fin is shaped like a half-moon. *Grew.*
 * **MO'ONISH.** *a.* Like a moon; variable as the moon. *Shakspeare.*
MO'ONLESS. *a.* [from *moon.*] Not lightened by the moon. *Dryden.*
MO'ONLIGHT. *s.* [*moon* and *light.*] The light afforded by the moon. *Hooker.*
MO'ONLIGHT. *a.* Illuminated by the moon. *Pope.*
 * **MO'ONLING.** *s.* A simpleton. *Ben Jonson.*
 * **MO'ONSEED.** *s.* *Menispermum.* A plant.
MO'ONSHINE. *s.* [*moon* and *shine.*]
 1. The lustre of the moon. *Shakspeare.*
 2. [In burlesque.] A month. *Shakspeare.*
MO'ONSHINE. } *a.* [*moon* and *shine.*] Illu-
MO'ONSHINY. } minated by the moon.
MO'ONSTONE. *s.* A kind of stone.
MO'ONSTRUCK. *a.* [*moon* and *struck.*] Lunatick; affected by the moon. *Milton.*
MO'ON-TREFOIL. *s.* [*medicago*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
MO'ONWORT. *s.* [*moon* and *wort.*] Stationflower; honesty. A plant. *Miller.*
MO'ONY. *a.* [from *moon.*] Lunated; having a crescent resembling the moon. *Phillips.*
MOOR. *s.* [Germ. *moer*, Dutch; clay.]
 1. A marsh; a fen; a bog; a tract of low and watery grounds. *Spenser.*
 2. A negro; a black - a - moor. [*Mohr*, Germ.] *Shakspeare.*
To MOOR. *v. a.* To fasten by anchors or otherwise. *Dryden.*
To MOOR. *v. n.* To be fixed; to be stationed. *Arbuthnot.*
To blow a MOOR. [corrupted from *à mort*, Fr.] To sound the horn in triumph, and call in the whole company of hunters at the fall of a deer. *Ainsworth.*
MO'ORCOCK. *s.* [*moor* and *cock.*] The male of the moorhen.
 * **MO'ORGAME.** *s.* Red game; grouse. *Johnson.*
MO'ORHEN. *s.* [*moor* and *hen.*] A fowl that feeds in the fens, without web feet. *Bacon.*
MO'ORISH. *a.* [from *moor.*] Fenny; marshy; watery. *Hale.*
MO'ORLAND. *s.* [*moor* and *land.*] Marsh; fen; watery ground. *Swift.*
MO'ORSTONE. *s.* A species of granite. *Woodward.*
MO'ORY. *a.* [from *moor.*] Marshy; fenny. *Fairfax.*
MOOSE. *s.* A large American deer.
To MOOT. *v. a.* To plead a mock cause; to state a point of law by way of exercise, as was done in the inns of court.
 * **To MOOT.** *v. n.* To argue or plead upon a supposed cause in law. *Ben Jonson.*
MOOT case or point. A point or case un-

settled and disputable. *Locke.*
MO'OTED. *a.* Plucked up by the root. *Ainsworth.*
MO'OTER. *s.* [from *moot.*] A disputer of moot points.
 * **MOOT-HALL.** } *s.* [*moð-huy*, *moðheal*,
 * **MOOT-HOUSE.** } Sax.] Council-chamber;
 hall of judgement; town-hall. *Wicliffe.*
 * **MO'OTING.** *s.* The exercise of pleading a mock cause. *Overbury.*
MOP. *s.* [*moppa*, Welsh.]
 1. Pieces of cloth, or locks of wool, fixed to a long handle, with which maids clean the floors. *Swift.*
 2. A wry mouth made in contempt. *Shakspeare.*
To MOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rub with a mop.
To MOP. *v. n.* [from *mock.*] To make wry mouths in contempt. *Shakspeare.*
To MOPE. *v. n.* To be stupid; to drowse; to be in a constant daydream; to be spiritless, inactive and inattentive. *Rowe.*
To MOPE. *v. a.* To make spiritless; to deprive of natural powers. *Locke.*
MOPE-EYED. *a.* Blind of one eye. *Ainsw.*
 * **MO'PISH.** *a.* Spiritless; inattentive; dejected. *Killingbeck.*
 * **MO'PISHNESS.** *s.* Dejection; inattentivity. *Coventry.*
MO'PPET. } *s.* A puppet made of rags as a
MO'PSEY. } mop; a fondling name for a girl. *Dryden.*
MO'PUS. *s.* A drone; a dreamer. *Cant.* *Swift.*
MO'RAL. *a.* [Fr. *moralis*, Lat.]
 1. Relating to the practice of men toward each other, as it may be virtuous or criminal, good or bad. *Hooker.*
 2. Reasoning or instructing with regard to vice and virtue. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Popular; such as is known in general business of life. *Tillotson.*
MO'RAL. *s.* 1. Morality; practice or doctrine of the duties of life. *Prior.*
 2. The doctrine inculcated by a fiction; the accommodation of a fable to form the morals. *Swift.*
To MO'RAL. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To moralize; to make moral reflections.
 * **MO'RALER.** *s.* A moralizer. *Shakspeare.*
MO'RALIST. *s.* [*moraliste*, Fr.] One who teaches the duties of life. *Addison.*
MO'RALITY. *s.* [*moralité*, Fr. from *moral.*]
 1. The doctrine of the duties of life; ethicks. *Baker.*
 2. The form of an action which makes it the subject of reward or punishment. *South.*
To MO'RALIZE. *v. a.* [*moraliser*, Fr.] To apply to moral purposes; to explain in a moral sense. *L'Estrange.*
To MO'RALIZE. *v. n.* To speak or write on moral subjects.
MORALI'ZER. *s.* [from *moralize.*] He who

moralizes.

MO'RALLY. *ad.* [from *moral*.]

1. In the ethical sense. *Rymer.*
2. According to the rules of virtue. *Dryd.*
3. Popularly; according to the common occurrences of life; according to the common judgment made of things. *L'Estrange.*

MO'RALS. *s. pl.* The practice of duties; behaviour with respect to others. *South.*

MORA'SS. *s.* [*marais*, Fr. *Morast*, Germ.] Fen; bog; moor. *Watts.*

*MORA'SSY. *a.* Moorish; marshy; fenny. *Pennant.*

*MORA'VIAN. *s.* One of a religious sect of Moravian and Bohemian brethren, which was founded in the fifteenth century. In modern times, one of the united brethren, who are followers of Count Zintzendorf, a German nobleman; called also Herrenhuthers. *Rimius.*

*MORA'VIAN. *a.* Denoting or belonging to the sect of the Moravians. *Rimius.*

MO'RBID. *a.* [*morbidus*, Lat.] Diseased; in a state contrary to health. *Arbuthnot.*

MO'RBIDNESS. *s.* [from *morbid*.] State of being diseased.

MORBI'FICAL. } *a.* [*morbus* and *facio*, Lat.]

MORBI'FICK. } Causing diseases.

MORBO'SE. *a.* [*morbosus*, Lat.] Proceeding from disease; not healthy.

MORBO'SITY. *s.* [from *morbosus*, Lat.] Diseased state. Not in use. *Brown.*

MORDA'CIOUS. *a.* [*mordax*, Lat.] Biting; apt to bite.

*MORDA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* Bitingly; sarcastically. *Waterhouse.*

MORDA'CITY. *s.* [*mordacit  *, Fr.] Biting quality. *Bacon.*

*MO'RDICANCY. *s.* Biting quality. *Evelyn.*

MO'RDICANT. *a.* [*mordeo*, Lat.] Biting; acrid. *Boyle.*

MORDICA'TION. *s.* [from *mordicant*.] The act of corroding or biting. *Bacon.*

MORE. *a.* [*mape*, Sax. *mehr*, Germ.]

1. In greater number; in greater quantity; in greater degree. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Greater. Out of use. *Acts.*
 3. In greater number. The comparative of *some* or *many*. *Cowley.*
- MORE. *ad.* 1. To a greater degree. *Bacon.*
2. The particle that forms the comparative degree: as, *more* happy. *Bacon.*
 3. Again; a second time. *Tatler.*
 4. Longer; yet continuing; with the negative particle; *he lives no more*. *Shakspeare.*

MORE. *s.*

1. A greater quantity; a greater degree.
2. Greater thing; other thing; *he did more than his fellows*. *Locke.*
3. Second time; longer time: *he will come no more*.

*To MORE. *v. a.* To make more. *Gower.*

*MORE. *s.* 1. [*mop*, Sax.] A hill.

2. [*mopan*, Sax. *M  hren*, Germ.] A root. *Upton.*

*MORE'EN. *s.* [perhaps from *moire*, Fr.] A kind of stuff used for curtains and bed-hangings.

MORE'L. *s.* [*solanum*, Lat.]

1. A plant. *Trevoux.*

2. A kind of cherry. *Mortimer.*

MO'RELAND. *s.* [*mopland*, Sax.] A mountainous or hilly country: a tract of Staffordshire is called the *Moreland*.

*MO'RENESS. *s.* Greatness. *Wicliffe.*

MOREO'VER. *ad.* [*more* and *over*.] Beyond what has been mentioned. *Shakspeare.*

*MORE'SK. *a.* [*moresque*, Fr. from *Maurus*, Lat.] Done after the manner of the Moors; a term applied to a kind of antique carving and painting. *Herbert.*

MORGLA'Y. *s.* A deadly weapon, *glay mahr*, Erse. A two handed broad sword. *Ainsworth.*

*To MORI'GERATE. *v. n.* [*morigero*, Lat.] To do as one is commanded; to obey. *Cockeram.*

*MORIGERA'TION. *s.* Obedience; obsequiousness. *Bacon.*

MORI'GEROUS. *a.* [*morigerus*, Lat.] Obedient; obsequious.

MO'RION. *s.* [Fr.] A helmet; armour for the head; a casque. *Raleigh.*

MORI'SCO. *s.* [*morisco*, Span.] A dancer of the morris or moorish dance. *Shakspeare.*

*MORI'SCO. } *s.* [*moresque*, Fr.] The

*MO'RISK. } Moorish language. *Skelton.*

MO'RKIN. *s.* A wild beast, dead through sickness or mischance. Among hunters. *Bailey.*

MO'RLING. } *s.* Wool plucked from a

MO'RTLING. } dead sheep. *Ainsworth.*

MO'RMO. *s.* [*μορμ  *.] Bugbear; false terror.

MORN. *s.* [*mapne*, Sax. *Morgen*, Germ.] The first part of the day; the morning. *Morn* is not used but by poets. *Lee.*

MO'RNING. *s.* [from *morn*, *Morgen*, Germ.] The first part of the day, from the first appearance of light to the end of the fourth part of the sun's daily course. *Taylor.*

MO'RNING-GOWN. *s.* A loose gown worn before one is formally dressed. *Addison.*

MO'RNING-STAR. *s.* The planet Venus when she shines in the morning. *Spenser.*

*MORO'CCO. *s.* [*maroquin*, Fr.] A fine sort of leather, of various colours, the preparation of which is said to have been borrowed from the kingdom of Morocco.

The word is sometimes written *morroquin*.

MORO'SE. *a.* [*morosus*, Lat.] Sour of temper; peevish; sullen. *Watts.*

MORO'SELY. *ad.* [from *morose*.] Sourly; peevishly. *Government of the Tongue.*

MORO'SENESS. *s.* [from *morose*.] Sourness; peevishness. *Watts.*

MORO'SITY. *s.* [*morositas*, Lat.] Moroseness; sourness; peevishness. *Clarendon.*

MO'RPHEW. *s.* [*morfea*, Ital.] A scurf on the face.

* To MO'RPHEW. *v. a.* To cover with scurf. *Bp. Hall.*

MO'RRIS. } *s.* [that is, moorish
MO'RRIS-DANCE. } dance.]

1. A dance in which bells are gingled, or staves or swords clashed, which was learned by the Moors.

2. *Nine men's MORRIS.* A kind of play with nine holes in the ground. *Shaksp.*

MO'RRIS-DANCER. *s.* [*morris* and *dance*.] One who dances à la moresco, the moorish dance. *Temple.*

* MO'RRIS-PIKE. *s.* A moorish pike. *Shakspeare.*

MO'RROW. *s.* [*morgen*, Sax. *Morgen*, Germ.]

1. The day after the present day. *Cowley.*

2. To MORROW. On the day after this current day. *Prior.*

MORSE. *s.* [*phoca*,] A sea-horse. *Brown.*

MO'RSEL. *s.* [*morceau*, Fr.] 1. A piece fit for the mouth; mouthful. *South.*

2. A piece; a meal. *L'Estrange.*

3. A small quantity. Not proper. *Boyle.*

MO'RSURE. *s.* [*morsure*, Fr.] The act of biting.

MORT. *s.* [Fr.] 1. A tune sounded at the death of the game. *Shakspeare.*

2. A great quantity. [from *morat*, Iceland.] Not in elegant use, but preserved colloquially in many parts.

MO'RTAL. *a.* [*mortalis*, Lat.] 1. Subject to death; doomed sometime to die. *1 Cor.*

2. Deadly; destructive. *Bacon.*

3. Bringing death. *Pope.*

4. Human; belonging to man. *Milton.*

5. Extreme; violent. A low word. *Dryden.*

MO'RTAL. *s.* Man; human being. *Tickel.*

MORTA'LITY. *s.* [from *mortal*.]

1. Subjection to death; state of a being subject to death. *Watts.*

2. Death. *Shakspeare.*

3. Power of destruction. *Shakspeare.*

4. Frequency of death. *Graunt.*

5. Human nature. *Pope.*

* To MO'RTALIZE. *v. a.* To make mortal. *Broome.*

MO'RTALLY. *ad.* [from *mortal*.]

1. Irrecoverably; to death. *Dryden.*

2. Extremely; to extremity. A low ludicrous word. *Granville.*

MO'RTAR. *s.* [*mortarium*, Lat. *Mörser*, Germ.]

1. A vessel in which materials are broken by being pounded with a pestle. *Ray.*

2. A short wide cannon out of which bombs are thrown. *Granville.*

MO'RTAR. *s.* [*morter*, Dutch. *mortier*, Fr. *Mörtel*, Germ.] Cement made of lime and sand with water, and used to join stones or bricks. *Mortimer.*

* MO'RTER. *s.* [*mortiers*, Fr.] A lamp or light; a chamber-lamp. *Chaucer.*

MO'RTGAGE. *s.* [*mort* and *gage*, Fr.]

1. A dead pledge; a thing put into the

hands of a creditor. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The state of being pledged. *Bacon.*

To MO'RTGAGE. *v. a.* To pledge; to put to pledge. *Arbuthnot.*

MORTGAGE'E. *s.* [from *mortgage*.] He that takes or receives a mortgage. *Temple.*

MO'RTGAGER. *s.* [from *mortgage*.] He that gives a mortgage.

MORTI'FEROUS. *a.* [*mortifer*, Lat.] Fatal; deadly; destructive. *Hammond.*

MORTIFICA'TION. *s.* [*mortification*, Fr.]

1. The state of corrupting, or losing the vital qualities; gangrene. *Milton.*

2. Destruction of active qualities. *Bacon.*

3. The act of subduing the body by hardships and macerations. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Humiliation; subjection of the passions.

5. Vexation; trouble. *L'Estrange.*

* MO'RTIFIEDNESS. *s.* Humiliation; subjection of the passions. *Bp. Taylor.*

* MO'RTIFIER. *s.* One who mortifies his passions. *Sherwood.*

To MO'RTIFY. *v. a.* [*mortifier*, Fr.]

1. To destroy vital qualities.

2. To destroy active powers, or essential qualities. *Bacon.*

3. To subdue inordinate passions. *Shaksp.*

4. To macerate or harass the body to compliance with the mind. *Brown.*

5. To humble; to depress; to vex. *Addis.*

To MO'RTIFY. *v. n.*

1. To gangrene; to corrupt. *Bacon.*

2. To be subdued; to die away.

3. To practise religious severities. *Law.*

MO'RTISE. *s.* [*mortaise*, Fr.] A hole cut into wood that another piece may be put into it. *Shakspeare. Ray.*

To MO'RTISE. *v. a.* To cut to a mortise; to join with a mortise. *Drayton.*

MO'RTMAIN. *s.* [*morte* and *main*, Fr.]

Such a state of possession as makes it unalienable; whence it is said to be in a *dead hand*, in a hand that cannot shift away the property. *Spenser.*

MO'RTPAY. *s.* [*mort* and *pay*.] Dead pay; payment not made. *Bacon.*

MO'RTRESS. *s.* A dish of meat of various kinds beaten together. *Bacon.*

MO'RTUARY. *s.* [*mortuaire*, Fr. *mortuarium*, Lat.] A gift left by a man at his death to his parish church, for the recompence of his personal tythes and offerings not duly paid in his lifetime.

* MO'RTUARY. *a.* Belonging to the burial of the dead. *Greenhill.*

* MOSA'ICAL. } *a.* Denoting the writings
* MO'SAICK. } or law of Moses. *More.*

MOSA'ICK. *a.* [*mosaique*, Fr.] *Mosaick* is a kind of painting in small pebbles, cockles, and shells of sundry colours. *Milton.*

MO'SCHATEL. *s.* A plant.

* MOSCHE'TO. *s.* A stinging West-Indian gnat.

MOSQUE. *s.* [*moschit*, Turkish.] A Mahometan temple.

MOSS. *s.* [meor, Sax. *Moos*, Germ.] A plant. *Moss*, formerly supposed to be only an excrescence produced from the earth and trees, yet is no less a perfect plant than those of greater magnitude, having roots, flowers, and seeds; yet cannot be propagated from seeds by any art. *Miller.*

To MOSS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with moss. *Shakspeare.*

* **MO'SSGROWN.** *a.* Covered or overgrown with moss. *Pope.*

MO'SSINESS. *s.* [from *mossy*.] The state of being covered or overgrown with moss.

MO'SSY. *a.* [from *moss*.] Overgrown with moss; covered with moss. *Pope.*

MOST. *a.* the superlative of *more*. [māyt, Sax. *meist*, Germ.] Consisting of the greatest number; consisting of the greatest quantity.

MOST. *ad.* 1. The particle noting the superlative degree: as, *the most wise*.

2. In the greatest degree. *Locke.*

MOST. *s.* 1. The greatest number: In this sense it is plural. *Addison.*

2. The greatest value: in this sense it is singular. *L'Estrange.*

3. The greatest degree; the greatest quantity; the utmost. *Bacon.*

MO'STICK. *s.* A painter's staff on which he leans his hand when he paints. *Ainsw.*

MO'STILY. *ad.* [from *most*.] For the greatest part. *Bacon.*

MO'STWHAT. *ad.* [most and what.] For the most part. Obsolete. *Hammond.*

* **MOT.** *s.* [Fr.] A word; a motto; a sentence added to a device. *Bp. Hall.*

MOTATION. *s.* Act of moving.

NOTE. *s.* [mot, Sax.] A small particle of matter; any thing proverbially little. *Bacon.*

* **NOTE.** *s.* [mot, gemot, Sax.] A meeting; an assembly: used in composition, as, *burgmote*, *falkmote*.

NOTE, for *might*. *Spenser.*

* **MO'TER.** *s.* See **MOTOR**.

* **MO'TET.** *s.* [Fr.] A kind of sacred air; a hymn. *Brewer.*

MOTH. *s.* [moð, Sax. *Motte*, Germ.] A small winged insect that eats clothes and hangings. *Dryden.*

* *To MO'TH-EAT.* *v. a.* To prey upon, as a moth preys upon a garment. *Herbert.*

* **MOTH-EATEN.** *a.* Eaten of moths. *Job. iii.*

* **MO'THEN.** *a.* Full of moths. *Fulke.*

MOTHER. *s.* [moðer, Sax. *moeder*, Dutch; *Mutter*, Germ.]

1. A woman that has born a child; correlative to son or daughter. *Shakspeare.*

2. That which hath produced any thing. *Arbuthnot.*

3. That which has preceded in time: as, *a mother church to chapels*.

4. That which requires reverence and obedience. *Ayliffe.*

5. Hysterical passion, so called as being imagined peculiar to women. *Graunt.*

6. A familiar term of address to an old woman.

7. **MOTHER in law.** A husband's or wife's mother. *Ainsworth.*

8. [Moeder, Dutch.] A thick substance concreting in liquors; the lees or scum concentered. *Dryden.*

MO'THER. *a.* Had at the birth; native: as, *mother wit*. *Shakspeare.*

* *To MO'THER.* *v. a.* To adopt as a son or daughter. *Howel.*

To MO'THER. *v. n.* To gather concretion. *Dryden.*

MO'THER of pearl. *s.* A kind of coarse pearl; pearlcoloured shell. *Hakewill.*

MO'THER of thyme. *s.* [Serpillum, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

MO'THERHOOD. *s.* [from *mother*.] The office or character of a mother. *Dryden.*

* **MO'THERING.** *a.* To go a *mothering*, is to visit parents on Midlent Sunday; and is also known by the name of *midlent-ing*. *Herrick.*

MO'THERLESS. *a.* [from *mother*] Destitute of a mother; orphan of a mother. *Waller.*

MO'THERLY. *a.* Belonging to a mother; suitable to a mother. *Raleigh.*

MO'THERLY. *ad.* [from *mother*.] In manner of a mother. *Donne.*

MO'THERWORT. *s.* [cardiaca, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

MO'THERY. *a.* [from *mother*.] Concreted; full of concretions; dreggy; feculent: used of liquors.

MOTMU'LEN. *s.* [blattaria, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

MO'THWORT. *s.* [moth and worth.] An herb.

MO'THY. *a.* [from *moth*.] Full of moths.

MO'TION. *s.* [motio, Lat.] 1. The act of changing place: opposed to rest. *Milton.*

2. Manner of moving the body; port; gait. *Waller.*

3. Change of posture; action. *Dryden.*

4. Tendency of the mind; thought.

5. Proposal made. *Shakspeare.*

6. Impulse communicated. *Dryden.*

7. [In old language.] A puppet-show. *Shakspeare.*

To MO'TION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To propose.

* *To MO'TION.* *v. n.* To advise; to make proposals; to offer plans. *Milton.*

* **MO'TIONER.** *s.* A mover. *Cotgrave.*

MO'TIONLESS. *a.* [from *motion*.] Wanting motion; being without motion.

Blackmore.

MO'TIVE. *a.* [motivus, Lat.]

1. Causing motion; having moment; impellent. *Hooker.*

2. Having the power to move; having power to change place. *Wilkins.*

MO/TIVE. *s.* [*motif*, Fr.]

1. That which determines the choice; that which excites the action. *Shakspeare.*
2. Mover. Not in use. *Shakspeare.*

MO/TLEY. *a.* Mingled of various colours.

MO/TOR. *s.* [*moteur*, Fr.] A mover. *Brown.*

MO/TORY. *a.* [*motorius*, Lat.] Giving motion. *Ray.*

MO/TTO. *s.* [Ital.] A sentence added to a device, or prefixed to any thing written. *Addison.*

* **MO/VABLE.** See **MOVEABLE.**

* **MO/VABLES.** See **MOVEABLES.**

* **MO/VABLENESS.** See **MOVEABLENESS.**

* **MO/VABLY.** See **MOVEABLY.**

* **To MOUCH.** See **To MOUNCH.**

To MOVE. *v. a.* [*moveo*, Lat.]

1. To put out of one place into another; to put in motion. *Job.*
2. To give an impulse to. *Decay of Piety.*
3. To propose; to recommend. *Davies.*
4. To persuade; to prevail on the mind.
5. To affect; to touch pathetically; to stir passion. *Shakspeare.*
6. To make angry. *Shakspeare.*
7. To put into commotion. *Ruth.*
8. To conduct regularly in change of place. *Milton.*
9. To incite. *Milton.*

To MOVE. *v. n.* 1. To go from one place to another. *Shakspeare.*

2. To walk; to bear the body. *Dryden.*

3. To go forward. *Dryden.*

4. To change the posture of the body in ceremony. *Esther.*

5. To march, as an army. *Milton.*

MOVE. *s.* The act of moving, commonly used at chess. *Cowley.*

MO/VEABLE. *a.* [from *move*.]

1. Capable of being moved; not fixed; portable. *Addison.*
2. Changing the time of the year. *Holder.*

MO/VEABLES. *s.* [*meubles*, Fr.] Goods; furniture; distinguished from real or immoveable possessions as lands or houses. *Shakspeare.*

MO/VEABLENESS. *s.* [from *moveable*.] Mobility; possibility to be moved.

MO/VEABLY. *ad.* [from *moveable*.] So as it may be moved. *Grew.*

MO/VELESS. *a.* Unmoved; not to be put out of the place. *Boyle.*

MO/VEMENT. *s.* [*mouvement*, Fr.]

1. Manner of moving. *Pope.*
2. Motion. *Pope.*

MO/VENT. *a.* [*movens*, Lat.] Moving. *Grew.*

MO/VENT. *s.* [*movens*, Lat.] That which moves another. *Glansville.*

MO/VER. *s.* [from *move*.]

1. The person or thing that gives motion to something else. *Wilkins.*
2. Something that moves, or stands not still. *Dryden.*
3. A proposer. *Bacon.*

* **MOUGH.** } *s.* [*mogðe*, Sax.] A moth.

* **MOUGHT.** } *Wicliffe.*

* **MOUGHT.** Used for *might*; the preterit of the old verb *mowe*, now converted into *may*. *Fairfax.*

* **MO/VING.** *s.* Motive; impulse. *South.*

MO/VING. *part. a.* Pathetick; touching; adapted to affect the passions. *Blackmore.*

MO/VINGLY. *ad.* [from *moving*.] Pathetically; in such a manner as to seize the passions. *Addison.*

* **MO/VINGNESS.** *s.* Power to affect the passions. *Boyle.*

MOULD. *s.* [*moegel*, Swed. *Möder*, Germ.]

1. A concretion on the top or outside of things kept motionless and damp. *Bac.*
2. Earth; soil; ground in which any thing grows. [*mold*, Sax.] *Sandys.*
3. Matter of which any thing is made.
4. The matrix in which any thing is cast, in which any thing receives its form. [*moule*, Fr.] *Blackmore.*
5. Cast; form. *Prior.*
6. The sutures, or contexture of the skull.

To MOULD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To contract concreted matter; to gather mould. *Bacon.*

To MOULD. *v. a.* To cover with mould; to corrupt with mould. *Knolles.*

To MOULD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To form; to shape; to model. *Wotton.*

2. To knead: as, to *mould* bread.

MO/ULDABLE. *a.* [from *mould*.] What may be moulded. *Bacon.*

MO/ULDER. *s.* [from *mould*.] He who moulds.

To MO/ULDER. *v. n.* [from *mould*, modern, Germ.] To be turned to dust; to perish in dust. *Clarendon.*

To MO/ULDER. *v. a.* [from *mould*.] To turn to dust; to crumble. *Pope.*

MO/ULDINESS. *s.* [from *mouldy*.] The state of being mouldy. *Bacon.*

MO/ULDING. *s.* [from *mould*.] Ornamental cavities in wood or stone. *Moxon.*

MO/ULDWARP. *s.* [*mold* and *jeoppan*, Sax. *Maulwurf*, Germ.] A mole; a small animal that throws up the earth. *Walton.*

MO/ULDY. *a.* [from *mould*.] Overgrown with concretions. *Addison.*

To MO/ULT. *v. n.* [*muyten*, Dutch.] To shed or change the feathers; to lose feathers. *Suckling.*

* **MOUN.** May; must. See **MOWE.**

To MOUNCH. } *v. a.* [*manger*, Fr.] To eat. *Shakspeare.*

To MAUNCH. } *eat.*

MOUND. *s.* [*mundian*, Sax. to defend.] Any thing raised to fortify or defend: usually a bank of earth or stone. *Milton.*

To MOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify with a mound.

MOUNT. *s.* [*mons*, Lat. *mont*, Fr.]

1. A mountain; a hill. *Dryden.*
2. An artificial hill raised in a garden, or other place. *Knolles.*

3. A publick treasure; a bank. *Obsolete.*
Bacon.

To MOUNT. *v. n.* [*monter*, Fr.]

1. To rise on high. *Shakspeare.*
2. To tower; to be built up to a great elevation. *Job.*
3. To get on horseback. *Shakspeare.*
4. [For *amount*.] To attain in value. *Pope.*

To MOUNT. *v. a.*

1. To raise aloft; to lift on high. *Shaksp.*
2. To ascend; to climb. *Dryden.*
3. To place on horseback. *Dryden.*
4. To embellish with ornaments.
5. *To MOUNT guard.* To do duty and watch at any particular post.
6. *To MOUNT a canon.* To set a piece on its wooden frame for the more easy carriage and management in firing it.

* **MO'UNTABLE.** *a.* That may be ascended.
Cotgrave.

MO'UNTAIN. *s.* [*montagne*, Fr.] A large hill; a vast protuberance of the earth; any thing proverbially huge. *Shakspeare.*

MO'UNTAIN. *a.* [*montanus*, Lat.] Found on the mountains. *Shakspeare.*

MOUNTAINE'ER. *s.* [from *mountain*.]

1. An inhabitant of the mountains. *Bentley.*
2. A savage; a free-booter; a rustick. *Milton.*

MO'UNTAINET. *s.* [from *mountain*.] A hillock. Elegant but not in use. *Sidney.*

MO'UNTAINOUS. *a.* [from *mountain*.]

1. Hilly; full of mountains. *Burnet.*
2. Large as mountains; huge. *Prior.*
3. Inhabiting mountains. *Bacon.*

MO'UNTAINOUSNESS. *s.* [from *mountainous*.] State of being full of mountains.

MO'UNTAIN-PARSLEY. *s.* A plant.

MO'UNTAIN-ROSE. *s.* [*chamærhododendron*, Lat.] A plant.

MO'UNTANT. *a.* [*montant*, Fr.] Rising on high. *Shakspeare.*

MO'UNTEBANK. *s.* [*montare in banco*, Ital.]

1. A doctor that mounts a bench in the market, and boasts his infallible remedies and cures. *Hudibras.*
2. Any boastful and false pretender. *Shakspeare.*

To MO'UNTEBANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cheat by false boasts or pretences. *Shakspeare.*

* **MO'UNTEBANKERY.** *s.* Boastful and false pretence; quackery. *Hammond.*

MO'UNTENANCE. *s.* Amount of a thing in space. *Obsolete.* *Spenser.*

MO'UNTER. *s.* [from *mount*.] One that mounts. *Drayton.*

* **MO'UNTING.** *s.* [from *to mount*.]

1. Ascent. *Wotton.*
2. Ornament; embellishment.

* **MO'UNTINGLY.** *ad.* By ascent. *Massinger.*

MO'UNTY. *s.* [*montée*, Fr.] The rise of a hawk. *Sidney.*

To MOURN. *v. n.* [*murnan*, Sax.]

1. To grieve; to be sorrowful. *Bacon.*

2. To wear the habit of sorrow. *Pope.*

3. To preserve appearance of grief. *Samuel.*

To MOURN. *v. a.*

1. To grieve for; to lament. *Addison.*
2. To utter in a sorrowful manner. *Milton.*

MOURNE. *s.* The round end of a staff; the part of a lance to which the steel part is fixed, or where it is taken off. *Sidn.*

MO'URNER. *s.* [from *mourn*.] 1. One that mourns; one that grieves. *Shakspeare.*

2. One who follows a funeral in black. *Dryden.*

3. Something used at funerals. *Dryden.*

MO'URNFUL. *a.* [*mourn* and *full*.] 1. Having the appearance of sorrow. *Dryden.*

2. Causing sorrow. *Shakspeare.*

3. Sorrowful; feeling sorrow. *Prior.*

4. Betokening sorrow; expressive of grief.

MO'URNFULLY. *ad.* [from *mournful*.] Sorrowfully; with sorrow. *Shakspeare.*

MO'URNFULNESS. *s.* [from *mournful*.]

1. Sorrow; grief.
2. Show of grief; appearance of sorrow.

MO'URNING. *s.* [from *mourn*.]

1. Lamentation; sorrow. *Esdras.*
2. The dress of sorrow. *Dryden.*

MO'URNINGLY. *ad.* [from *mourning*.]

- With the appearance of sorrowing. *Shakspeare.*

MOUSE, plural *mice.* *s.* [*muy*, Sax. *Maus*, Germ.] The smallest of all beasts; a little animal haunting houses and corn fields. *Derham.*

To MOUSE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To catch mice. *Shakspeare.*

* **To MOUSE.** *v. a.* To tear in pieces, as a cat devours a mouse. *Shakspeare.*

* **MO'USE-HAWK.** *s.* A hawk that devours mice.

MO'USEHUNT. *s.* [*mouse* and *hunt*.] Mouser; one that hunts mice. *Shakspeare.*

MO'USE-HOLE. *s.* [*mouse* and *hole*.] Small hole, at which a mouse only may run in. *Stillingfleet.*

MO'USER. *s.* [from *mouse*.] One that catches mice. *Swift.*

MO'USETAIL. *s.* An herb.

MO'USETRAP. *s.* [*mouse* and *trap*.] A snare or gin in which mice are taken. *Hale.*

MOUTH. *s.* [*muð*, Sax. *Mund*, *Maul*, Germ.]

1. The aperture in the head of any animal at which the food is received. *Locke.*
2. The opening; that at which any thing enters; the entrance. *Arbuthnot.*

3. The instrument of speaking. *L'Estrange.*

4. A speaker; a rhetorician; the principal orator. In burlesque language. *Addison.*

5. Cry; voice. *Dryden.*

6. Distortion of the mouth; wry face: to make mouths. *Addison.*

7. Down in the MOUTH. Dejected; clouded in the countenance. *L'Estrange.*

To MOUTH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To speak big; to speak in a strong and loud

voice; to vociferate. *Addison.*
To MOUTH. *v. a.* 1. To utter with a voice affectedly big. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To chew; to eat. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To seize in the mouth. *Dryden.*
 4. To form by the mouth. *Brown.*
MO'UTHEd. *a.* [from *mouth*.] Furnished with a mouth. *Pope.*
MO'UTH-FRIEND. *s.* [mouth and friend.] One who professes friendship without intending it. *Shakspeare.*
MO'UTHFUL. *s.* [mouth and full.]
 1. What the mouth contains at once.
 2. Any proverbially small quantity. *L'Estrange.*
MO'UTH-HONOUR. *s.* [mouth and honour.] Civility outwardly expressed without sincerity. *Shakspeare.*
MO'UTHLESS. *a.* [from *mouth*.] Without a mouth.
*** MO'UTHPIECE.** *s.* 1. The little piece of a trumpet, or other wind instrument, to which the mouth is applied.
 2. One who delivers the sentiments of others associated in the same design.
MOW. *s.* [moye, Sax. a heap.] A loft or chamber where any hay or corn is laid up. Hay in *mow* is hay laid up in a house, hay in *rick* is hay heaped together in a field. *Tusser.*
To MOW. *v. a.* preter. *mowed*, part. *mown*. [māyan, Sax. mähēn, Germ.]
 1. To cut with a scythe. *Spenser.*
 2. To cut down with speed and violence.
To MOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in a mow.
To MOW. *v. n.* To gather the harvest.
MOW. *s.* [moue, Fr.] Wry mouth; distorted face. *Shakspeare.*
To MOW. *v. n.* [from the noun; maulen, Germ.] To make mouths; to distort the face. *Ascham.*
To MO'WBURN. *v. n.* [mow and burn.] To ferment and heat in the mow for want of being dry. *Mortimer.*
*** MOVE.** *v. n.* and *auxil.* pret. *mought*.
*** MOWEN.** *v. n.* and *auxil.* pret. *mought*.
*** MOUN.** *v. n.* and *auxil.* pret. *mought*.
 1. To be able. *Wicliffe.*
 2. Must. *Wicliffe.*
 3. May. *Chaucer.*
MO'WER. *s.* [from *mow*.] One who cuts with a scythe. *Shakspeare.*
*** MO'WING.** *s.* 1. The act of cutting with a scythe. *Amos. vii.*
 2. Grimace; mockery. *Ascham.*
 3. Ability. *Chaucer.*
MOXA. *s.* An Indian moss, used in the cure of the gout by burning it on the part aggrieved. *Temple.*
MOYLE. *s.* [Maul, Germ. *mulus*, Lat. *mule*, Fr.] A mule; an animal generated between the horse and the ass. *May.*
MUCH. *a.* [*mucho*, Span.] Large in quantity; long in time, opposed to *little*; many in number, opposed to *few*. *Shakspeare.*

MUCH. *ad.* 1. In a great degree; by far. *Heb.*
 2. To a certain degree. *Mark.*
 3. To a great degree. *Baker.*
 4. Often, or long. *Grangeville.*
 5. Nearly. *Temple.*
MUCH. *s.* 1. A great deal; multitude in number; abundance in quantity. *Dryden.*
 2. More than enough; a heavy service or burden. *Milton.*
 3. Any assignable quantity or degree.
 4. An uncommon thing; something strange. *Tillotson.*
 5. To make *Much* of. To treat with regard; to fondle. *Sidney.*
MUCH at one. Nearly of equal value; of equal influence. *Dryden.*
*** MU'CHNESS.** *s.* Quantity. *Whately.*
MU'CHEL. *a.* [for *muckle* or *mickle*; *mýcel*, Sax.] Much. *Spenser.*
MU'CHWHAT. *ad.* [much and what.] Nearly. *Atterbury.*
MU'CID. *a.* [*mucidus*, Lat.] Slimy; musty.
MU'CIDNESS. *s.* [from *mucid*.] Sliminess; mustiness. *Ainsworth.*
MU'CILAGE. *s.* [*mucilago*, Lat.] A slimy or viscous body; a body with moisture sufficient to hold it together. *Evelyn.*
MUCI'LAGINOUS. *a.* [*mucilagineux*, Fr.] Slimy; viscous; soft with some degree of tenacity. *Grew.*
MUCILA'GINOUSNESS. *s.* [from *mucilagineous*.] Sliminess; viscosity.
MUCK. *s.* [meox, Sax.]
 1. Dung for manure of grounds. *Glanville.*
 2. Any thing low, mean, and filthy. *Spenser.*
 3. To run a *Muck*, signifies, to run madly and attack all that we meet. *Addison.*
To MUCK. *v. a.* To manure with muck; to dung. *Tusser.*
MU'CKENDER. *s.* [*mouchoir*, Fr.] A handkerchief. *Dorset.*
To MU'CKER. *v. n.* To scramble for money; to hoard up. *Chaucer.*
MU'CKERER. *s.* [from *mucker*.] One that muckers.
*** MU'CKHEAP.** *s.* A dunghill. *Favour.*
MU'CKHILL. *s.* [muck and hill.] A dunghill. *Burton.*
MU'CKINESS. *s.* [from *mucky*.] Nastiness; filth.
MU'CKLE. *a.* [*mýcel*, Sax.] Much.
*** MU'CKMIDDEN.** *s.* A dunghill.
MU'CKSWEAT. *s.* Profuse sweat. A low word.
MU'CKWORM. *s.* [muck and worm.]
 1. A worm that lives in dung.
 2. A miser; a curmudgeon. *Swift.*
MU'CKY. *a.* [from *muck*.] Nasty; filthy.
MU'COUS. *a.* [*mucosus*, Lat.] Slimy; viscous. *Brown.*
MU'COUSNESS. *s.* [from *mucous*.] Slime; viscosity.
MU'CRO. *s.* [Lat.] A plant. *Brown.*

MU'CRONATED. *a.* [*mucro*, Lat.] Narrowed to a sharp point. *Woodward.*

MU'CULENT. *a.* [from *mucus*, Lat.] Viscous; slimy. *Dict.*

MU'CUS. *s.* [Lat.] Is most properly used for that which flows into the nostrils; but is used for any slimy liquor or moisture. *Arbuthnot.*

MUD. *s.* [*modder*, Dutch.] The slime and uliginous matter at the bottom of still water. *Addison.*

To MUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bury in the slime or mud. *Shaksp.*
2. To make turbid; to pollute with dirt. *Glanville.*

MU'DDILY. *ad.* [from *muddy*.] Turbidly; with foul mixture. *Dryden.*

MU'DDINESS. *s.* [from *muddy*.] Turbidity; foulness caused by mud, dregs, or sediment. *Addison.*

To MU'DDLE. *v. a.* [from *mud*.]

1. To make turbid; to foul. *Prior.*
2. To make half drunk; to cloud or stupefy. *Arbuthnot.*

* **To MU'DDLE.** *v. n.* To contract filth; to be in a dirty or confused state. *Swift.*

* **MU'DDLE.** *s.* A confused or turbid state.

MU'DDY. *a.* [from *mud*.]

1. Turbid; foul with mud. *Shakspeare.*
2. Impure; dark; gross. *Shakspeare.*
3. Soiled with mud. *Dryden.*
4. Dark; not bright. *Swift.*
5. Cloudy in mind; dull. *Shakspeare.*

To MU'DDY. *v. a.* [from *mud*.] To make muddy; to cloud; to disturb. *Grew.*

* **MU'DDY-HEADED.** *a.* Having a cloudy understanding. *Fuller.*

MU'DSUCKER. *s.* [*mud* and *suck*.] A sea fowl. *Derham.*

MU'DWALL. *s.* [*mud* and *wall*.]

1. A wall built of clay without mortar by throwing up mud and suffering it to dry. *South.*
2. A bird so called. *Ainsworth.*

MU'DWALLED. *a.* [*mud* and *wall*.] Having a mudwall. *Prior.*

To MUE. *v. a.* [*muer*, Fr.] To moult; to change feathers.

MUFF. *s.* [*muff*, Swedish.] A soft cover for the hands in winter. *Cleaveland.*

* **MU'FFIN.** *s.* A kind of light cake.

To MU'FFLE. *v. a.* [from *moufle*, Fr.]

1. To cover from the weather. *Dryden.*
2. To blindfold. *Shakspeare.*
3. To conceal; to involve. *Sandys.*

To MU'FFLE. *v. n.* [*maffelen*, *moffelen*, Dutch.] To speak inwardly; to speak without distinct articulation. *Holder.*

MU'FFLER. *s.* [from *muffle*.]

1. A cover for the face. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A part of a woman's dress by which the face was covered. *Shakspeare.*

MU'FTI. *s.* [A Turkish word.] The highpriest of the Mahometans.

MUG. *s.* A cup to drink in. *Gay.*

* **MU'GGARD.** *a.* Sullen; displeased.

* **MUGGLETO'NIAN.** *s.* One of a sect of enthusiasts formed about the year 1657. by Lodowick Muggleton, a journeyman taylor, who set up for a prophet. *Grey.*

MU'GGY. } *a.* [a cant word.] Moist;

MU'GGISH. } damp; mouldy. *Mortimer.*

MU'GHOUSE. *s.* [*mug* and *house*.] An ale-house; a low house of entertainment. *Tickel.*

MU'GIENT. *a.* [*mugiens*, Lat.] Bellowing. *Brown.*

* **MU'GIL.** *s.* [Lat.] A name for the mullet. *Brown.*

MULA'TTO. *s.* [Span.] One begot between a white and black, as a mule between different species of animals.

MU'LBERRY. } *s.* [*mopberiz*, Sax.

MU'LBERRY tree. } *Maulbeer*, Germ. *mor-*
rus, Lat.] 1. A tree. *Camden.*

2. The fruit of the tree. *Shakspeare.*

* **MULCH.** *s.* Rotten or crumbled dung. See *MULL.* *Adelphi transact.*

MULCT. *s.* [*mulcta*, Lat.] A fine; a penalty: used commonly of pecuniary penalty. *Dryden.*

To MULCT. *v. a.* [*mulcto*, Lat.] To punish with a fine or forfeiture. *Bacon.*

* **MU'LCTUARY.** *a.* Punishing with fine or forfeiture. *Overbury.*

MULE. *s.* [*mule*, Fr. *Maul*, Germ. *mulus*, Lat.] An animal generated between a he ass and a mare, or between a horse and a she ass. *Ray.*

MULETE'ER. *s.* [*muletier*, Fr.] Muledriver; horse boy. *Shakspeare.*

MULIE'BRITY. *s.* [*muliebris*, Lat.] Womanhood; the contrary to virility.

* **MULISH.** *a.* Like a mule; obstinate as a mule. *Cowper.*

* **MULL.** *s.* [Su. Goth.] Dust; rubbish. *Gower.*

To MULL. *v. a.* [*mollir*, Fr.]

1. To soften, as wine when burnt and sweetened. *Shakspeare.*

2. To heat any liquor, and sweeten and spice it. *Gay.*

MU'LLAR. *s.* [*mouleur*, Fr.] A stone held in the hand with which any powder is ground upon a horizontal stone. *Peacham.*

MULLE'IN. *s.* [*verbascum*, Lat.] A plant.

MU'LLET. *s.* [*mulet*, Fr.] A sea-fish.

MU'LLIGRUBS. *s.* Twisting of the guts.

* **MU'LLION.** *s.* [*moulure*, Fr.] A division in a window-frame; a bar; a munnion, or munion.

* **To MU'LLION.** *v. a.* To shape into divisions in a window. *Stukeley.*

MU'LLOCK. *s.* Rubbish. *Ainsworth.*

MULSE. *s.* Wine boiled and mingled with honey. *Dict.*

MULTA'NGULAR. *a.* [*multus* and *angulus*, Lat.] Many-cornered; having many corners; polygonal.

MULTA'NGULARLY. *ad.* [from *multangular*.] Polygonally; with many corners.



MULTA'NGULARNESS. *s.* [from *multangular.*] The state of being polygonal.

MULTICA'PSULAR. *a.* [*multus* and *capsula*, Lat.] Divided into many partitions or cells. *Dict.*

MULTICA'VOUS. *a.* [*multus* and *cavus*, Lat.] Full of holes. *Dict.*

MULTIFA'RIOUS. *a.* [*multifarius*, Lat.] Having great multiplicity; having different respects. *Evelyn.*

MULTIFA'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *multifarious.*] With multiplicity. *Bentley.*

MULTIFA'RIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *multifarious.*] Multiplied diversity. *Norris.*

MULTI'FIDOUS. *a.* [*multifidus*, Lat.] Having many partitions; cleft into many branches. *Brown.*

MU'LTIFORM. *a.* [*multiformis*, Lat.] Having various shapes and appearances. *Milton.*

MULTIFO'RMITY. *s.* [*multiformis*, Lat.] Diversity of shapes or appearances subsisting in the same thing.

MULTILA'TERAL. *a.* [*multus* and *lateralis*, Lat.] Having many sides.

* **MULTILI'NEAL.** *a.* [*multus* and *linea*, Lat.] Having many lines. *Steevens.*

MULTI'LOQUOUS. *a.* [*multiloquus*, Lat.] Very talkative. *Dict.*

* **MULTINO'MIAL.** } *a.* [*multus* and *no-*

* **MULTINO'MINAL.** } *men*, Lat.] Hav-

* **MULTINO'MINOUS.** } ing many names. *Donne.*

MULTI'PAROUS. *a.* [*multiparus*, Lat.] Bringing many at a birth. *Brown.*

MULTE'PEDE. *s.* [*multipeda*, Lat.] An insect with many feet; a sow or wood louse. *Bailey.*

MU'LTIPLE. *a.* [*multiplex*, Lat.] A term in arithmetick, when one number contains another several times, as, nine is the *multiple* of three, containing it three times; manifold.

MU'LTIPLE. *a.* [*multipliable*, Fr. from *multiply.*] Capable of being multiplied.

MULTIPLI'ABLENESS. *s.* [from *multipliable.*] Capacity of being multiplied.

MU'LTIPPLICABLE. *a.* [from *multiplico*, Lat.] Capable of being arithmetically multiplied.

MULTIPLICA'ND. *s.* [*multiplicandus*, Lat.] The number to be multiplied in arithmetick. *Cocker.*

MULTIPLICA'TE. *a.* [from *multiplico*, Lat.] Consisting of more than one. *Derham.*

MULTIPLICA'TION. *s.* [*multiplicatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of multiplying or increasing any number by addition or production of more of the same kind. *Brown.*
2. [In arithmetick.] The increasing of any one number by another, so often as there are units in that number, by which the first is increased. *Cocker.*

MULTIPLICA'TOR. *s.* [from *multiplico*, Lat.] The number by which another number is multiplied.

MULTIPLI'CIOUS. *a.* [*multiplex*, Lat.] Manifold. Not used. *Brown.*

MULTIPLI'CITY. *s.* [*multiplicité*, Fr.]

1. More than one of the same kind. *South.*
2. State of being many. *Dryden.*

MULTIPLI'ER. *s.* [from *multiply.*]

1. One who multiplies or increases the number of any thing. *Decay of Piety.*
2. The multiplier in arithmetick. *Cocker.*

To MU'LTIPPLY. *v. a.* [*multiplico*, Lat.]

1. To increase in number; to make more by generation, accumulation, addition. *Milton.*
2. To perform the process of arithmetical multiplication. *Brown.*

To MU'LTIPPLY. *v. n.*

1. To grow in number. *Wisdom.*
2. To increase themselves. *Shakspeare.*

MULTI'POTENT. *a.* [*multus* and *potens*, Lat.] Having manifold power. *Shakspeare.*

MULTIPRE'SENCE. *s.* [*multus* and *præsentia*, Lat.] The power or act of being present in more places than one at the same time. *Hall.*

MULTI'SCIOUS. *a.* [*multiscius*, Lat.] Having variety of knowledge.

MULTISI'LIQUOUS. *a.* [*multus* and *siliqua*, Lat.] The same with corniculate: used of plants, whose seed is contained in many distinct seed-vessels.

MULTI'SONOUS. *a.* [*multisonus*, Lat.] Having many sounds. *Dict.*

* **MULTISY'LLABLE.** *s.* [*multus*, Lat. and *syllable.*] A polysyllable; a word of many syllables. *Instruct. for Oratory.*

MU'LTITUDE. *s.* [*multitudo*, Lat.]

1. The state of being many; the state of being more than one.
2. Number; many; more than one. *Hale.*
3. A great number, loosely and indefinitely. *Watts.*
4. A crowd or throng; the vulgar. *Addison.*

MULTITU'DINOUS. *a.* [from *multitude.*]

1. Having the appearance of a multitude.
2. Manifold. *Shakspeare.*

MULTI'VAGANT. } *a.* [*multivagus*, Lat.]

MULTI'VAGOUS. } That wanders or strays much abroad. *Dict.*

MULTI'VIOUS. *a.* [*multus* and *via*, Lat.] Having many ways; manifold. *Dict.*

MULTO'CULAR. *a.* [*multus* and *oculus*, Lat.] Having more eyes than two. *Derham.*

* **MU'LTURE.** *s.* [*mouture*, Fr.] A grist; or grinding; the corn ground; also the toll or fee, that is due for grinding. [*Multer*, Germ.] *Cotgrave.*

MUM. *interject.* A word denoting prohibition to speak; silence; hush. *Hudibras.*

MUM. *s.* [*Mumme*, Germ.] Ale brewed with wheat. *Mortimer.*

* **MUM-BUDGET.** *interj.* An expression denoting secrecy as well as silence; used in a contemptuous or ludicrous manner. *Fulke.*

- * **MUM-CHANCE.** *s.* 1. Silence. *Huloet.*
 2. A game of hazard with dice. *Cavendish.*
 3. [from *mome*, a fool.] A fool dropped as it were by chance, or by fairies; one who is for the most part stupid and silent, rarely speaking to the purpose. *Grose.*

* **To MUM.** See **To MUMM.**

To MU'MBLE. *v. n.* [*mompelen*, Dutch.]

1. To speak inwardly; to grumble; to mutter. *Shakspeare.*
2. To chew; to bite softly; to eat with the lips close. *Dryden.*

To MU'MBLE. *v. a.* 1. To utter with a low inarticulate voice. *Shakspeare.*

2. To mouth gently. *Pope.*
3. To slubber over; to suppress; to utter imperfectly. *Dryden.*

* **MU'MBLE-NEWS.** *s.* A kind of tale-bearer; one who privately reports news. *Shakspeare.*

MU'MBLER. *s.* [from *mumble*.] One that speaks inarticulately; a mutterer.

MU'MBLINGLY. *ad.* [from *mumbling*.] With inarticulate utterance.

To MUMM. *v. a.* [*mumme*, Dan. *vermummen*, Germ.] To mask; to frolick in disguise. *Spenser.*

MU'MMER. *s.* [*mumme*, Danish.] A masker; one who performs frolicks in a personated dress. *Milton.*

MU'MMERY. *s.* [*Mummeren*, Germ.] Masking; frolick in masks; foolery. *Bacon.*

* **To MU'MMIFY.** *v. a.* [*mummy* and *fio*, Lat.] To preserve as a mummy; to make a mummy of. *J. Hall.*

MU'MMY. *s.* [*mumie*, Fr. *mumia*, Lat.; from the Arabick.]

1. A dead body preserved by the Egyptian art of embalming. *Bacon.*
2. *Mummy* is used among gardeners for a sort of wax used in the planting and grafting of trees. *Chambers.*

To MUMP. *v. a.* [*mompelin*, Dutch.]

1. To nibble; to bite quick; to chew with a continued motion. *Otway.*
2. To talk low and quick.
3. [In cant language.] To go a begging.

* **To MUMP.** *v. n.*

1. To chatter; to make mouths; to grin like an ape. *Marston.*
2. To implore notice by making a face of distress; to beg with a false pretence. *Burke.*

MU'MPER. *s.* A beggar.

* **MU'MPING.** *s.* 1. Foolish tricks; acts of mockery. *Sherwood.*

2. Begging tricks. *Bentley.*

MUMPS. *s.* [*mompelen*, Dutch.] Sullenness; silent anger. *Skinner.*

MUMPS. *s.* The squinancy. *Ainsworth.*

* **MUN.** Must. See **MOWE.**

To MUNCH. *v. a.* [*manger*, Fr.] To chew by great mouthfuls. See **To MOUNCH.** *Shaksp.*

To MUNCH. *v. n.* To chew eagerly by

great mouthfuls.

Dryden.

MU'NCHER. *s.* [from *munch*.] One that munches.

MUND. *s.* Peace, from which our lawyers call a breach of the peace, *mundbrech*: so Eadmund is happy peace; Æthelmund, noble peace; Ælmund, all peace. *Gibson.*

MU'NDANE. *a.* [*mundanus*, Lat.] Belonging to the world. *Glanville.*

* **MUNDA'NITY.** *s.* Secularity; attention to things of the world. *W. Mountague.*

MUNDA'TION. *s.* [*mundus*, Lat.] The act of cleansing.

MU'NDATORY. *a.* [from *mundus*, Lat.] Having the power to cleanse.

MU'NDICK. *s.* A kind of marcasite or semimetal found in tin mines. *Grew.*

MUNDIFICA'TION. *s.* [*mundus* and *facio*, Lat.] Cleansing any body. *Quincy.*

MUNDI'FICATIVE. *a.* [*mundus* and *facio*, Lat.] Cleansing; having the power to cleanse. *Brown.*

* **MUNDIFICA'TIVE.** *s.* A medicine to cleanse. *Wiseman.*

To MU'NDIFY. *v. a.* [*mundus* and *facio*, Lat.] To cleanse; to make clean. *Harris.*

MUNDI'VAGANT. *a.* [*mundivagus*, Lat.] Wandering through the world. *Dict.*

MUNDU'NGUS. *s.* Stinking tobacco. A cant word. *Bailey.*

MU'NERARY. *a.* [from *munus*, Lat.] Having the nature of a gift.

* **To MU'NERATE.** *v. a.* [*munero*, Lat.] To reward. *Coles.*

* **MUNERA'TION.** *s.* Gift; reward. *Lemon.*

* **MUNG-CORN.** *s.* Mixed corn. See **MANG-CORN.**

MU'NGREL. *s.* Any thing generated between different kinds; any thing partaking of the qualities of different causes or parents. See **MONGREL.** *Shakspeare.*

MU'NGREL. *a.* Generated between different natures; base-born; degenerate. *Shakspeare.*

MUNI'CIPAL. *a.* [*municipalis*, Lat.] Belonging to a corporation. *Dryden.*

* **MUNICIPA'LITY.** *s.* The people of a district in the division of republican France. *Burke.*

* **To MUNI'FICATE.** *v. a.* [*munifico*, Lat.] To enrich: not in use. *Cockeram.*

MUNI'FICENCE. *s.* [*munificentia*, Lat.] Liberality; the act of giving. *Addison.*

MUNI'FICENT. *a.* [*munificus*, Lat.] Liberal; generous. *Atterbury.*

MUNI'FICENTLY. *ad.* [from *munificent*.] Liberally; generously.

MU'NIMENT. *s.* [*munimentum*, Lat.]

1. Fortification; strong hold.
2. Support; defence. *Shakspeare.*

To MUNI'TE. *v. a.* [*munio*, Lat.] To fortify; to strengthen. *Bacon.*

MUNI'TION. *s.* [*munitio*, Lat.]

1. Fortification; strong hold. *Hale.*
2. Ammunition; materials for war. *Fairfax.*

- * MU'NITY. *s.* Security; freedom. *W. Mount.*
 MU'NNION. *s.* Munnions are the upright posts, that divide the lights in a window frame. *Moxon.*
 * MUNS. *s.* [Mund, Germ.] A term for the mouth and chops. *Ray.*
 MU'RAGE. *s.* [from *murus*, Lat.] Money paid to keep walls in repair.
 MU'RAL. *a.* [muralis, Lat.] Pertaining to a wall. *Evelyn.*
 MU'RDER. *s.* [mordop, Sax. Mord, Germ.] The act of killing a man unlawfully. *Shakspeare.*
 MU'RDER. *interj.* An outcry when life is in danger. *Shakspeare.*
 To MU'RDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To kill a man unlawfully. *Dryden.*
 2. To destroy; to put an end to. *Shaksp.*
 MU'RDERER. *s.* [from *murder*; Mörder, Germ.] One who has shed blood unlawfully. *Sidney.*
 MU'RDERESS. *s.* [from *murderer*.] A woman that commits murder. *Dryden.*
 * MU'RDERING-PIECE. *s.* A small piece of ordnance. *Shakspeare.*
 MU'RDERMEN. *s.* [from *murder*.] The act of killing unlawfully. Not used.
 MU'RDEROUS. *a.* Bloody; guilty of murder. *Prior.*
 * MU'RDEROUSLY. *ad.* In a bloody or a cruel manner. *Sherwood.*
 MURE. *s.* [mur, Fr. *murus*, Lat. Mauer, Germ.] A wall. Not in use. *Shakspeare.*
 To MURE. *v. a.* To inclose in walls. *Knolles.*
 MU'RENGER. *s.* [muris, Lat.] An overseer of a wall. *Ainsworth.*
 * MURIA'TED. *a.* [muria, Lat.] Put in brine. *Evelyn.*
 MURIA'TICK. *a.* [from *muria*, brine or pickle.] Partaking of the taste or nature of brine. *Arbuthnot.*
 MURK. *s.* [mork, Danish.] Darkness; want of light. *Shakspeare.*
 MURK. *s.* Husks of fruit. *Ainsworth.*
 MU'RKY. *a.* [mork, Dan.] Dark; cloudy; wanting light. *Addison.*
 MU'RMUR. *s.* [murmur, Lat.]
 1. A low shrill noise. *Pope.*
 2. A complaint half suppressed. *Dryden.*
 To MU'RMUR. *v. n.* [murmuro, Lat.]
 1. To give a low shrill noise. *Pope.*
 2. To grumble; to utter secret discontent; with *at* before things, and *against* before persons.
 MU'RMURER. *s.* [from *murmur*.] One who repines; a grumbler; a repiner. *Blackmore.*
 * MU'RMURING. *s.* 1. A low sound; a continued murmur; a confused noise. *Spens.*
 2. A complaint half suppressed. *Phil. 11.*
 * MU'RMUROUS. *a.* Exciting murmur. *Pope.*
 MU'RNIVAL. *s.* Four cards of a sort.
 * MURR. *s.* A catarrh. *Gascoigne.*
 MU'RRAIN. *s.* The plague in cattle.
 * MU'RRAIN. *a.* Infected with the murrain. *Shakspeare.*

- MURRE. *s.* A kind of bird. *Carew.*
 MU'RREY. *a.* [morello, Ital. from *moro*, a moor.] Darkly red. *Boyle.*
 MU'RRION. *s.* [often written *morion*.] A helmet; a casque. *King.*
 MURTH of Corn. *s.* Plenty of grain.
 * MUSA'RD. *s.* [Fr.] A dreamer; one who is apt to be absent of mind. *Chaucer.*
 MU'SCADEL. } *a.* [muscat, Fr. *moscatello*,
 MU'SCADINE. } Ital.] A kind of sweet grape, sweet wine, and sweet pear.
 MU'SCLE. *s.* [muscle, Fr. *musculus*, Lat.]
 1. Muscle is a bundle of thin and parallel plates of fleshy threads or fibres, inclosed by one common membrane: all the fibres of the same plate are parallel to one another, and tied together at extremely little distances by short and transverse fibres: the fleshy fibres are composed of other smaller fibres, inclosed likewise by a common membrane: each lesser fibre consists of very small vesicles or bladders, into which we suppose the veins, arteries and nerves to open. *Quincy.*
 2. A bivalve shell fish. *Hakewill.*
 MUSCO'SITY. *s.* [muscosus, Lat.] Mossiness.
 MU'SCULAR. *a.* [from *musculus*, Lat.] Performed by muscles. *Arbuthnot.*
 MUSCULA'RITY. *s.* [from *muscular*.] The state of having muscles. *Grew.*
 MU'SCULOUS. *a.* [musculosus, Lat.]
 1. Full of muscles; brawny.
 2. Pertaining to a muscle. *More.*
 MUSE. *s.* [from the verb.]
 1. Deep thought; close attention; absence of mind. *Milton.*
 2. The power of poetry. *Cowley.*
 To MUSE. *v. n.* [muser, Fr.] 1. To ponder; to think close; to study in silence. *Hooker.*
 2. To be absent of mind. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To wonder; to be amazed. *Shakspeare.*
 * To MUSE. *v. a.* To meditate; to think on. *Thomson.*
 MU'SEFUL. *a.* [from *muse*.] Deep thinking.
 * MU'SELESS. *a.* Regardless of the power of poetry. *Milton.*
 MU'SER. *s.* [from *muse*.] One who muses; one apt to be absent of mind.
 MU'SET. *s.* [in hunting.] The place through which the hare goes to relief. *Bailey.*
 MU'SEUM. *s.* [μουσεῖον.] A repository of learned curiosities.
 MU'SHROOM. *s.* [mucheron, Fr.]
 1. Mushrooms are by naturalists esteemed perfect plants, though their flowers and seeds have not been discovered. *Miller.*
 2. An upstart; a wretch risen from the dunghill. *Bacon.*
 MU'SHROOMSTONE. *s.* [mushroom and stone.] A kind of fossil.
 * MU'SIA. *s.* Mosaick work.
 MU'SICK. *s.* [μουσική; musique, Fr.] 1. The science of harmonical sounds. *Dryden.*
 2. Instrumental or vocal harmony. *Milton.*

MU'SICAL. *a.* [*musical*, Fr. from *musick*.]

1. Harmonious; melodious; sweet sounding. *Milton.*

2. Belonging to musick. *Addison.*

MU'SICALLY. *ad.* [from *musical*.] Harmoniously; with sweet sound. *Addison.*

MU'SICALNESS. *s.* [from *musical*.] Harmony.

MUSI'CIAN. *s.* [*musicien*, Fr.] One skilled in harmony; one who performs upon instruments of musick. *Bacon.*

* **MU'SING.** *s.* Meditation; contemplation. *Shakspeare.*

MUSK. *s.* [*musc*, Fr.] Musk is a light and friable substance of a dark colour, with some tinge of a purplish colour in it, feeling somewhat unctuous: its smell is highly perfumed: it is brought from the East Indies: the animal which produces it is of the size of a common goat. *Hill.*

MUSK. *s.* [*muscar*, Lat.] Grape hyacinth, or grape flower. *Miller.*

* **To MUSK.** *v. a.* To perfume with musk. *Cotgrave.*

MU'SKAPPLE. *s.* A kind of apple.

MU'SKCAT. *s.* [*musk* and *cat*.] The animal from which musk is got.

MU'SKCHERRY. *s.* A sort of cherry.

MU'SKET. *s.* [*musquet*, Fr.]

1. A soldier's handgun. *Bacon.*

2. A male hawk of a small kind, the female of which is the sparrow hawk. *Shakspeare.*

MUSKETE'ER. *s.* [from *musket*.] A soldier whose weapon is his musket. *Clarendon.*

MUSKETO'ON. *s.* [*mousqueton*, Fr.] A blunderbuss; a short gun of a large bore.

MU'SKINESS. *s.* [from *musk*.] The scent of musk.

* **MUSKI'TTO.** } *s.* [*musca*, Lat.] A sting-
* **MUSQUI'TTO.** } ing fly or gnat of the
Indies. *Purchas.*

MUSKME'LON. *s.* [*musk* and *melon*.] A fragrant melon. *Bacon.*

MU'SKPEAR. *s.* [*musk* and *pear*.] A fragrant pear.

MU'SKROSE. *s.* [*musk* and *rose*.] A rose so called, I suppose, from its fragrance.

MU'SKY. *a.* [from *musk*.] Fragrant; sweet of scent. *Milton.*

MU'SLIN. *s.* A fine stuff made of cotton.

MU'SROL. *s.* [*muserole*, Fr.] The noseband of a horse's bridle. *Bailey.*

MUSS. *s.* A scramble. *Shakspeare.*

* **MU'SSEL.** *s.* A shell fish.

MUSSIT'ATION. *s.* [*mussito*, Lat.] Murmur; grumble.

MU'SSULMAN. *s.* A Mahometan believer.

* **MU'SSULMANISH.** *a.* Mahometan. *Herbert.*

MUST. *verb imperfect.* [*müssen*, Germ.] To be obliged. It is only used before a verb. *Must* is of all persons and tenses, and used of persons and things. *Grew.*

MUST. *s.* [*mustum*, Lat. *Most*, Germ.] New wine; new wort. *Dryden.*

To MUST. *v. a.* [*mws*, Welsh, stinking.]

To mould; to make mouldy. *Mortimer.*

To MUST. *v. n.* To grow mouldy.

MUSTA'CHES. *s.* [*moustache*, Fr.] Whiskers; hair on the upper lip. *Spenser.*

MU'STARD. *s.* [*mwstard*, Welsh; *moutarde*, Fr.] A plant. The flower consists of four leaves, which are placed in form of a crest.

To MU'STER. *v. n.* To assemble in order to form an army. *Blackmore.*

To MU'STER. *v. a.* [*māstern*, Germ.]

1. To review forces. *Locke.*

2. To bring together. *Woodward.*

MU'STER. *s.* [from the verb.] 1. A review of a body of forces. *Ben Jonson.*

2. A register of forces mustered. *South.*

3. A collection: as, a muster of peacocks.

4. *To pass MUSTER.* To be allowed.

MU'STERBOOK. *s.* [*muster* and *book*.] A book in which the forces are registered. *Shakspeare.*

MU'STERMASTER. *s.* [*muster* and *master*.] One who superintends the muster, to prevent frauds. *Knolles.*

MU'STER-ROLL. *s.* [*muster* and *roll*.] A register of forces. *Pope.*

MU'STILY. *ad.* [from *musty*.] Mouldily.

MU'STINESS. *s.* [from *musty*.] Mould; damp foulness. *Evelyn.*

MU'STY. *a.* [from *must*.] 1. Mouldy; spoiled with damp; moist and fetid. *Bacon.*

2. Stale; spoiled with age. *Harvey.*

3. Vapid with fetidness. *Pope.*

4. Dull; heavy; wanting activity; wanting practice in the occurrences of life. *Addison.*

MUTABI'LITY. *s.* [*mutabilité*, Fr.]

1. Changeableness; not continuance in the same state. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Inconstancy; change of mind. *Shaksp.*

MU'TABLE. *a.* [*mutabilis*, Lat.]

1. Subject to change; alterable. *South.*

2. Inconstant; unsettled. *Milton.*

MU'TABLENESS. *s.* [from *mutable*.] Changeableness; uncertainty; instability.

MUTA'TION. *s.* [*mutatio*, Lat.] Change; alteration. *Bacon.*

MUTE. *a.* [*muet*, Fr. *mutus*, Lat.] Silent; not vocal; not having the use of voice. *Dryden.*

MUTE. *s.* 1. One that has no power of speech. *Shakspeare.*

2. A letter which can make no sound. *Holder.*

* **MUTE.** *s.* The dung of birds. *Hudibras.*

To MUTE. *v. n.* To dung as birds. *Tob.*

MU'TELY. *ad.* [from *mute*.] Silently; not vocally. *Milton.*

* **MU'TENESS.** *s.* Silence; aversion to speech. *Milton.*

To MU'TILATE. *v. a.* [*mutiler*, Fr. *mutilo*, Lat.] To deprive of some essential part; to maim. *Addison.*

MUTILA'TION. *s.* [Fr. *mutilatio*, Lat.] Deprivation of a limb, or any essential part. *Clarendon.*

- * **MU'TILATOR**. *s.* One that mangles, or deprives of some essential part. *Clarendon.*
- MU'TINE**. *s.* [*mutin*, Fr.] A mutineer. Not used. *Shakspeare.*
- * **To MU'TINE**. *v. n.* [*mutiner*, Fr.] To rise in mutiny. *Burton.*
- MUTINE'ER**. *s.* [from *mutin*, Fr.] A mover of sedition. *Dryden.*
- * **MU'TING**. *s.* The dung of birds. *More.*
- MU'TINOUS**. *a.* [*mutin*, Fr.] Seditious; busy in insurrection; turbulent. *Shaksp.*
- MU'TINOUSLY**. *ad.* [from *mutinous*.] Seditiously; turbulently. *Sidney.*
- MU'TINOUSNESS**. *s.* [from *mutinous*.] Seditiousness; turbulence.
- To MU'TINY**. *v. n.* [*mutiner*, Fr.] To rise against authority; to make insurrection; to move sedition. *South.*
- MU'TINY**. *s.* [from the verb.] Insurrection; sedition. *Temple.*
- To MU'TTER**. *v. n.* [*mutire*, Lat.] To grumble; to murmur. *Dryden.*
- To MU'TTER**. *v. a.* To utter with imperfect articulation. *Creech.*
- MU'TTER**. *s.* [from the verb.] Murmur; obscure utterance. *Milton.*
- MU'TTERER**. *s.* [from *mutter*.] Grumbler; murmurer.
- * **MU'TTERING**. *s.* Murmur; utterance of a low voice. *Fleetwood.*
- MU'TTERINGLY**. *ad.* [from *muttering*.] With a low voice.
- MU'TTON**. *s.* [*mouton*, Fr.] 1. The flesh of sheep dressed for food. *Swift.*
2. A sheep; in ludicrous language. *Hayw.*
- MUTTONFI'ST**. *s.* [*mutton* and *fist*.] A hand large and red. *Dryden.*
- MU'TUAL**. *a.* [*mutuel*, Fr.] Reciprocal; each acting in return or correspondence to the other. *Pope.*
- MUTUA'LITY**. *s.* [from *mutual*.] Reciprocation. *Shakspeare.*
- MU'TUALLY**. *ad.* [from *mutual*.] Reciprocally; in return. *Newton.*
- * **MUTUA'TION**. *s.* [*mutuatio*, Lat.] The act of borrowing.
- * **MUTUATI'TIOUS**. *a.* Borrowed; taken from some other. *More.*
- * **MUX**. *s.* [A corruption of *muck*.] Dirt. *Grose.*
- * **MU'XY**. *a.* Dirty; gloomy. *Lemon.*
- MU'ZZLE**. *s.* [*museau*, Fr.]
1. The mouth of any thing. *Sidney.*
2. A fastening for the mouth, which hinders to bite. *Dryden.*
- To MU'ZZLE**. *v. n.* To bring the mouth near. *L'Estrange.*
- To MU'ZZLE**. *v. a.*
1. To bind the mouth. *Dryden.*
2. To fondle with the mouth close. *L'Estr.*
- * **MU'ZZY**. *a.* [A corruption from *to muse*.] Absent; forgetful; dreaming; bewildered by thought, or by liquor.
- MY**. *pronoun possess.* Belonging to me. See **MINE**.

- MY'NCHEN**. *s.* [*mynchen*, Sax.] A nun.
- * **MYNHE'ER**. *s.* [Dutch.] Sir; my lord or master, among the Dutch; among the English, it usually means a Dutchman. *Coventry.*
- MY'OGRAPHY**. *s.* [*μυογραφία*.] A description of the muscles.
- MY'OLOGY**. *s.* [*myologie*, Fr.] The description and doctrine of the muscles.
- * **MY'OPE**. *s.* [Fr.] A short-sighted person. *Adams.*
- MY'OPY**. *s.* Shortness of sight.
- MY'RIAD**. *s.* [*μύριας*.]
1. The number of ten thousand.
2. Proverbially any great number. *Milton.*
- MY'RMIDON**. *s.* [*μυρμηδών*.] Any rude ruffian; so named from the soldiers of Achilles. *Swift.*
- MYRO'BALAN**. *s.* [*myrobalanus*, Lat.] A fruit. The *myrobalans* are dried fruit, of five kinds: they are fleshy, generally with a stone and kernel, having the pulpy part more or less of an austere acrid taste; they are the production of five different trees in the East Indies. *Hill.*
- MYRO'POLIST**. *s.* [*μύρον* and *πωλέω*.] One who sells unguents.
- MYRRH**. *s.* [*myrrha*, Lat.] *Myrrh* is a gum resin, in loose granules from the size of a pepper-corn to that of a walnut, of a reddish brown colour, with an admixture of yellow: its taste is bitter and acrid, with a peculiar aromack flavour, but very nauseous; its smell is strong, but not disagreeable; it is brought from Ethiopia, but the tree which produces it is wholly unknown. *Hill.*
- MY'RRHINE**. *a.* [*myrrhinus*, Lat.] Made of the myrrhine stone. *Milton.*
- MY'RTIFORM**. *a.* [*myrtus*, Lat. and *form*.] Having the shape of myrtle.
- MY'RTLE**. *s.* [*myrtus*, Lat.] A fragrant tree. *Shakspeare.*
- MY'SELF**. *s.* [*my* and *self*.] An emphatical word added to *I*: as, *I myself do it*; that is, not I by proxy; not another. *Shaksp.*
- MY'STAGOGUE**. *s.* [*μυσταγωγός*.] One who interprets divine mysteries; also one who keeps church relicks, and shews them to strangers.
- * **MYSTE'RIAL**. *a.* Containing a mystery or enigma. *Ben Jonson.*
- MYSTE'RIARCH**. *s.* [*μυστήριον* and *αρχή*.] One presiding over mysteries.
- MYSTE'RIOUS**. *a.* [*mystérieux*, Fr.]
1. Inaccessible to the understanding; awfully obscure. *Denham.*
2. Artfully perplexed. *Swift.*
- MYSTE'RIOUSLY**. *ad.* [from *mysterious*.]
1. In a manner above understanding.
2. Obscurely; enigmatically. *Taylor.*
- MYSTE'RIOUSNESS**. *s.* [from *mysterious*.]
1. Holy obscurity. *Taylor.*
2. Artful difficulty or perplexity.
- To MY'STERIZE**. *v. a.* [from *mystery*.] To

turn to enigmas; to explain as enigmas.
Brown.

MY'STERY. *s.* [μυστήριον.]

1. Something above human intelligence; something artfully obscure. *Taylor.*
2. An enigma; any thing artfully made difficult. *Shakspeare.*
3. A trade; a calling: in this sense it should, according to *Warburton*, be written *mistery*, from *métier*, Fr. a trade.

MY'STICAL. } *a.* [mysticus, Lat.]

MY'STICK. }

1. Sacredly obscure. *Hooker.*
 2. Involving some secret meaning; emblematical. *Taylor.*
 3. Obscure; secret. *Dryden.*
- MY'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *mystical*.] In a manner, or by an act, implying some secret meaning.

MY'STICALNESS. *s.* [from *mystical*.] Involvement of some secret meaning.

*MY'STICISM. *s.* The pretences of the mysticks; fanaticism. *Coventry.*

*MY'STICK. *s.* One of an old fanatic sect, pretending to talk and think of re-

ligion in a manner above the understanding of common Christians; dissipating all due composure and recollection of the mind, and laying open the heart to all the wild extravagances of frantick enthusiasm. *Coventry.*

*MY'THYCAL. } *a.* [μυθικός.] Fabulous.

*MY'THICK. }

*MYTHO'GRAPHER. *s.* [μῦθος and γράφω.] A writer of fables. *Warton.*

MYTHOLO'GICAL. *a.* [from *mythology*.] Relating to the explication of fabulous history. *Brown.*

MYTHOLO'GICALLY. *ad.* [from *mythological*.] In a manner suitable to the system of fables.

MYTHO'LOGIST. *s.* [from *mythology*.] A relater or expositor of the ancient fables of the heathens. *Norris.*

To MYTHO'LOGIZE. *v. n.* [from *mythology*.] To relate or explain the fabulous history of the heathens.

MYTHO'LOGY. *s.* [μῦθος and λόγος.] System of fables; explication of the fabulous history of the gods of heathen world. *Bentley.*

N.

N, A semivowel, has in English an invariable sound: as, *no*, *name*, *net*; it is sometime after *m* almost lost: as, *condemn*, *contemn*.

N is used as an abbreviation, as, N. B. for *nota bene*, take notice; N. E. *north-east*; N. S. *new style*. etc.

*NAB. *s.* The summit of a rock or mountain. *Grose.*

To NAB. *v. a.* [nappa, Swedish.] To catch unexpectedly: a word seldom used but in low language.

*NA'BOB. *s.* The title of an Indian prince. *Burke.*

*NACHE. See NATCH.

*NA'CKER. *s.* A collar-maker; a harness-maker. *Lemon.*

NA'DIR. *s.* [Arab.] The point under foot directly opposite to the zenith. *Creech.*

*NAEVE. *s.* [nævus, Lat.] A spot. *Dryden.*

NAFF. *s.* A kind of tufted sea-bird.

NAG. *s.* [nagge, Dutch.] 1. A small horse; a horse in familiar language. *Prior.*

2. A paramour: in contempt. *Shakspeare.*

*NA'IAD. *s.* [najas, Lat.] A water-nymph. *Shakspeare.*

NAIL. *s.* [næxl, Sax. Nagel, Germ.]

1. The horny substance at the ends of the fingers and toes. *Dryden.*
2. The talons of birds or the claws of beasts.
3. A spike of metal by which things are fastened together.
4. A stud; a boss.
5. A kind of measure; two inches and a

quarter.

6. On the nail. Readily; immediately; without delay. *Swift.*

To NAIL. *v. a.*

1. To fasten with nails. *Milton.*

2. To stud with nails. *Dryden.*

NA'ILER. *s.* [from *nail*.] A nail-maker.

*NA'ILERY. *s.* A manufactory for nails. *Pennant.*

*NA'IVETE. *s.* [Fr.] Simplicity; ingenuousness. *Gray.*

*To NAKE. } *v. a.* [benacan, Sax.] To

*To NA'KEN. } make naked; to expose. *Tourneur.*

NA'KED. *a.* [nacod, Sax. nackt, Germ.]

1. Wanting clothes; uncovered; bare.

2. Unarmed; defenceless; unprovided. *Shakspeare.*

3. Plain; evident; not hidden. *Shaksp.*

4. Mere; simple; abstracted. *Hooker.*

NA'KEDLY. *ad.* 1. Without covering.

2. Simply; merely; barely. *Hooker.*

3. Discoverably; evidently. *Daniel.*

NA'KEDNESS. *s.* [from *naked*.]

1. Nudity; want of covering. *Milton.*

2. Want of provision for defence. *Gen.*

3. Plainness; evidence; want of concealment. *Shakspeare.*

*NA'KER. *s.* [nacre, Fr.] A shell that contained a pearl.

NALL. *s.* An awl, such as shoemakers use. *Tusser.*

NA'MAZ. *s.* The Turk's common prayer.

*NA'MBYPAMBY. *a.* Having little affected

prettinesses. *Ash.*
NAME. *s.* [nama, Sax. Name, Germ.]
 1. The discriminative appellation of an individual. *Shakspeare.*
 2. The term by which any species is distinguished.
 3. Person. *Dryden.*
 4. Reputation; character.
 5. Renown; fame; celebrity. *Bacon.*
 6. Power delegated. *Shakspeare.*
 7. Fictitious, or real imputation; sake. *Dryden.*
 8. Appearance; not reality. *Shakspeare.*
 9. An opprobrious appellation. *Granville.*
To NAME. *v. a.* 1. To discriminate by a particular appellation imposed. *Shaksp.*
 2. To mention by name. *Ecclus.*
 3. To specify; to nominate. *Locke.*
 4. To utter: to mention. *Genesis.*
NA'MELESS. *a.* [from name.]
 1. Not distinguished by any discriminative appellation. *Denham.*
 2. One of which the name is not known.
 3. Not famous.
NA'MELY. *ad.* [from name.] Particularly; specially. *Addison.*
NA'MER. *s.* [from name.] One who calls any by name.
NA'MESAKE. *s.* One that has the same name with another. *Addison.*
*** NA'NKIN, or NANKE'EN.** *s.* A kind of light cotton, first manufactured at Nanking, in China.
NAP. *s.* [hnæppan, Sax. to sleep.]
 1. Slumber; a short sleep. *Sidney.*
 2. [hnoppa, Sax.] Down; villous substance. *Spenser.*
To NAP. *v. a.* [hnæppan, Sax.] To sleep; to be drowsy or secure. *Carew.*
NAPTA'KING. *s.* Surprise; unexpected onset, like that made on men asleep. *Carew.*
NAPE. *s.* The joint of the neck behind.
NA'PERY. *s.* [from nappe, Fr.] Tablelinen. *Dict.*
NA'PHEW. *s.* [napus, Lat.] An herb.
NA'PHTHA. *s.* [naphtha, Lat.] Naphtha is a very pure, clear, and thin mineral acid, of a very pale yellow; soft and oily to the touch; of a sharp and unpleasing taste, and of a penetrating smell; of the bituminous kind; extremely ready to take fire. It is principally used externally in paralytick cases. *Hill.*
NA'PKIN. *s.* [from nappe, Fr.] 1. Clothes used at table to wipe the hands.
 2. A handkerchief. Obsolete, but retained in Scotland. *Shakspeare.*
NA'PLESS. *a.* [from nap.] Wanting nap; threadbare. *Shakspeare.*
NA'PPINESS. *s.* [from nappy.] The quality of having a nap.
NA'PPY. *a.* [from nap.] Frothy; spumy.
NARCI'SSUS. *s.* [Lat. narcisse, Fr.] A daffodil. *Thomson.*

*** NARCO'SIS.** *s.* [ναρκωσις.] Stupefaction; privation of sense.
*** NARCO'TICALLY.** *ad.* By producing torpor. *Whitlock.*
NARCO'TICK. *a.* [narcotique, Fr.] Producing torpor, or stupefaction. *Brown.*
*** NARCO'TICK.** *s.* A drug producing sleep. *Chaucer.*
*** NARCO'TICKNESS.** *s.* The quality which takes away the sense of pain. *Scott.*
NARD. *s.* [nardus, Lat.]
 1. Spikenard; a kind of ointment.
 2. An odorous shrub. *Ben Jonson.*
NARE. *s.* [naris, Lat.] A nostril. Only used in *Hudibras.*
NA'REWHALE. *s.* A species of whale.
NA'RRABLE. *a.* [from narro, Lat.] Capable to be told or related.
NARRA'TION. *s.* [narratio, Lat.] Account; relation; history. *Abbot.*
NA'RRATIVE. *a.* [narratif-ve, Fr. from narro, Lat.]
 1. Relating; giving an account. *Ayliffe.*
 2. Storytelling; apt to relate things past. *Dryden.*
NA'RRATIVE. *s.* A relation; an account.
NA'RRATIVELY. *ad.* [from narrative.] By way of relation. *Ayliffe.*
NARRA'TOR. *s.* [narrateur, Fr.] A teller; a relater. *Watts.*
*** NA'RRATORY.** *a.* Giving a relation of things. *Hewel.*
NA'RROW. *a.* [neapu, Sax. from nyp.]
 1. Not broad or wide. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Small; of no great extent: used of time and place. *Brown.*
 3. Covetous; avaricious. *Sidney.*
 4. Contracted; ungenerous. *Spratt.*
 5. Near; within a small distance. *Dryden.*
 6. Close; vigilant; attentive. *Milton.*
To NA'RROW. *v. a.*
 1. To diminish with respect to breadth.
 2. To contract; to impair in dignity of extent or influence. *Locke.*
 3. To contract in sentiment. *Pope.*
 4. To confine; to limit. *Watts.*
 5. [In farriery.] A horse is said to narrow when he does not take ground enough.
NA'RROWLY. *ad.* [from narrow.]
 1. With little breadth or wideness.
 2. Contractedly; without extent. *Swift.*
 3. Closely; vigilantly. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Nearly; within a little. *Swift.*
 5. Avariciously; sparingly.
*** NA'RROW-MINDED.** *a.* Mean spirited.
NA'RROWNESS. *s.* [from narrow.]
 1. Want of breadth. *Addison.*
 2. Want of comprehension. *Locke.*
 3. Confined state; contractedness. *Denham.*
 4. Meanness; poverty. *South.*
 5. Want of capacity. *Burnet.*
NAS. [from ne has, or has not.] Obsolete. *Spenser.*
NA'SAL. *a.* [nasus, Lat.] Belonging to the nose. *Brown.*

* NA'SAL. *s.* 1. A medicine operating through the nose. *Burton.*

2. One of the letters spoken as through the nose. *Holder.*

* NA'SCAL. *s.* [*nascale*, low Lat.] A kind of medicated pessary. *Ferrand.*

* NA'SCENT. *a.* [*nascens*, Lat.] Growing; increasing. *Bp. Berkeley.*

NA'STILY. *ad.* [from *nasty*.]

1. Dirtily; filthily; nauseously. *Bacon.*

2. Obscenely; grossly.

NA'STINESS. *s.* [from *nasty*.]

1. Dirt; filth. *Hayward.*

2. Obscenity; grossness of ideas. *South.*

NA'STY. *a.* [*nasti*, Germ. wet.]

1. Dirty; filthy; sordid; nauseous; polluted. *Swift.*

2. Obscene; lewd.

NA'TAL. *a.* [*natal*, Fr.] Native; relating to nativity. *Prior.*

* NATALI'TIAL. *a.* [*natalitius*, Lat.] Given at the day of one's nativity; consecrated to the nativity of a person. *Evelyn.*

* NA'TALS. *s. pl.* Time and place of nativity. *Fitz-geffry.*

NATA'TION. *s.* [*natatio*, Lat.] The act of swimming. *Brown.*

* NA'TATORY. *a.* Enabling to swim. *Brit. Crit.*

* NATCH. *s.* [corrupted from *notch*.] That part of the ox which lies near the tail or rump, between the two loins. *Marsh.*

NA'THLESS. *ad.* [*na*, that is, *not*, the less, Sax.] Nevertheless. *Milton.*

NA'THMORE. *ad.* [*na the more*.] Never the more. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

NA'TION. *s.* [*nation*, Fr. *natio*, Lat.] A people distinguished from another people.

NA'TIONAL. *a.* [*national*, Fr. from *nation*.]

1. Publick; general; not private; not particular. *Addison.*

2. Bigotted to one's own country.

* NATIONA'LITY. *s.* National character. *Howel.*

* To NA'TIONALIZE. *v. a.* To distinguish nationally.

NA'TIONALLY. *ad.* [from *national*.] With regard to the nation. *South.*

NA'TIONALNESS. *s.* [from *national*.] Reference to the people in general.

NA'TIVE. *a.* [*nativus*, Lat. *natif-ve*, Fr.]

1. Produced by nature; not artificial. *Davies.*

2. Natural; such as is according to nature; not affected; original. *Swift.*

3. Conferred by birth. *Denham.*

4. Pertaining to the time or place of birth.

5. Original; that which gave being. *Milt.*

NA'TIVE. *s.* 1. One born in any place; original inhabitant. *Bacon.*

2. Offspring.

* NA'TIVELY. *ad.*

1. Naturally; not artificially. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. Originally. *Lightfoot.*

NA'TIVENESS. *s.* [from *native*.] State of

being produced by nature.

NATI'VITY. *s.* [*nativité*, Fr.]

1. Birth; issue into life. *Bacon.*

2. State or place of being produced. *Milt.*

3. Time, place, or manner of birth. *Shak.*

* NA/TRON. *s.* A sort of black salt imported from Egypt.

NA'TURAL. *a.* [*naturel*, Fr.]

1. Produced or affected by nature; not artificial. *Wilkins.*

2. Consonant to natural notions.

3. Illegitimate. *Temple.*

4. Bestowed by nature. *Swift.*

5. Not forced; not farfetched; dictated by nature. *Wotton.*

6. Tender; affectionate by nature. *Shaksp.*

7. Unaffected; according to truth and reality. *Addison.*

8. Opposed to violent; as, a natural death.

NA'TURAL. *s.* [from *nature*.]

1. An idiot; a fool. *Locke.*

2. Native; original inhabitant. Not used. *Raleigh.*

3. Gift of nature; quality. Disused. *Wotton.*

* NA'TURALISM. *s.* Mere state of nature. *Bp. Lavington.*

NA'TURALIST. *s.* [from *natural*.] A student of physicks. *Addison.*

* NATURA'LITY. *s.* Naturalness. *Smith.*

NATURALIZA'TION. *s.* [from *naturalize*.] The act of investing aliens with the privileges of native subjects. *Bacon.*

To NA'TURALIZE. *v. a.* [from *natural*.]

1. To invest with the privileges of native subjects. *Davies.*

2. To make easy like things natural. *South.*

NA'TURALLY. *ad.* [from *natural*.]

1. According to unassisted nature.

2. Without affectation. *Shakspeare.*

3. Spontaneously.

NA'TURALNESS. *s.* [from *natural*.]

1. The state of being given or produced by nature. *South.*

2. Conformity to truth and reality; not affectation. *Dryden.*

NA'TURE. *s.* [*natura*, Lat.] 1. An imaginary being supposed to preside over the material and animal world. *Cowley.*

2. The native state or properties of any thing, by which it is discriminated. *Hale.*

3. The constitution of an animated body. *Shakspeare.*

4. Disposition of mind; temper. *Shaksp.*

5. The regular course of things. *Shaksp.*

6. The compass of natural existence. *Glanville.*

7. Natural affection, or reverence. *Pope.*

8. The state or operation of the material world. *Pope.*

9. Sort; species. *Dryden.*

10. Sentiments or images adapted to nature. *Addison.*

11. The constitution and appearance of things.

12. Physicks; the science which teaches the qualities of things. *Pope.*
- * *To NA'TURE. v. a.* To endow with natural qualities. *Gower.*
- NA'TURITY. s.* The state of being produced by nature. Not used. *Brown.*
- NA'VAL. a.* [*naval*, Fr.]
1. Consisting of ships. *Waller.*
 2. Belonging to ships. *Temple.*
- * *NA'VALS. s. pl.* Naval affairs. *Lord Clarendon.*
- * *NA'VARCHY. s.* [*navarchus*, Lat.] Knowledge of managing ships. *Petty.*
- NAVE. s.* [*nay*, Sax. *Nabe*, Germ.]
1. The middle part of the wheel in which the axle moves. *Shakspeare.*
 2. [From *navis*, Lat. *nef*, Fr.] The middle part of the church distinct from the aisles or wings. *Ayliffe.*
- NA'VEL. s.* [*nayela*, *navela* Sax. *Nabel*, Germ.]
1. The point in the middle of the belly, by which embryos communicate with the parent. *Brown.*
 2. The middle; the interior part. *Milton.*
- NA'VELGALL. s.* *Navelgall* is a bruise on the top of the chine of the back, behind the saddle, right against the *navel*.
- NA'VELWORT. s.* An herb: *Cotyledon*. *Miller.*
- NA'VEW. s.* [*napus*, Lat.] An herb. *Miller.*
- NAUGHT. a.* [*naht*, *naphthz*, Sax.] Bad; corrupt; worthless. Hardly used. *Hooker.*
- NAUGHT. s.* Nothing. This is commonly, though improperly, written *nought*. *Shakspeare.*
- NA'UGHTILY. ad.* [from *naughty*.] *Wickedly*; *corruptly*.
- NA'UGHTINESS. s.* [from *naughty*.] *Wickedness*; *badness*. *Sidney.*
- * *NA'UGHTLY. ad.* *Badly*; *corruptly*. *Mirr. for Mag.*
- NA'UGHTY. a.* [from *naught*.] *Bad*; *wicked*; *corrupt*. Seldom used. *Sidney.*
- NA'VIGABLE. a.* [Fr.] Capable of being passed by ships or boats. *Raleigh.*
- NA'VIGABLENESS. s.* [from *navigable*.] Capacity to be passed in vessels.
- To NA'VIGATE. v. a.* [*navigo*, Lat.] To sail; to pass by water. *Arbuthnot.*
- To NA'VIGATE. v. a.* To pass by ships or boats. *Arbuthnot.*
- NAVIGA'TION. s.* [*navigation*, Fr.]
1. The act or practice of passing by water.
 2. Vessels of navigation. *Shakspeare.*
- NAVIGA'TOR. s.* [*navigateur*, Fr.] Sailor; seaman; traveller by water. *Brerewood.*
- NA'ULAGE. s.* [*naulum*, Lat.] The freight of passengers in a ship.
- NAU'MACHY. s.* [*naumachia*, Lat.] A mock sea-fight.
- To NAU'SEATE. v. a.* [from *nauseo*, Lat.] To grow squeamish; to turn away with disgust. *Watts.*
- To NAU'SEATE. v. a.*
1. To loath; to reject with disgust.
 2. To strike with disgust. *Swift.*
- NAU'SEOUS. a.* [from *nausea*, Lat. *nausée*, Fr.] Loathsome; disgusting. *Denham.*
- NAU'SEOUSLY. ad.* [from *nauseous*.] Loathsomely; disgustfully. *Dryden.*
- NAU'SEOUSNESS. s.* [from *nauseous*.] Loathsomeness; quality of raising disgust.
- NAU'TICAL. } a.* [*nauticus*, Lat.] Pertaining to sailors. *Camden.*
- NA'UTICK. } ing to sailors.*
- NAU'TILUS. s.* [Lat.] A shellfish furnished with something analogous to oars and a sail. *Pope.*
- NA'VY. s.* [from *navis*, Lat.] An assembly of ships; a fleet. *Clarendon.*
- * *NAWL. s.* An awl.
- NAY. ad.* [*na*, Sax. or *ne aye*.]
1. No; an adverb of negation. *Denham.*
 2. Not only so but more; *he is eighteen — nay, twenty-one.* *Ben Jonson.*
 3. Word of refusal. *Acts.*
- * *NAY. s.* Denial; refusal. *Radcliffe.*
- * *NA'YWARD. ad.* To the side of denial; towards the saying *Nay*. *Shakspeare.*
- NA'YWORD. s.* [*nay* and *word*.]
1. The saying *nay*. *Shakspeare.*
 2. A proverbial reproach; a bye-word. *Shakspeare.*
- * *NA'ZARENE. s.*
1. One of Nazareth. *St. Matth. 11.*
 2. One of the early Christian converts, so denominated from their faith in Jesus of Nazareth, both by Jew and Gentile. *Acts. xxiv.*
- * *NA'ZARITE. s.* [Hebr. *nazar*.] One separated from others by a profession of some extraordinary and special acts of religion. *Num. vi.*
- NE. ad.* [Sax.] Neither; and not. *Spenser.*
- NEAF. s.* [*nefi*, Islandick.] A fist. *Shaksp.*
- To NEAL. v. a.* [*anælan*, Sax.] To temper by a gradual and regulated heat. *Moxon.*
- To NEAL. v. n.* To be tempered in fire. *Bacon.*
- NEAP. a.* [*nepplod*, Sax. *næpzig*, poor.] Low; decreescent. Used only of the tide.
- * *NEAP. s.* [*nep-plod*, Sax.] Low tide. *Hakewill.*
- NEAR. prep.* [*nep*, Sax. *näher*, Germ.] At no great distance from; close to; nigh. Used both of time and place. *Dryden.*
- NEAR. ad.*
1. Almost.
 2. At hand; not far off. *Dryden.*
 3. Within a little. *Bacon.*
- NEAR. a.*
1. Not distant in place or time. *Genesis.*
 2. Advanced toward the end of an enterprise or disquisition. *Hooker.*
 3. Close; not rambling: as, *a near resemblance.* *Dryden.*
 4. Closely related. *Leviticus.*
 5. Intimate; familiar; admitted to confidence. *Shakspeare.*
 6. Touching; pressing; affecting; dear.
 7. Direct; straight; not winding.
 8. Parsimonious; inclining to covetousness.

NEAR-hand. Closely.

* To NEAR. *v. a.* [nähern, Germ.] To approach; to bring near to. Heywood.

* To NEAR. *v. n.* To draw near: a naval expression.

NEA'RLY. *ad.* [from *near*.]

1. At no great distance. Atterbury.
2. Closely; pressingly. Swift.
3. In a niggardly manner.

NEA'RNESS. *s.* [from *near*.]

1. Closeness; not remoteness. Duppa.
2. Alliance of blood or affection. Bacon.
3. Tendency to avarice; caution of expence. Bacon.

NEAT. *s.* [near, nȳren, Sax.]

1. Black cattle; oxen. May.
2. A single cow or ox. Shakspeare.

NEAT. *a.* [net, Fr.]

1. Elegant; but without dignity. Pope.
2. Cleanly. Milton.
3. Pure; unadulterated; unmingled. Chapman.

NE'ATHERD. *s.* [neaðȳpð, Sax.] A cow-keeper; one who has the care of black cattle. Dryden.

NEA'TLY. *ad.* [from *neat*; niedlich, Germ.]

1. Elegantly, but without dignity; spruce-ly. Shakspeare.
2. Cleanlily.

NEA'TNESS. *s.* [from *neat*.]

1. Spruceness; elegance without dignity.
2. Cleanliness.

* NE'ATRESS. *s.* She who takes care of cattle. Warner.

NEB. *s.* [nebbe, Sax.] 1. Nose; beak; mouth. Retained in the north. Shakspeare.

2. [In Scotland.] The bill of a bird.

NE'BULA. *s.* [Lat.] It is applied to appearances, like a cloud in the human body; as also to films upon the eyes.

NE'BULOUS. *a.* [nebulosus, Lat.] Misty; cloudy.

* NECESSA'RIAN. *s.* One of those who are advocates for the doctrine of philosophical necessity. More properly *necessitarian*. Priestley.

NE'CESSARIES. *s.* [from *necessary*.] Things not only convenient but needful. Hamm.

NE'CESSARILY. *ad.* [from *necessary*.]

1. Indispensably. Hooker.
2. By inevitable consequence. Hooker.

NE'CESSARINESS. *s.* [from *necessary*.] The state of being necessary.

NE'CESSARY. *a.* [necessarius, Lat.]

1. Needful; indispensably requisite. Tillots.
2. Not free; fatal; impelled by fate.
3. Conclusive; decisive by inevitable consequence. Tillotson.

* NE'CESSARY. *s.* A privy. Swinburne.

To NECE'SSITATE. *v. a.* [from *necessitas*, Lat.] To make necessary; not to leave free; to exempt from choice. Duppa.

NECESSITA'TION. *s.* [from *necessitate*.] The act of making necessary; fatal compulsion. Bramhall.

NECE'SSITATED. } *a.* [from *necessity*.] In
NECE'SSITIED. } a state of want. Not
used. Shakspeare.

NECE'SSITOUS. *a.* [from *necessity*.] Pressed with poverty. Clarendon.

NECE'SSITOUSNESS. *s.* [from *necessitous*.] Poverty; want; need. Burnet.

NECE'SSITUDE. *s.* [necessitudo, Lat.]

1. Want; need. Hale.
2. Friendship.

NECE'SSITY. *s.* [necessitas, Lat.]

1. Cogency; compulsion; fatality. Milton.
2. State of being necessary; indispensable-ness. Shakspeare.
3. Want; need; poverty. Clarendon.
4. Things necessary for human life. Shak.
5. Cogency of argument; inevitable consequence. Raleigh.

NECK. *s.* [hneca, Sax. *neck*, Dutch; Nacken, Germ.]

1. The part between the head and body.
2. A long narrow part. Bacon.
3. On the neck: immediately after. Shakspeare.

4. To break the neck of an affair: to hinder any thing being done; or, to do more than half.

NE'CKBEEF. *s.* [neck and beef.] The coarse flesh of the neck of cattle. Swift.

NE'CKCLOTH. *s.* [neck and cloth.] That which men wear on their neck. Gay.

* NE'CKED. *a.* Used in composition figuratively and literally; having a neck. Denham.

NE'CKERCHIEF. } *s.* A gorget; handker-
NE'CKATEE. } chief for a woman's
neck.

NE'CKLACE. *s.* [neck and lace.] An ornamental string of beads or precious stones, worn by women on their neck. Arbuthnot.

* NE'CKLACED. *a.* Marked as with a necklace. Sir W. Jones.

* NE'CKLAND. *s.* A long narrow part of land. Hakewill.

* NE'CKVERSE. *s.* The verse which was anciently read to entitle the party to benefit of clergy; said to be the beginning of the fifty-first Psalm, "*Miserere mei*". etc. Tindal.

NE'CKWEED. *s.* [neck and weed.] Hemp: in ridicule.

* NECRO'LOGY. *s.* [νεκρός and λόγος.] An account of persons deceased.

NE'CROMANCER. *s.* [νεκρός and μάντις.] One who by charms can converse with the ghosts of the dead. Swift.

NE'CROMANCY. *s.* [νεκρός and μάντις; *nécromance*, Fr.]

1. The art of revealing future events, by communication with the dead. Brown.
2. Enchantment; conjuration. Abbot.

* NECROMA'NTICAL. } *a.* Belonging to

* NE'CROMANTICK. } necromancy; per-
formed by enchantment. Hammond.

* NECROMA'NTICALLY. *ad.* By charms;

- by conjuration. *Gregory.*
 * NE'CROMANTICK. *s.* Trick; conjuration. *Young.*
 * NECRO'SIS. *s.* [νεκρωσις.] A disease of the bones.
 NE'CTAR. *s.* [Lat.] Pleasant liquor, said to be drank by the heathen deities.
 NE'CTARED. *a.* [from *nectar*.] Tinged with nectar. *Milton.*
 * NECTA'REAL. } *a.* Sweet as nectar; re-
 * NECTA'REAN. } sembling nectar. *Burton.*
 NECTA'REOUS. *a.* [*nectareus*, Lat.] Resembling nectar; sweet as nectar. *Pope.*
 NE'CTARINE. *a.* [from *nectar*.] Sweet as nectar. *Milton.*
 NE'CTARINE. *s.* [*nectarine*, Fr.] A fruit of the plum kind. This fruit differs from a peach in having a smooth rind and the flesh firmer. *Miller.*
 * To NE'CTARIZE. *v. a.* To sweeten. *Cockeram.*
 * NE'CTAROUS. *a.* Sweet as nectar. *Milton.*
 * NE'DDER. *s.* [nedder, Sax.] An adder. *Chaucer.*
 NEED. *s.* [neod, Sax. Noth, Germ.] 1. Exigency; pressing difficulty; necessity.
 2. Want; distressful poverty. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Want; lack of any thing for use. *Baker.*
 To NEED. *v. a.* To want; to lack. *Matt.*
 To NEED. *v. n.*
 1. To be wanted; to be necessary. *Spenser.*
 2. To have necessity of any thing. *Locke.*
 NEE'DER. *s.* [from *need*.] One that wants any thing. *Shakspeare.*
 NEE'DFUL. *a.* [*need* and *full*.] Necessary; indispensably requisite. *Common Prayer.*
 NEE'DFULLY. *ad.* [from *needful*.] Necessarily. *Ben Jonson.*
 NEE'DFULNESS. *s.* [from *needful*.] Necessity.
 NEE'DILY. *ad.* [from *needy*.] In poverty; poorly.
 NEE'DINESS. *s.* [from *needy*.] Want; poverty. *Bacon.*
 NEE'DLE. *s.* [nædl, Sax. Nadel, Germ.]
 1. A small instrument pointed at one end to pierce cloth, and perforated at the other to receive the thread. *Dryden.*
 2. The small steel bar which in the mariners compass stands regularly north and south. *Burnet.*
 NEE'DLE-FISH. *s.* [*needle* and *fish*.] A kind of sea-fish. *Woodward.*
 NEE'DLE-FUL. *s.* [*needle* and *full*.] As much thread as is generally put at one time in the needle.
 NEE'DLER. } *s.* [from *needle*.] He
 NEE'DLEMAKER. } who makes needles.
 NEE'DLEWORK. *s.* [*needle* and *work*.]
 1. The business of a sempstress.
 2. Embroidery by the needle. *Addison.*
 NEE'DLESS. *a.* [from *need*.] Unnecessary; not requisite. *Shakspeare.*
 NEE'DLESSLY. *ad.* [from *needless*.] Unnecessarily; without need. *Holder.*

- NEE'DLESSNESS. *s.* [from *needless*.] Unnecessariness. *Locke.*
 NEE'DMENT. *s.* [from *need*.] Something necessary. *Spenser.*
 NEEDS. *ad.* [neder, Sax. unwilling.] Necessarily; by compulsion; indispensably; inevitably. *Davies.*
 NEE'DY. *a.* [from *need*.] Poor; necessitous; distressed by poverty. *Spenser.*
 * NEEL. *s.* [nael, Iceland. naael, Dan.] A needle. *Shakspeare.*
 NE'ER. [for *never*.] *Hudibras.*
 To NEESE. *v. n.* [nyse, Dan. niesen, Germ.] To sneeze; to discharge flatulencies by the nose. Retained in Scotland. *Kings.*
 * NE'ESEWORT. *s.* An herb. *Sherwood.*
 * NE'ESING. *s.* The act of sneezing. *Job. xii.*
 NEF. *s.* [Fr., from *nave*.] The body of a church. *Addison.*
 * NEFA'ND. } *a.* [*nefandus*, Lat.] Not
 * NEFA'NDOUS. } to be named; abominable. *Sheldon.*
 NEFA'RIOUS. *a.* [*nefarius*, Lat.] Wicked; abominable. *Ayliffe.*
 * NEFA'RIOUSLY. *ad.* Abominably; wickedly. *Milton.*
 NEGA'TION. *s.* [*negatio*, Lat.] 1. Denial; the contrary to affirmation. *Rogers.*
 2. Description by negative. *Watts.*
 NE'GATIVE. *a.* [*negativus*, Lat.]
 1. Denying; contrary to affirmative.
 2. Implying only the absence of something; not positive; privative. *South.*
 3. Having the power to withhold, though not to compel. *King Charles.*
 NE'GATIVE. *s.* 1. A proposition by which something is denied. *Tillotson.*
 2. A particle of denial; as, *not*. *Cleaveland.*
 * To NE'GATIVE. *v. a.* To dismiss by negation. *Andrews.*
 NE'GATIVELY. *ad.* [from *negative*.]
 1. With denial; in the form of denial; not affirmatively. *Boyle.*
 2. In form of speech implying the absence of something. *Hooker.*
 * NE'GATORY. *a.* [*negatoire*, Fr.] Belonging to negation. *Cotgrave.*
 To NE'GLECT. *v. a.* [*neglectus*, Lat.]
 1. To omit by carelessness. *Matthew.*
 2. To treat with scornful heedlessness.
 3. To postpone. *Shakspeare.*
 NE'GLECT. *s.* [*neglectus*, Lat.]
 1. Instance of inattention.
 2. Careless treatment. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Negligence; frequency of neglect. *Denh.*
 4. State of being unregarded. *Prior.*
 NEGLE'CTER. *s.* [from *neglect*.] One who neglects.
 NEGLE'CTFUL. *a.* [*neglect* and *full*.]
 1. Heedless; careless; inattentive: with of. *Arbuthnot.*
 2. Treating with indifference. *Locke.*
 NEGLE'CTFULLY. *ad.* [from *neglectful*.] With heedless inattention. Not used.
 NEGLE'CTION. *s.* [from *neglect*.] The

- practice of being negligent.
- * **NEGLE'CTINGLY.** *ad.* Carelessly; inattentively. *Shakspeare.*
- NEGLE'CTIVE.** *a.* [from *neglect.*] Inattentive to, or regardless of. *King Charles.*
- * **NEGLIGE'E.** *s.* [Fr.] A fashionable gown which the ladies continued to wear in the early part of the reign of George III. *Goldsmith.*
- NE'GLIGENCE.** *s.* [*negligentia*, Lat.] Habit of omitting by heedlessness, or of acting carelessly. *Shakspeare.*
- NE'GLIGENT.** *s.* [*negligens*, Lat.]
1. Careless; heedless; habitually inattentive. *Chron.*
 2. Careless of any particular: with *of* before a noun. *Baruch.*
 3. Scornfully regardless. *Swift.*
- NE'GLIGENTLY.** *ad.* [from *negligent.*]
1. Carelessly; heedlessly; without exactness. *Bacon.*
 2. With scornful inattention.
- * **NEGO'TIABLE.** *a.* [*negotium*, Lat.] Capable of being negotiated.
- * **NEGO'TIANT.** *s.* A negotiator; one employed to treat with others. *Swift.*
- To NEGOTIATE.** *v. n.* [*négociar*, Fr.] To have intercourse of business; to traffick; to treat. *Bacon.*
- * **To NEGOTIATE.** *v. a.* To manage; to conclude by treaty or agreement. *Ld. Chesterfield.*
- NEGOTIA'TION.** *s.* [*négociation*, Fr. from *negotiate.*] Treaty of business. *Howel.*
- NEGOTIATING.** *a.* [from *negotiate.*] Employed in negotiation.
- NEGOTIA'TOR.** *s.* [*négociateur*, Fr. from *negotiate.*] One employed to treat with others. *Swift.*
- NE'GRO.** *s.* [Span. *negre*, Fr.] A black-moor. *Brown.*
- * **NE'GUS.** *s.* A mixture of wine, water, sugar, lemon, and nutmeg: from the inventor colonel Negus. *Malone.*
- NEIF.** *s.* [*néfi*, Islandish; *neef*, Scottish.]
1. Fist. See **NEAF.**
 2. A bond-woman.
- To NEIGH.** *v. n.* [*hnagan*, Sax.] To utter the voice of a horse or mare. *Smith.*
- NEIGH.** *s.* [from the verb.] The voice of a horse or mare. *Shakspeare.*
- * **NE'IGHING.** *s.* The voice of a horse or mare. *Jer. viii.*
- NEI'GHBOUR.** *s.* [*nehgebun*, Sax. *Nachbar*, Germ.]
1. One who lives near to another. *Clarendon.*
 2. One who lives in familiarity with another. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Any thing next or near. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Intimate; confident. *Shakspeare.*
 5. [In divinity.] One partaking of the same nature, and therefore entitled to good offices. *Spratt.*
- * **NEIGHBOUR.** *a.* Near to another; adjoining; next. *Jer. i.*

- To NEI'GHBOUR.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adjoin to; to confine on. *Shakspeare.*
- * **To NEI'GHBOUR.** *v. n.* To inhabit the vicinity. *Davies.*
- NEI'GHBOURHOOD.** *s.* [from *neighbour.*]
1. Place adjoining. *Addison.*
 2. State of being near each other. *Swift.*
 3. Those that live within reach of communication. *Harte.*
- * **NEI'GHBURLINESS.** *s.* State or quality of being neighbourly. *Scott.*
- NEI'GHBOURLY.** *a.* [from *neighbour.*] Becoming a neighbour; kind; civil. *Arbuthn.*
- NEI'GHBOURLY.** *ad.* [from *neighbour.*] With social civility.
- * **NEI'GHBORSHIP.** *s.* State of being near each other. *Miss Baillie.*
- NEI'THER.** *conjunct.* [*napðer*, Sax. *ne* either.]
1. Not either. A particle used in the first branch of a negative sentence, and answered by *nor*: as, fight *neither* with small *nor* great. *Kings.*
 2. It is sometimes the second branch of a negative or prohibition to any sentence: as, ye shall *not* eat of it, *neither* shall ye touch it. *Genesis.*
- NEI'THER.** *pronoun.* Not either; nor one nor other. *Dryden.*
- * **NEM. CON.** An abbreviation of the Latin: *nemine contradicente*, no one opposing.
- * **NE'MOROUS.** *a.* [*nemorosus*, Lat.] Woody. *Evelyn.*
- * **To NE'MPNE.** *v. a.* [*nemnan*, Sax.] To name. *Chaucer.*
- * **NE'NIA.** *s.* [*νηνία*.] A funeral song; an elegy.
- * **NE'NUPHAR.** *s.* [*nymphæa*, Lat.] Water-lily; water-rose. A plant.
- * **NEOLO'GICAL.** *s.* [*néologique*, Fr.] Employing new words or phrases. *Ld. Chesterfield.*
- * **NEO'LOGISM.** *s.* [Fr.] A new and quaint expression.
- * **NEO'LOGY.** *s.* [*νέος* and *λόγος*.] Invention or use of new words and phrases. *Boothby.*
- * **NE'OPHYTE.** *a.* [*νεόφυτος*.] Newly entered into an employment. *Ben Jonson.*
- NEO'PHYTE.** *s.* [*néophyte*, Fr. *νέος* and *φύω*.] One regenerated; a convert.
- * **NEOTE'RICAL.** } *a.* [*neotericus*, Lat.]
- NEOTE'RICK.** } Modern; novel; late. *Grew.*
- * **NEOTE'RICK.** *s.* One of modern times. *Burton.*
- NEP.** *s.* [*nepeta*, Lat.] An herb.
- NEPE'NTHE.** *s.* [*νή* and *πένθος*.] A drug that drives away all pains. *Pope.*
- NE'PHEW.** *s.* [*nepos*, Lat. *neveu*, Fr.]
1. The son of a brother or sister. *Locke.*
 2. The grandson. Out of use. *Hooker.*
 3. Descendant, however distant. Out of use.
- NEPHRI'TICAL.** } *a.* [*νεφριτικός*; *néphrétique*, Fr.]
- NEPHRI'TICK.** }

1. Belonging to the organs of urine.
2. Troubled with the stone. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Good against the stone. *Woodward.*
- NE/POTISM. *s.* [*népotisme*, Fr.] Fondness for nephews. *Addison.*
- * NE'REID. *s.* [*Nereis*, Lat.] A sea-nymph. *Shakspeare.*
- NERVE. *s.* [*nervus*, Lat.] 1. The nerves are the organs of sensation passing from the brain to all parts of the body.
2. It is used by the poets for sinew or tendon. *Pope.*
- * To NERVE. *v. a.* To strengthen. *Aaron Hill.*
- NE'RVELESS. *a.* [from *nerve*.] Without strength. *Dunciad.*
- NE'RVOUS. *a.* [*nervosus*, Lat.] 1. Well strung; strong; vigorous. *Pope.*
2. Relating to the nerves.
3. Having weak or diseased nerves. *Cheyne.*
- * NE'RVOUSLY. *ad.* With strength. *Wart.*
- * NE'RVOUSNESS. *s.* Vigour; strength. *Warton.*
- NE'RVY. *a.* [from *nerve*.] Strong; vigorous. *Shakspeare.*
- NE/SCIENCE. *s.* [from *nescio*, Lat.] Ignorance; the state of not knowing. *Glanville.*
- NESH. *a.* [*neye*, Sax.] Soft; easily hurt.
- NESS. 1. A termination added to an adjective to change it into a substantive, denoting *state* or *quality*; as *poisonous*, *poisonousness*; from *nyye*, Sax.
2. The termination of many names of places where there is a headland or promontory; from *neye*, Sax. a headland.
- NEST. *s.* [*neyt*, Sax. *Nest*, Germ.] 1. The bed formed by the bird for incubation. *Deuteronomy.*
2. Any place where animals are produced.
3. An abode; place of residence; generally in a bad sense, as, a *nest* of rogues. *Shakspeare.*
4. A warm close habitation. *Spenser.*
5. Boxes or drawers; little pockets or repositories.
- To NEST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To build nest. *Howel.*
- NE'STEGG. *s.* [*nest* and *egg*.] An egg left in the nest to keep the hen from forsaking it. *Hudibras.*
- To NE'STLE. *v. n.* [from *nest*.] To settle; to harbour. *Bacon.*
- To NE'STLE. *v. a.* 1. To house, as in a nest. *Donne.*
2. To cherish, as a bird her young. *Chapman.*
- * NE'STLING. *a.* Newly hatched; newly deposited in the nest. *Barrington.*
- NE'STLING. *s.* [from *nestle*.] A bird just taken out of the nest.
- * NESTO'RIAN. *s.* One of the followers of Nestorius, whose heresy was founded in the fifth century, and who believed that Christ was divided into two persons. *Hooker.*

- NET. *s.* [*net*, Sax. *Netz*, Germ.] A texture woven with large interstices or meshes, used as a snare for animals. *Taylor.*
- * To NET. *v. n.* To knit a net; to knot. *A. Seward.*
- * NET. *a.* [Fr. *netto*, Ital.] 1. Pure; clear; genuine. *Spenser.*- 2. Clear; denoting the total of a receipt of salary or income after certain deductions. *Bolingbroke.*
- 3. Clear; denoting the weight of any commodity, after allowances have been made for tare and tret.
- * To NET. *v. a.* To bring as clear produce.
- NE'THER. *a.* [*neoðer*, Sax. *nieder*, Germ.] 1. Lower; not upper. *Dryden.*
- 2. Being in a lower place. *Milton.*
- 3. Infernal; belonging to the regions below. *Dryden.*
- NE'THERMOST. *s.* [superlat. of *nether*.] Lowest. *Psalms.*
- * NE'TTING. *s.* A reticulated piece of work.
- NE'TTLE. *s.* [*netel*, Sax. *Nessel*, Germ.] A stinging herb well known.
- To NE'TTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sting; to irritate. *Bentley.*
- * NE'TTLER. *s.* One who provokes; that which stings or irritates. *Milton.*
- NE'TWORK. *s.* [*net* and *work*.] Any thing reticulated or decussated, at equal distances. *Spenser.*
- NE'VER. *ad.* [*ne ever*; *næppe*, Sax.] 1. At no time.
- 2. In no degree. *South.*
- 3. It seems in some phrases to have the sense of an adjective. Not any. *Matt.*
- 4. It is much used in composition; as, *never-ending*, having no end. *Milton.*
- NEVERTHELE'SS. *ad.* [*never the less*.] Notwithstanding that. *Bacon.*
- NEU/ROLOGY. *s.* [*νεῦρον* and *λόγος*.] A description of the nerves.
- * NEU'ROSPAST. *s.* [*νευροσπαστέω*.] A puppet; a figure put in motion. *More.*
- NEU/ROTOMY. *s.* [*νεῦρον* and *τέμνω*.] The anatomy of the nerves.
- NEU'TER. *a.* [*neuter*, Lat. *neutre*, Fr.] 1. Indifferent; not engaged on either side.
- 2. [In grammar.] A noun that implies no sex. *Dryden.*
- NE/UTER. *s.* One indifferent and unengaged. *Addison.*
- NEU'TRAL. *a.* [*neutre*, Fr.] 1. Indifferent; not engaged on either side.
- 2. Neither good nor bad. *Davies.*
- 3. Neither acid nor alkaline. *Arbuthnot.*
- NEU'TRAL. *s.* One who does not act nor engage on either side. *Bacon.*
- * NEU'TRALIST. *s.* An indifferent or careless being; one who is on neither side. *Bullockar.*
- NEUTRA/LITY. *s.* [*neutralité*, Fr.] 1. A state of indifference, of neither friendship nor hostility. *Addison.*
- 2. A state between good and evil. *Donne.*

* **TO NEU'TRALIZE.** *v. a.* To render indifferent; to engage on neither side. In agriculture: to make neutral. *Kirwan.*
NEU'TRALLY. *ad.* [from *neutral.*] Indifferently.

NEW. *a.* [*newyd*, Welsh; *neop*, Sax. *neuf*, Fr. *neu*, Germ.]

1. Not old; fresh. *New* is used of things and young of persons. *Burnet.*

2. Modern; not ancient. *Temple.*

3. Not antiquated; having the effect of novelty. *Pope.*

4. Not habituated. *Hooker.*

5. Renovated; repaired, so as to recover the first state. *Bacon.*

6. Fresh after any thing. *Dryden.*

7. Not of ancient extraction. *Addison.*

NEW. *ad.* This is used in composition for *newly.* *Sandys.*

TO NEW. *v. a.* [*neoplan*, Sax.] To make new; to renew. *Gower.*

NE'WEL. *s.* 1. The compass round which the staircase is carried. *Bacon.*

2. Novelty. *Spenser.*

* **NE'WFANGLE.** *a.* Desirous of new things. *Chaucer.*

* **TO NE'WFANGLE.** *v. a.* To change by introducing novelties. *Milton.*

NEWFA'NGLED. *a.* [*new* and *fangle.*] Formed with vain or foolish love of novelty. *Shakspeare.*

NEWFA'NGLEDNESS. } *s.* [from *new-*
NEWFA'NGLENESS. } *fangled.*] Vain and foolish love of novelty. *Sidney.*

NE'WING. *s.* Yest; barm. *Ainsworth.*

* **NE'WISH.** *a.* As if lately made. *Bacon.*

NE'WLY. *ad.* Freshly; lately; in a manner different from the former. *Spenser.*

NE'WNESS. *s.* [from *new.*]

1. Freshness; lateness; novelty; recentness; state of being new. *South.*

2. Want of practice. *Sidney.*

NEWS. *s.* without the singular. [from *new*; *nouvelles*, Fr.]

1. Fresh account of any thing. *Waller.*

2. Papers which give an account of the transactions of the present times. *Pope.*

NE'WS-MONGER. *s.* [*news* and *monger.*] One whose employment is to hear and to tell news. *Shakspeare.*

* **NE'VSPAPER.** See **NEWS.**

NEWT. *s.* [*Newt* is supposed by *Skinner* to be contracted from *an evet.*] Est; small lizard. *Shakspeare.*

NEW-YEAR'S-GIFT. *s.* Present made on the first day of the year. *Stillingfleet.*

* **NE'XIBLE.** *a.* [*nexibilis*, Lat.] That may be knit together. *Cockeram.*

NEXT. *a.* [*next*, Sax. *Nächste*, Germ.]

1. Nearest in place or time. *Bacon.*

2. Nearest in any gradation. *Clarendon.*

NEXT. *ad.* At the time or turn immediately succeeding. *Addison.*

NI'AS. *s.* [*niais*, Fr.] Simple, silly, and foolish. *Bailey.*

NIB. *s.* [*neb*, Sax. *nebbe*, Dutch.]

1. The bill or beak of a bird. See **NEN.**

2. The point of a pen. *Derham.*

NI'BBED. *a.* [from *nib.*] Having a nib.

TO NI'BBLE. *v. a.* [from *nib*, the beak or mouth.] 1. To bite by little at a time; to eat slowly. *Cleaveland.*

2. To bite as a fish does the bait. *Gay.*

TO NI'BBLE. *v. n.* 1. To bite at. *Shaksp.*

2. To carp at; to find fault with. *Tillots.*

* **NI'BBLE.** *s.* A word used by anglers, denoting the act of the fish trying the bait, as it were: not immediately swallowing it.

NI'BLER. *s.* [from *nibble.*] One that bites by little at a time.

NICE. *a.* [*neye*, Sax. *soft.*]

1. Accurate in judgment to minute exactness. It is often used to express a culpable delicacy. *Sidney.*

2. Scrupulously and minutely cautious. *Shakspeare.*

3. Fastidious; squeamish. *Milton.*

4. Easily injured; delicate.

5. Formed with minute exactness. *Addis.*

6. Refined. *Milton.*

TO make NICE. [*faire le délicat*, Fr.] To be scrupulous. *Shakspeare.*

NI'CELY. *ad.* [from *nice.*]

1. Accurately; minutely; scrupulously.

2. Delicately. *Atterbury.*

* **NI'CE CREED.** The Creed drawn up, for the most part, by the first general council of Nice in the year 325; enlarged in the year 381. *Hooker.*

NI'CENESS. *s.* [from *nice.*]

1. Accuracy; minute exactness. *Dryden.*

2. Superfluous delicacy or exactness. *Sidn.*

NI'CETY. *s.* [from *nice.*]

1. Minute accuracy of thought. *Prior.*

2. Accurate performance. *Addison.*

3. Fastidious delicacy; squeamishness.

4. Minute observation; punctilious discrimination; subtilty. *Locke.*

5. Delicate management; cautious treatment. *Swift.*

6. Effeminate softness.

7. *Niceties*, in the plural, dainties or delicacies in eating.

NI'CHAR. *s.* A plant. *Miller.*

NICHE. *s.* [Fr.] A hollow in which a statue may be placed. *Wotton.*

NICK. *s.* [*nicke*, Teutonic, the twinkling of an eye.]

1. Exact point of time at which there is necessity or convenience. *Suckling.*

2. A notch cut in any thing.

3. A score; a reckoning. *Shakspeare.*

4. A winning throw. *Prior.*

* **NICK.** *s.* An evil spirit of the waters in the northern mythology of elder times, and in later transferred to the devil himself, by the English with the addition of *old.* *Dr. Grey.*

TO NICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To hit; to touch luckily; to perform by some slight artifice. *Hudibras.*
2. To cut in nicks or notches. *Shaksp.*
3. To suit, as tallies cut in nicks. *Camden.*
4. To defeat or cozen, as, at dice. *Shaksp.*
- * NI'CKEL. *s.* A semi-metal. *Chambers.*
- * NI'CKER. *s.* [from *nick*.] One who watches the opportunity to pilfer, or practise some knavish artifice. *Arbuthnot.*
- NICKNA'ME. *s.* [*nom de nique*, Fr.] A name given in scoff or contempt. *B. Jonson.*
- To NICKNA'ME. *v. a.* To call by an opprobrious appellation. *Denham.*
- * NICOLA'ITAN. *s.* One of a sect, who according to ancient writers, taught the lawfulness of lewdness and idolatrous sacrifices, so called from one *Nicolas*, their founder. By *Nicolaitans* in Scripture are thought to be meant, in general, lewd and profligate persons, who aim at nothing but their own secular advantage. *Rev. 11.*
- * NICO'TIAN. *s.* Tobacco, first sent into France by *Nicot*, in the year 1560. *Ben Jonson.*
- * NICO'TIAN. *a.* Denoting tobacco. *Bp. Hall.*
- To NI'CTATE. *v. a.* [*nicto*, Lat.] To wink. *Ray.*
- * NICTA'TION. *s.* A twinkling of the eye. *Cockeram.*
- * NI'CTITATING MEMBRANE. *s.* In anatomy, a thin membrane which covers the eyes of several creatures; defending them without a total obstruction of vision. *Paley.*
- NIDE. *s.* [*nidus*, Lat.] A brood; as, a nide of pheasants.
- NI'DGET. *s.* [corrupted from *nithing* or *niding*.] A dastard; a coward. *Camden.*
- NIDIFICA'TION. *s.* [*nidificatio*, Lat.] The act of building nests. *Derham.*
- NI'DING. *a.* [from *nid*, Sax. vileness.] *Niding*, an old English word signifying abject; base minded, coward. *Carew.*
- NI'DOROUS. *a.* [*nidoreux*, Fr. from *nidor*, Lat.] Resembling the smell or taste of roasted fat. *Bacon.*
- NIDORO'SITY. *s.* [from *nidorous*.] Eructation with the taste of undigested roast-meat. *Floyer.*
- * NI'DOUR. *s.* [*nidor*, Lat.] Scent; savour. *Bp. Taylor.*
- * To NI'DULATE. *v. n.* [*nidulor*, Lat.] To build a nest. *Cockeram.*
- NIDULA'TION. *s.* [*nidulor*, Lat.] The time of remaining in the nest. *Brown.*
- NIECE. *s.* [*nièce*, Fr. *neptis*, Lat.] The daughter of a brother or sister. *Waller.*
- NI'GGARD. *s.* [*niuggr*, Islandick.] A miser; a curmudgeon. *Sidney.*
- NI'GGARD. *a.* Sordid; avaricious; parsimonious; sparing. *Shakspeare.*
- To NI'GGARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stint; to supply sparingly. *Shakspeare.*
- * NI'GGARDISE. *s.* Niggardiness; avarice. *Spenser.*
- NI'GGARDISH. *a.* [from *niggard*.] Having some disposition to avarice.
- NI'GGARDLINESS. *s.* [from *niggardly*.] Avarice; sordid parsimony. *Addison.*
- NI'GGARDLY. *a.* [from *niggard*.] Avaricious; sordidly parsimonious. *Sidney.*
- NI'GGARDLY. *ad.* Sparingly; parsimoniously. *Shakspeare.*
- NI'GGARDNESS. *s.* [from *niggard*.] Avarice; sordid parsimony. *Sidney.*
- * NI'GGARDSHIP. *s.* Avarice. *Elyot.*
- * NI'GGARDY. *s.* Niggardness.
- * To NIGGLE. *v. a.* To mock; to play on contemptuously. *Beaum. and Fl.*
- * NIGGLE. *v. n.* To play with; to trifle with. *Massinger.*
- NIGH. *prep.* [*nȳh*, Sax. *nahe*, Germ.] At no great distance from. *Garth.*
- NIGH. *ad.* 1. Not at a great distance. *John.*
2. To a place near. *Milton.*
3. Almost.
- NIGH. *a.*
1. Near; not distant; not remote. *Prior.*
2. Allied closely by blood. *Knolles.*
- To NIGH. *v. n.* [from the participle.] To approach; to advance; to draw near. *Spens.*
- * To NIGH. *v. a.* To come near to; to touch. *Chaucer.*
- NI'GHLY. *ad.* [from *nigh* the adjective.] Nearly; within a little. *Locke.*
- NI'GHNESS. *s.* [from *nigh*.] Nearness; proximity.
- NIGHT. *s.* [*nihtr*, Sax. *nuit*, Fr. *Nacht*, Germ.]
1. The time of darkness; the time from sun-set to sun-rise. *Crashaw.*
2. To the end of the day of life; death. *Dryden.*
3. State or time of obscurity or ignorance.
4. State of not being understood; unintelligibility. *Pope.*
- To-NIGHT. *adverbially.* In this night; at this night. *Joshua.*
- * NI'GHTBIRD. *s.* A bird that flies only in the night. *Bp. Hall.*
- * NI'GHTBORN. *a.* Produced in darkness. *Mir. for Mag.*
- NIGHTBRA'WLER. *s.* [*night* and *brawler*.] One who raises disturbances in the night. *Shakspeare.*
- NI'GHTCAP. *s.* [*night* and *cap*.] A cap worn in bed, or in undress. *Swift.*
- NI'GHTCROW. *s.* [*night* and *crow*.] A bird that cries in the night. *Shakspeare.*
- NI'GHTDEW. *s.* [*night* and *dew*.] Dew that wets the ground in the night. *Dryden.*
- NI'GHTDOG. *s.* [*night* and *dog*.] A dog that hunts in the night. *Shakspeare.*
- NI'GHTDRESS. *s.* The dress worn at night. *Pope.*
- NI'GHTED. *a.* [from *night*.] Darkened; clouded; black. *Shakspeare.*
- * NI'GHTFALL. *s.* The close of day; the beginning of night. *Swift.*
- NI'GHTFARING. *s.* [*night* and *fare*.] Travelling in the night. *Gay.*

NI'GHTFIRE. *s.* [*night and fire.*] Ignis fatuus; Will-a-Wisp. *Herbert.*
 NI'GHTFLY. *s.* [*night and fly.*] Moth that flies in the night. *Shakspeare.*
 NI'GHTFOUNDERED. *a.* [*from night and founder.*] Lost or distressed in the night.
 NI'GHTGOWN. *s.* [*night and gown.*] A loose gown used for an undress. *Pope.*
 NI'GHTHAG. *s.* [*night and hag.*] Witch supposed to wander in the night. *Milton.*
 NI'GHTINGALE. *s.* [*from night and galan, Sax. to sing; Nachtigal, Germ.*] 1. A small bird that sings in the night with remarkable melody; Philomel. *Shakspeare.*
 2. A word of endearment. *Shakspeare.*
 * NI'GHTISH. *a.* Belonging to the night; attached to the night. *Turberville.*
 NI'GHTLY. *ad.* [*from night.*]
 1. By night. *Addison.*
 2. Every night. *Shakspeare.*
 NI'GHTLY. *a.* [*from night.*] Done by night; acting by night. *Dryden.*
 NI'GHTMAN. *s.* [*night and man.*] One who carries away ordure in the night.
 NI'GHTMARE. *s.* [*night, and according to Temple, mara, a spirit.*] A morbid oppression in the night, resembling the pressure of weight upon the breast. *Arbuthnot.*
 NI'GHTPIECE. *s.* [*night and piece.*] A picture so coloured as to be supposed seen by candlelight. *Addison.*
 NI'GHTRAIL. *s.* [*night and pezl, Sax. a gown.*] A loose cover thrown over the dress at night. *Addison.*
 NI'GHTRAVEN. *s.* [*night and raven.*] A bird supposed of ill omen, that cries loud in the night. *Spenser.*
 * NI'GHTREST. *s.* Repose of the night. *Shakspeare.*
 NI'GHTROBBER. *s.* One who steals in the dark. *Spenser.*
 NI'GHTRULE. *s.* [*night and rule.*] A tumult in the night. *Shakspeare.*
 NI'GHTSHADE. *s.* [*nibt ycada, Sax.*] A plant of two kinds, common and deadly night-shade. *Solanum and Bella donna.* *Miller.*
 NI'GHTSHINING. *a.* [*night and shine.*] Shewing brightness in the night. *Wilkins.*
 * NI'GHTSHRIEK. *s.* A cry in the night. *Shakspeare.*
 * NI'GHTSPELL. *s.* A charm against the accidents of the night. *Chaucer.*
 NI'GHTTRIPPING. *s.* Going lightly in the night. *Shakspeare.*
 * NI'GHTVISION. *s.* A vision of the night. *Dan. 11.*
 * NI'GHTWAKING. *a.* Watching during the night. *Shakspeare.*
 NI'GHTWALK. *s.* [*night and walk.*] Walk in the night. *Walton.*
 NI'GHTWALKER. *s.* [*night and walk.*] One who roves in the night upon ill designs. *Ascham.*
 * NI'GHTWALKING. *a.* Roving in the
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night. *Milton.*
 * NI'GHTWALKING. *s.* The act of walking in sleep; noctambulation. *Burton.*
 * NI'GHTWANDERER. *s.* One that wanders by night. *Shakspeare.*
 * NI'GHTWANDERING. *a.* Roving in the night. *Shakspeare.*
 NI'GHTWARBLING. *a.* [*night and warble.*] Singing in the night. *Milton.*
 NI'GHTWARD. *a.* [*night and ward.*] Approaching toward night. *Milton.*
 NI'GHTWATCH. *s.* [*night and watch.*] A period of the night as distinguished by change of the watch. *Psalms.*
 * NI'GHTWATCHER. *s.* One who watches through the night upon some ill design. *Huloet.*
 * NI'GHTWITCH. *s.* A night-hag. *Huloet.*
 NIGRE'SCENT. *a.* [*nigrescens, Lat.*] Growing black; approaching to blackness.
 NIGRIFICA'TION. *s.* [*niger and facio, Lat.*] The act of making black.
 NIHI'LITY. *s.* [*nihilum, Lat.*] Nothingness. *Watts.*
 To NILL. *v. a.* [*from ne will.*] Not to will; to refuse. *Ben Jonson.*
 * To NILL. *v. n.* To be unwilling; not to agree. *Shakspeare.*
 NILL. *s.* The shining sparks of brass in trying and melting the ore.
 To NIM. *v. a.* [*nehmen, Germ. to take.*] To steal; in cant. *Hudibras.*
 NI'MBLE. *a.* [*from nim.*] Quick; active; ready; speedy; lively; expeditious. *Spens.*
 NI'MBLENESS. *s.* [*from nimble.*] Quickness; activity; speed; agility. *Hooker.*
 NI'MBLESS. *s.* Nimbleness. *Spenser.*
 NI'MBLEWITTED. *a.* [*nimble and wit.*] Quick; eager to speak. *Bacon.*
 NI'MBLY. *ad.* [*from nimble.*] Quickly; speedily; actively. *Boyle.*
 NI'MIETY. *s.* [*nimum, Lat.*] The state of being too much.
 NI'MMER. *s.* [*from nim.*] A thief; a pilferer.
 NI'NCOMPOOP. *s.* [*corruption of the Lat. non compos.*] A fool; a trifler. *Addison.*
 NINE. *s.* [*nigon, Sax. neun, Germ.*] One more than eight.
 NI'NEFOLD. *a.* [*nine and fold.*] Nine times.
 * NI'NEHOLES. *s.* A game, in which nine holes are made in the ground, into which a pellet is to be bowled. *Drayton.*
 * NINE Men's Morris. See MORRIS.
 NI'NEPENCE. *s.* A silver coin valued at nine pence. *Gay.*
 NI'NEPINS. *s.* [*nine and pin.*] A play where nine pieces of wood are set up on the ground to be thrown down by a bowl. *Peacham.*
 NI'NESCORE. *a.* [*nine and score.*] Nine times twenty. *Addison.*
 NI'NETEEN. *a.* [*nigontyne, Sax.*] Nine and ten.
 NI'NETEENTH. *a.* [*nigonreoða, Sax.*] The ordinal of nineteen; the ninth after the tenth.

NI'NETIETH. *a.* [hundnizonreozoða, Sax.] The tenth nine times told.

NI'NETY. *a.* [hundnizonrız, Sax.] Nine times ten.

NI'NNY. *s.* [ninno, a child, Span.] A fool; a simpleton. *Swift.*

NI'NNYHAMMER. *s.* [from ninny.] A simpleton. *Addison.*

NINTH. *a.* [negeða, Sax.] That which precedes the tenth. *Brown.*

* NI'NTHLY. *ad.* In the ninth place. *Sherw.*

* NI'NTIETH. See NINETIETH.

To NIP. *v. a.* [nijppen, Dutch.]

1. To pinch off with the nails; to bite with the teeth. *Bacon.*

2. To cut off by any slight means. *Mort.*

3. To blast; to destroy before full growth.

4. To pinch as frost. *Shakspeare.*

5. To vex; to bite. *Spenser.*

6. To satirize; to ridicule; to taunt sarcastically. *Ascham.*

NIP. *s.* [from the verb.] 1. A pinch with the nails or teeth. *Ascham.*

2. A small cut. *Shakspeare.*

3. A blast. *Stepney.*

4. A taunt; a sarcasm.

NI'PPER. *s.* [from nip.] A satirist. Out of use. *Ascham.*

* NI'PPERKIN. *s.* A small cup; a little tankard. *Lye.*

NI'PPERS. *s.* [from nip.] Small pincers.

NI'PPINGLY. *ad.* [from nip.] With bitter sarcasm.

NI'PPLE. *s.* [nypele, Sax.]

1. The teat; the dug. *Ray.*

2. The orifice at which any animal liquor is separated. *Derham.*

NI'PPLEWORT. *s.* A weed.

* NIS. [ne is; nıy, Sax.] Is not. *Spenser.*

NI'SI PRIUS. *s.* [In law.] A judicial writ, which lies in case where the inquest is panelled, and returned before the justices of the bank; the one party or the other making petition to have this writ for the ease of their county. It is so called from the first words of the writ, *nisi apud talem locum prius venerint.*

NIT. *s.* [hnıru, Sax. Nisse, Germ.] The egg of a louse.

NI'TENCY. *s.* [nitentia, Lat.]

1. Lustre; clear brightness.

2. [From nitor, Lat.] Endeavour; spring; effort; struggle to expand itself. *Boyle.*

NI'THING. *s.* A coward, dastard, poltroon. See NIDING.

NI'TID. *a.* [nitidus, Lat.] Bright; shining; lustrous. *Boyle.*

NI'TRE. *s.* [nitre, Fr. nitrum, Lat.] Nitre or salt-petre, is a crystalline, pellucid, whitish substance, of an acrid and bitterish taste, impressing a peculiar sense of coldness upon the tongue. This salt affords, by fire, an acid spirit capable of dissolving almost every thing, yet manifests no sign of it in its crude state.

Nitre is naturally blended in particles in earths, as the particles of metals in their ores. The earth from which nitre is made, in Persia, is a kind of yellowish marl found in the bare cliffs exposed to the northern and eastern winds. From this marl the salt is separated by water. Earths of whatever kind, moistened by the dung and excrement of animals, frequently afford nitre, on being thrown into water and boiled. In France, they make it from old mortar and plaister. A manufactory of nitre might be established in England. The nitrum, or nitre of the ancients, is a salt, extremely different from our nitre, and from all other native salts; being a fixed alkali.

* NITRO'SITY. *s.* Quality of nitre. *Cotgrave.*

NI'TROUS. *a.* [nitreux, Fr. from nitre.] Impregnated with nitre. *Blackmore.*

NI'TRY. *a.* [from nitre.] Nitrous. *Gay.*

NI'TTILY. *ad.* [from nitty.] Lousily. *Hayw.*

NI'TTY. *a.* [from nit.] Abounding with the eggs of lice.

NI'VAL. *a.* [nivalis, Lat.] Abounding with snow. *Dict.*

NI'VEOUS. *a.* [niveus, Lat.] Snowy; resembling snow. *Brown.*

NI'ZY. *s.* A dunce; a simpleton. A low word.

NO. *ad.* [na, Sax.]

1. The word of refusal. *Calamy.*

2. The word of denial. *Bacon.*

3. It sometimes strengthens a following negative; *no not.* *Waller.*

NO. *a.* 1. Not any; none.

2. No one; none; not any one. *Smalridge.*

To NOBI'LITATE. *v. a.* [nobilito, Lat.] To make noble.

* NOBILITA'TION. *s.* The act of ennobling. *More.*

NOBI'LITY. *s.* [nobilitas, Lat.]

1. Antiquity of family joined with splendour. *Dryden.*

2. Rank or dignity of several degrees, conferred by sovereigns. Nobility in England is extended to five ranks; duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron.

3. The persons of high rank. *Shakspeare.*

4. Dignity; grandeur; greatness. *Sidney.*

NO'BLE. *a.* [noble, Fr. nobilis, Lat.]

1. Of an ancient and splendid family.

2. Exalted to a rank above commonalty.

3. Great; worthy; illustrious. *Milton.*

4. Exalted; elevated; sublime. *Dryden.*

5. Magnificent; stately.

6. Free; generous; liberal.

7. Principal; capital: as, *the heart is one of the noble parts.*

NO'BLE. *s.* 1. One of high rank. *Bacon.*

2. A coin rated at six shillings and eight-pence. *Bacon.*

NO'BLE liverwort. *s.* [hepatica.] A plant.

* To NOBLE. *v. a.* To ennoble. *Chaucer.*

NO'BLEMAN. *s.* [noble and man.] One

- who is ennobled. *Dryden.*
- NO'BLENESS.** *s.* [from *noble*.]
 1. Greatness; worth; dignity; magnanimity. *Shakspeare. Taylor.*
 2. Splendour of descent; lustre of pedigree.
- NOBLE'SS.** *s.* [*noblesse*, Fr.]
 1. Nobility. This word is not now used.
 2. Dignity; greatness. *Ben Jonson.*
 3. Noblemen collectively. *Shakspeare.*
- *NO'BLEWOMAN.** *s.* A female who is ennobled. *Cavendish.*
- NO'BLY.** *ad.* [from *noble*.]
 1. Of ancient and splendid extraction.
 2. Greatly; illustriously. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Grandly; splendidly. *Shakspeare.*
- NO'BODY.** *s.* [*no* and *body*.] No one; not any one. *Clarendon.*
- NO'CENT.** *a.* [*nocens*, Lat.]
 1. Guilty; criminal. *Bacon.*
 2. Hurtful; mischievous. *Milton.*
- *NO'CENT.** *s.* One who is criminal. *Coke.*
- *NO'CIVE.** *a.* [*nocivus*, Lat.] Hurtful; destructive. *Hooker.*
- NOCK.** *s.* [*nocchia*, Ital.]
 1. A slit; a nick; a notch.
 2. The fundament. *Hudibras.*
- *To NOCK.** *v. a.* To place upon the notch. *Chapman.*
- *NO'CKED.** *a.* Notched. *Chaucer.*
- *NOCTAMBULA'TION.** *s.* The act of walking in sleep. *Bailey.*
- NOCTA'MBULO.** *s.* [*nox* and *ambulo*, Lat.]
 One who walks in his sleep. *Arbuthnot.*
- NOCTI'DIAL.** *a.* [*nox*, *noctis* and *dies*, Lat.]
 Comprising a night and a day. *Holder.*
- NOCTI'FEROUS.** *a.* [*nox* and *fero*, Lat.]
 Bringing night.
- *NOCTI'LUCA.** *s.* [Lat. *nox* and *luceo*.]
 A kind of phosphorus, shining in the night, without any light thrown upon it.
- *NOCTI'LUCOUS.** *a.* Shining in the night. *Pennant.*
- NOCTI'VAGANT.** *a.* [*noctivagus*, Lat.]
 Wandering in the night. *Dict.*
- *NOCTIVAGA'TION.** *s.* The act of rambling or wandering in the night. *Gayton.*
- NO'CTUARY.** *s.* [from *noctis*, Lat.] An account of what passes by night. *Spectator.*
- NO'CTURN.** *s.* [*nocturne*, Fr. *nocturnus*, Lat.] An office of devotion performed in the night. *Stillingfleet.*
- NOCTU'RNAL.** *a.* [*nocturnus*, Lat.] Nightly; done or doing by night. *Dryden.*
- NOCTU'RNAL.** *s.* An instrument by which observations are made in the night.
- *NO'CUMENT.** *s.* [*nocumentum*, Lat.] Harm. *Bale.*
- *NO'CUOUS.** *a.* [*nocuus*, Lat.] Noxious; hurtful. *Bailey.*
- To NOD.** *v. a.* [*nuto*, Lat.]
 1. To decline the head with a quick motion. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To pay a slight bow. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To bend downward with quick motion.
4. To be drowsy. *Addison.*
- To NOD.** *v. a.*
 1. To bend; to incline. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To shake. *Shakspeare.*
- NOD.** *s.* [from the verb.] 1. A quick declination of the head. *Locke.*
 2. A quick declination. *Shakspeare.*
 3. The motion of the head in drowsiness.
 4. A slight obeisance. *Shakspeare.*
- NODA'TION.** *s.* [from *nodo*, Lat.] The act of making knots.
- *NO'DDEN.** *a.* Bent; declined. *Thomson.*
- NO'DDER.** *s.* [from *nod*.] One who makes nods. *Pope.*
- NO'DDLE.** *s.* [*hnol*, Sax.] A head, in contempt. *Stillingfleet.*
- NO'DDY.** *s.* A simpleton; an idiot. *L'Estr.*
- NODE.** *s.* [*nodus*, Lat.] 1. A knot; a knob.
 2. A swelling on the bone. *Wiseman.*
 3. An intersection. *Holder.*
- NODO'SITY.** *s.* [from *nodosus*, Lat.] Complication; knot. *Brown.*
- NO'DOUS.** } *a.* [*nodosus*, Lat.] Knotty;
NODO'SOUS. } full of knots. *Brown.*
- NO'DULE.** *s.* [*nodulus*, Lat.] A small lump. *Warburton.*
- *NO'DULED.** *a.* Having little knots or lumps. *Darwin.*
- *NO'EL.** See **NOWEL**.
- *NOG.** *s.* [abbreviation of *noggin*.]
 1. A little pot. *Skinner.*
 2. Ale. *Swift.*
 3. *Nog of a mill.* The little piece of wood which rubbing against the hopper, makes the corn fall from it. *Cotgrave.*
- NO'GGEN.** *a.* Hard; rough; harsh. *Escape of King Charles.*
- NO'GGIN.** *s.* [*Nößl*, Germ.] A small mug. *Arbuthnot.*
- *NO'GGING.** *s.* [In building.] A partition framed of timber scantlings, with the interstices filled up by bricks. *Mason.*
- NOI'ANCE.** *s.* [See **ANNOIANCE**.] Mischievous; inconvenience. *Shakspeare.*
- To NOIE.** *v. n.* [*ennui*, Fr.] To annoy. An old word disused. *Tusser.*
- NOI'ER.** *s.* [from *noie*.] One who annoys. Disused.
- *To NOINT.** *v. a.* [*oint*, Fr.] To anoint. *Huloet.*
- NOI'OUS.** *a.* [*noioso*, Ital.] Hurtful; mischievous. *Spenser.*
- NOISE.** *s.* [Fr.]
 1. Any kind of sound. *Bacon.*
 2. Outcry; clamour; boasting or importunate talk. *Baker.*
 3. Occasion of talk. *Addison.*
- To NOISE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sound loud. *Milton.*
- To NOISE.** *v. a.* To spread by rumour, or report. *Bentley.*
- NOI'SEFUL.** *a.* [*noise* and *full*.] Loud; clamorous. *Dryden.*
- NOI'SELESS.** *a.* [from *noise*.] Silent; with-

out sound. *Dryden.*
NOI'SINESS. *s.* [from *noisy.*] Loudness of sound; importunity of clamour.
NOI'SEMAKER. *s.* [noise and maker.] Clamorous. *L'Estrange.*
NOI'SOME. *a.* [*noioso*, Ital.]
 1. Noxious; mischievous; unwholesome.
 2. Offensive; disgusting. *Shakspeare.*
NOI'SOMELY. *ad.* [from *noisome.*] With a foetid stench; with an infectious steam.
NOI'SOMENESS. *s.* [from *noisome.*] Aptness to disgust; offensiveness. *South.*
NOI'SY. *a.* [from *noise.*] 1. Sounding loud.
 2. Clamorous; turbulent. *Smith.*
*** NOLE.** *s.* A noddle. *Shakspeare.*
NO'LI me tangere. [Lat.]
 1. Kind of cancerous swelling.
 2. A plant. *Mortimer.*
NOLI'TION. *s.* [*nolitio*, Lat.] Unwillingness. *Hale.*
NOLL. *s.* [hnol, Sax.] A head; a noddle. *Shakspeare.*
*** NO'MAD.** } *a.* [*νομάς*, *νομαδικός.*]
*** NO'MADICK.** } Rude; savage; having no fixed abode, and shifting it for the convenience of pasturage. *Brit. Crit.*
*** NO'MANCY.** *s.* [*nomen*, Lat. and *μαντεία.*] The art of divining the fate of persons by the letters that form their names.
NO'MBLES. *s.* The entrails of a deer.
*** NOME.** *s.* [*νομός.*] 1. Province; tract of country; an Egyptian government or division. *Maurice.*
 2. In algebra, a simple quantity affixed to some other quantity by its proper sign.
NOMENCLA'TOR. *s.* [Lat. *nomenclateur*, Fr.] One who calls things or persons by their proper names. *Addison.*
*** NOMENCLA'TRESS.** *s.* A female nomenclator. *Addison.*
NOMENCLA'TURE. *s.* [*nomenclature*, Fr.]
 1. The act of naming. *Bacon.*
 2. A vocabulary; a dictionary. *Brown.*
NO'MINAL. *a.* [*nominalis*, Lat.] Referring to names rather than to things; not real; titular. *Locke.*
*** NO'MINAL.** } *s.* One of the scholastic
*** NOMINALIST.** } philosophers, who maintained, that words or names only were to be attended to in all logical disquisitions. *Burton.*
*** To NO'MINALIZE.** *v. a.* To convert into a noun. *Instr. for Orat.*
NO'MINALLY. *ad.* [from *nominal.*] By name; titularly.
To NO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*nomino*, Lat.] 1. To name; to mention by name. *Wotton.*
 2. To entitle; to call. *Spenser.*
 3. To set down; to appoint by name. *Shakspeare.*
*** NO'MINATELY.** *ad.* Particularly. *Spelm.*
NOMINA'TION. *s.* [from *nominate.*] 1. The act of mentioning by name. *Wotton.*
 2. The power of appointing. *Clarendon.*

NO'MINATIVE. *s.* [*nominatif*, Fr.] In grammar, the case that primarily designates the name of any thing, and is called *right* in opposition to the other cases called *oblique.*
*** NO'MINATOR.** *s.* One that names or appoints to a place. *Bentley.*
*** NOMINE'E.** *s.* A person nominated to any place or office.
*** NOMOTHE'TICAL.** *a.* [*νομοθετής.*] Legislative. *Bp. Barlow.*
NON. [Lat.] Not. It is never used separately, but sometimes prefixed to words with a negative power.
NO'NAGE. *s.* [*non* and *age.*] Minority; time of life before legal maturity. *Hale.*
*** NO'NAGED.** *a.* Not arrived at due maturity; being in nonage. *Browne.*
*** NONATTE'NDANCE.** *s.* The not giving personal attendance. *Ld. Halifax.*
NONCE. *s.* [The original of this word is uncertain.] Purpose; intent; design. Not in use. *Cleaveland.*
*** NONCOMPLI'ANCE.** *s.* Refusal to comply with any request. *Ld. Halifax.*
*** NONCONFO'RMING.** *s.* Not joining in the established religion. *Burke.*
NONCONFO'RMIST. *s.* [*non* and *conformist.*] One who refuses to join the established worship. *Swift.*
NONCONFO'RMITY. *s.* [*non* and *conformity.*]
 1. Refusal of compliance. *Watts.*
 2. Refusal to join the established religion. *South.*
*** NONDESCRI'PT.** *a.* [*non* and *descriptum*, Lat.] Undescribed; used also for any natural production that has not been described.
NONE. *a.* [ne ane, Sax.]
 1. Not one: of persons and things. *Add.*
 2. Not any. *Fenton.*
 3. Not other. *Genesis.*
 4. *None* of sometimes signifies only emphatically not. *Psalms.*
NONE'NTITY. *s.* [*non* and *entity.*]
 1. Nonexistence. *Bentley.*
 2. A thing not existing. *South.*
*** NO'NES.** *s.* [*nonus*, Lat.]
 1. Certain days in each month of the Roman calendar, so called because they reckoned *nine* days from them to the *ides.* *Kennet.*
 2. Prayers formerly so called.
*** NO'NESUCH.** *s.* The name of an apple.
NONEXI'STENCE. *s.* [*non* and *existence.*] Inexistence; state of not existing. *Brown.*
NONJU'RING. *a.* [*non* and *juro*, Lat.] Belonging to those who will not swear allegiance to the Hanoverian family. *Swift.*
NONJU'ROR. *s.* [from *non* and *juror*, Lat.] One who conceiving James II. unjustly deposed, refuses to swear allegiance to those who have succeeded him.
NONNA'TURALS. *s.* [*non naturalia*, Lat.] Physicians reckon these to be six, viz, air,

meat and drink, sleep and watching, motion and rest, retention and excretion, and the passions of the mind. *Brown.*

* **NON-OBSTA'NTE.** [Lat.] Notwithstanding any thing to the contrary; a law phrase. *Donne.*

NONPARE'IL. *s.* [non and *pareil*, Fr.]

1. Excellence unequalled. *Shakspeare.*

2. A kind of apple.

3. Printers letter of a small size, on which small Bibles and Common Prayers are printed.

* **NONPARE'IL.** *a.* [Fr.] Peerless. *Whitl.*

NO'NPLUS. *s.* [non and *plus*, Lat.] Puzzle; inability to say or do more. A low word. *South.*

To **NO'NPLUS.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To confound; to puzzle. *South.*

* **NONPROFI'CIENT.** *s.* One who has made no progress in the art or study in which he is engaged. *Bp. Hall.*

* **NONREGA'RDANCE.** *s.* Want of due regard.

NONRE'SIDENCE. *s.* [non and *residence*.] Failure of residence. *Swift.*

NONRE'SIDENT. *s.* [non and *resident*.] One who neglects to live at the proper place. *Swift.*

* **NONRE'SIDENT.** *a.* Not residing in the proper place. *Overbury.*

NONRESI'STANCE. *s.* [non and *resistance*.] The principle of not opposing the king; ready obedience to a superiour.

* **NONRESI'STANT.** *a.* Not resisting; unopposing. *Arbuthnot.*

NO'NSENSE. *s.* [non and *sense*.] 1. Unmeaning or ungrammatical language.

2. Trifles; things of no importance. A low word.

NONSE'NSICAL. *a.* [from *nonsense*.] Unmeaning; foolish. *Ray.*

* **NONSE'NSICALLY.** *ad.* Foolishly; ridiculously. *L'Estrange.*

NONSE'NSICALNESS. *s.* [from *nonsensical*.] Ungrammatical jargon; foolish absurdity.

* **NONSE'NSITIVE.** *s.* One that wants sense or perception. *Feltham.*

* **NONSO'LVENCY.** *s.* Inability to pay. *Swift.*

NONSO'LVENT. *s.* [non and *solvent*.] One who cannot pay his debts.

NONSOLU'TION. *s.* [non and *solution*.] Failure of solution. *Broome.*

NONSPA'RING. *a.* [non and *sparing*.] Merciless; all-destroying. *Shakspeare.*

To **NONSU'IT.** *v. a.* [non and *suit*.] To deprive of the benefit of a legal process for some failure in management. *Swift.*

* **NO'NSUIT.** *s.* Stoppage of a suit at law; a renouncing of the suit by the plaintiff, most commonly upon the discovery of some error or defect, when the matter is so far proceeded in, as the jury is ready at the bar to deliver their verdict. *Cowell.*

NOO'DLE. *s.* [from *noddle* and *noddy*.] A fool; a simpleton.

NOOK. *s.* [from *een hoek*, Dutch.] A corner. *Davies.*

NOON. *s.* [non, Sax.]

1. The middle hour of the day. *Dryden.*

2. It is taken for midnight by *Dryden.*

* **NOON.** *a.* Meridional. *Young.*

NOO'NDAY. *s.* [noon and *day*.] Midday.

NOO'NDAY. *a.* Meridional. *Addison.*

NOO'NING. *s.* [from *noon*.] Repose at noon.

* **NO'ONSTEAD.** *s.* The station of the sun at noon. *Drayton.*

NOO'NTIDE. *s.* [noon and *tide*.] Midday; time of noon. *Shakspeare.*

NOO'NTIDE. *a.* Meridional. *Milton.*

NOOSE. *s.* [nosada, Span. entangled.] A running knot which the more it is drawn binds the closer. *Sandys.*

To **NOOSE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie in a noose: to catch.

Government of the Tongue.

NOPE. *s.* A kind of bird called a bullfinch or redtail.

NOR. *conjunct.* [ne or.]

1. A particle marking the second or subsequent branch of a negative proposition; as, *neither poor nor rich.* *Shaksp.*

2. Two negatives are sometimes joined, but ill: *I have not done it, nor I know not when I shall do it.*

3. *Nor* is in poetry sometimes used in the first branch for neither; as,

I nor love myself, nor thee. *B. Jons.*

* **NO'RMAL.** *a.* [norma, Lat.] In geometry, perpendicular.

* **NO'RMAN.** *a.* Denoting persons, customs, or the language of Normandy. *Camden.*

* **NO'RMAN.** *s.* [normand, Fr.] At first a Norwegian; then a native of Normandy.

Verstegan.

* **NO'RROY.** *s.* [nor and *roi*, Fr.] The title of the third of the three kings at arms, or provincial heralds. *Burke.*

NORTH. *s.* [nopð, Sax.] The point opposite to the sun in the meridian. *Shaksp.*

NORTH. *a.* Northern. *Numbers.*

NORTHE'AST. *s.* [noordoost, Dutch.] The point between the north and east. *Arbuth.*

* **NORTHE'AST.** *a.* Denoting the point between the north and east. *Shakspeare.*

NO'RTHERLY. *a.* [from *north*.] Being toward the north. *Derham.*

NO'RTHERN. *a.* [from *north*.] Being in the north. *Shakspeare.*

* **NO'RTHERNLY.** *ad.* Towards the north. *Hakewill.*

NORTHSTA'R. *s.* [north and *star*.] The polestar. *Shakspeare.*

NO'RTHWARD. *a.* [north and *peapð*, Sax.] Being towards the north.

NO'RTHWARD. } *ad.* [north and *peapð*,
NO'RTHWARDS. } Sax.] Towards the north.

Shakspeare.

NORTHWE'ST. *s.* [north and *west*.] The

point between the north and west.
NORTHWIND. *s.* [*north and wind.*] The wind that blows from the north. *Milton.*
***NORWEGIAN.** } *a.* Belonging to Nor-
***NORWEYAN.** } way. *Shakspeare.*
NOSE. *s.* [*næye, noye, Sax. Nase, Germ.*]

1. The prominence on the face, which is the organ of scent and the emunctory of the brain. *Locke.*
2. The end of any thing. *Holder.*
3. Scent; sagacity. *Collier.*
4. *To lead by the Nose.* To draw by force: as, a bear by his ring, to lead blindly.
5. *To thrust one's Nose out of joint.* To put one out of the affections of another.

To NOSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To scent; to smell. *Shakspeare.*
2. To face; to oppose.

To NOSE. *v. n.* To look big; to bluster. *Shakspeare.*

NO'SEBLEED. *s.* [*nose and bleed.*] A kind of herb.

***NO'SED.** *a.* 1. Having a nose: as long-nosed, flat-nosed. *Beaum. and Fl.*

2. Having sagacity. *Middleton.*

NO'SEGAY. *s.* [*nose and gay.*] A posie; a bunch of flowers. *Pope.*

NO'SELESS. *a.* [from *nose.*] Wanting a nose. *Shakspeare.*

NO'SESMART. *s.* [*nose and smart.*] The herb cresses.

***NO'SETHRIL.** See **NOSTRIL.**

NO'SLE. *s.* [from *nose.*] The extremity of a thing: as, the nose of a pair of bellows.

NOSOLOGY. *s.* [*νόσος and λόγος.*] Doctrine of diseases.

NOSOPOE'TICK. *a.* [*νόσος and ποιέω.*] Producing diseases. *Arbuthnot.*

NO'STRIL. *s.* [*nose and дыра, a hole, Sax.*] The cavity in the nose. *Bacon.*

NO'STRUM. *s.* [Lat.] 1. A medicine not yet made publick, but remaining in some single hand. *Stillingfleet.*

2. A word of exception, prohibition or deprecation. *Psalms.*
3. Something peculiar.

NOT. *ad.* [*ne auht, Sax. nicht, Germ.*]

1. The particle of negation or refusal. *Spenser.*
2. It denotes cessation or extinction. No more. *Job.*

***NOT.** *a.* Shorn. See **NOTT.**

NO'TABLE. *a.* [*notable, Fr. notabilis, Lat.*]

1. Remarkable; memorable; observable. *Clarendon.*
2. Careful; bustling: in irony. *Addison.*

***NO'TABLE.** *s.* A thing worthy to be observed. *Addison.*

NO'TABLENESS. *s.* [from *notable.*] Appearance of business; importance: in contempt.

NO'TABLY. *ad.* [from *notable.*]

1. Memorably; remarkably. *Bacon.*
2. With consequence; with shew of importance: ironically. *Addison.*

NOTA'RIAL. *a.* [from *notary.*] Taken by a notary. *Ayliffe.*

NO'TARY. *s.* [*notaire, Fr. from notarius, Lat.*] An officer whose business it is to take notes of any thing which may concern the publick. *Hooker.*

NOTA'TION. *s.* [*notatio, Lat.*] 1. The act or practice of recording any thing by marks; as, by figures or letters. *Cocker.*

2. Meaning; signification. *Hammond.*

NOTCH. *s.* [*nocchia, Ital.*] A nick; a hollow cut in any thing; a nock. *Grew.*

To NOTCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in small hollows. *Grew.*

NOTCHWE'ED. *s.* [*notch and weed.*] An herb called orach.

NOTE. [for *ne mote.*] May not. *Spenser.*

NOTE. *s.* [*nota, Lat. note, Fr.*]

1. Mark; token. *Hooker.*
2. Notice; heed. *Shakspeare.*
3. Reputation; consequence. *Abbot.*
4. Reproach; stigma. *Shakspeare.*
5. Account; intelligence. Not used.
6. Tune; voice. *Hooker.*
7. Single sound in musick. *Dryden.*
8. State of being observed. *Bacon.*
9. Short hint; small paper. *Shakspeare.*
10. Abbreviation; symbol. *Baker.*
11. A small letter. *Dryden.*
12. Written paper. *Swift.*
13. A paper given in confession of a debt.
14. Explanatory annotation; something added to the text. *Felton.*

To NOTE. *v. a.* [*noto, Lat. noter, Fr.*]

1. To observe; to remark; to heed; to attend. *Addison.*
2. To deliver; to set down. *Hooker.*
3. To charge with a crime: with *of* or *for*. *Dryden.*
4. [In musick.] To set down the notes of a tune.

To NOTE. *v. a.* [*hnitan, Sax.*] To push or strike with the horns, as a bull or ram. *Ray.*

NO'TEBOOK. *s.* [*note and book.*] A book in which notes and memorandums are set down. *Shakspeare.*

NO'TED. *part. a.* [from *note.*] Remarkable; eminent; celebrated. *Boyle.*

***NO'TEDLY.** *ad.* With observation; with notice. *Shakspeare.*

***NO'TEDNESS.** *s.* Conspicuousness; state of being remarkable. *Boyle.*

NO'TER. *s.* [from *note.*] He who takes notice.

***NO'TE'WORTHY.** *a.* Deserving notice. *Shakspeare.*

NO'THING. *s.* [*no and thing; nothing, Scott.*]

1. Negation of being; nonentity; universal negation; opposed to something. *Bentley.*
2. Nonexistence. *Shakspeare.*
3. Not any thing; no particular thing. *Addison.*
4. No other thing. *Wake.*

5. No quantity or degree. *Clarendon.*
 6. No importance; no use. *Spenser.*
 7. No possession or fortune. *Shakspeare.*
 8. No difficulty; no trouble. *Ray.*
 9. A thing of no proportion. *Bacon.*
 10. Trifle; something of no consideration.
 11. Nothing has a kind of adverbial signification. In no degree; as, *he was nothing moved.* *Knolles.*
- NO'THINGNESS.** *s.* [from *nothing*.]
 1. Nihil; nonexistence. *Donne.*
 2. Thing of no value. *Hudibras.*
- NO'TICE.** *s.* [*notice*, Fr. *notitia*, Lat.]
 1. Remark; heed; observation; regard.
 2. Information; intelligence given or received. *Shakspeare.*
- * **To NO'TICE.** *v. a.* To note; to heed; to observe; to regard. *Howard.*
- NOTIFICA'TION.** *s.* [*notification*, Fr. from *notify*.] Act of making known. *Holder.*
- To NO'TIFY.** *v. a.* [*notifier*, Fr. *notifico*, Lat.] To declare; to make known; to publish. *Whitgift.*
- NO'TION.** *s.* [*notion*, Fr.]
 1. Thought; representation of any thing formed by the mind; idea. *Newton.*
 2. Sentiment; opinion. *Atterbury.*
 3. Sense; understanding. Not used. *Shak.*
- NO'TIONAL.** *a.* [from *notion*.]
 1. Imaginary; ideal. *Prior.*
 2. Dealing in ideas, not realities. *Glanville.*
- NOTIONA'LITY.** *s.* Empty, ungrounded opinion. Not used. *Glanville.*
- NO'TIONALLY.** *ad.* [from *notional*.] In idea; mentally. *Norris.*
- * **NO'TIONIST.** *s.* One who holds an ungrounded opinion. *Bp. Hopkins.*
- NOTORI'ETY.** *s.* [*notoriété*, Fr. from *notorious*.] Public knowledge; public exposure. *Addison.*
- NOTO'RIOUS.** *a.* [*notorius*, Lat. *notoire*, Fr.] Publicly known; evident to the world; apparent; not hidden. *Whitgift.*
- NOTO'RIOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *notorious*.] Publicly; evidently; openly. *Clarendon.*
- NOTO'RIOUSNESS.** *s.* [from *notorious*.] Public fame; notoriety.
- To NOTT.** *v. a.* To shear. *Ainsworth.*
- * **NOTT.** *a.* [hnot, Sax.] Smooth; shorn. *Chaucer.*
- NO'TWHEAT.** *s.* [*not* and *wheat*.] Of wheat there are two sorts; French, which is bearded, and requireth the best soil; and *notwheat*, so termed because it is unbearded.
- NOTWITHSTA'NDING.** *conj.* [This word is properly a participial adjective, as it is compounded of *not* and *withstanding*, and answers exactly to the Latin *non obstante*.]
 1. Without hinderance or obstruction from.
 2. Although: improperly. *Addison.*
 3. Nevertheless; however. *Hooker.*
- NO'TUS.** *s.* [Lat.] The southwind. *Milton.*
- * **NOVA'TIAN.** *s.* The sect of Novatus or

- Novatianus, contemporaries who united in asserting, that the lapsed, upon no condition whatever, might be received again into the peace and communion of the church, and that second marriages were unlawful. *Chr. Antiq.*
- * **NOVA'TIANISM.** *s.* The opinions of the Novatians. *Bp. Hall.*
- NOVA'TION.** *s.* [*novatio*, Lat.] The introduction of something new.
- NOVA'TOR.** *s.* [Lat.] The introducer of something new.
- NO'VEL.** *a.* [*nouvelle*, Fr.]
 1. New; not ancient. *King Charles.*
 2. [In the civil law.] Appendant to the code, and of later enactment. *Ayliffe.*
- NO'VEL.** *s.* [*nouvelle*, Fr.] 1. A small tale, generally of love. *Dryden.*
 2. A law annexed to the code. *Ayliffe.*
- * **NO'VELISM.** *s.* Innovation. *Dering.*
- NO'VELIST.** *s.* [from *novel*.]
 1. Innovator; assertor of novelty. *Bacon.*
 2. A writer of novels.
- * **To NO'VELIZE.** *v. a.* To innovate; to change by introducing novelties. *Brown.*
- NO'VELTY.** *s.* [*nouveauté*, Fr.]
 1. Newness; state of being unknown to former times. *Hooker.*
 2. Freshness; recentness; newness with respect to a particular person. *South.*
- NOVE'MBER.** *s.* [Lat.] The eleventh month of the year; or the ninth reckoned from March.
- NO'VENARY.** *s.* [*novenarius*, Lat.] Number of nine. *Brown.*
- * **NOVE'NNIAL.** *a.* [*novenus*, Lat.] Done every ninth year. *Potter.*
- NOVE'RCAL.** *a.* [*novercalis*, from *noverca*, Lat.] Having the manners of a stepmother; beseeing a stepmother. *Derham.*
- NOUGHT.** *s.* [ne auht, Sax.]
 1. Not any thing; nothing. *Fairfax.*
 2. To set at *nought*; not to value; to slight: it were better written *naught*. *Proverbs.*
- NO'VICE.** *s.* [*novice*, Fr. *novitius*, Lat.]
 1. One not acquainted with any thing; a fresh man. *Shakspeare.*
 2. One who has entered a religious house, but not yet taken the vow; a probationer.
- NOVI'TIATE.** *s.* [*noviciat*, Fr.]
 1. The state of a novice; the time in which the rudiments are learned. *South.*
 2. The time spent in a religious house, by way of trial, before the vow is taken.
- * **NOVI'TIOUS.** *a.* Newly invented. *Pearson.*
- NO'VITY.** *s.* [*novitas*, Lat.] Newness; novelty. *Brown.*
- NOUL.** The crown of the head. See **NOLL.**
- NOULD.** Ne would; would not. *Spenser.*
- NOUN.** *s.* [*nomen*, Lat.] The name of any thing in grammar. *Clarke.*
- * **NOU'RICE.** *s.* [*nourrice*, Fr.] A nurse. *Elyot.*

To NOURISH. *v. a.* [*nourrir*, Fr. *nutrio*, Lat.]

1. To encrease or support by food. *Thoms.*
2. To support; to maintain. *Shakspeare.*
3. To encourage; to foment. *Hooker.*
4. To train, or educate. *Tim.*
5. To promote growth or strength, as food. *Bawn.*

To NOU'RISH. *v. n.* To gain nourishment. Unusual. *Bacon.*

* NO'URISH. *s.* A nurse. *Lydgate.*

NOU'RISHABLE. *a.* [from *nourish*.] Susceptive of nourishment. *Grew.*

NOU'RISHER. *s.* [from *nourish*.] The person or thing that nourishes. *Bacon.*

NOU'RISHMENT. *s.* 1. That which is given or received, in order to the support or encrease of growth or strength; food; sustenance. *Newton.*

2. Nutrition; support of strength. *Milton.*

3. Sustentation; supply of things needful.

NOU'RITURE. *s.* [*nourriture*, Fr.] Education; institution. *Spenser.*

* To NO'URSL. *v. a.* To nurse up. *Spenser.*

NOU'RSLING. *s.* The creature nursed; the nursling.

To NOU'SEL. *v. a.* To nurse up. *Spenser.*

* To NO'USEL. *v. a.* To entrap; to ensnare, as in a noose or trap.

NOW. *ad.* [*nu*, Sax. *nun*, Germ.] 1. At this time; at the time present. *Tillotson.*

2. A little while ago. *Shakspeare.*

3. At one time; at another time; now up, now down. *Pope.*

4. It is sometimes a particle of connection; as, if this be true, he is guilty; now this is true; therefore he is guilty. *Rogers.*

5. After this; since things are so: in familiar speech. *L'Estrange.*

6. Now and then; at one time and another; uncertainly. *Dryden.*

NOW. *s.* Present moment: poetical. *Cowley.*

NO'WADAYS. *ad.* In the present age. *Garrick.*

* NO'WAY. } *ad.* [*no* and *ways*.] Not in

* NO'WAYS. } any manner or degree. *Campbell.*

NO'WED. *a.* [*noué*, Fr.] Knotted; inwreathed. *Brown.*

* NO'WEL. *s.* [*noël*, Fr.] A cry of joy; originally a shout of joy at Christmas. *Chaucer.*

NOWES. *s.* [*noeud*, Fr.] The marriage knot. *Crashaw.*

NO'WHERE. *ad.* [*no* and *where*.] Not in any place. *Tillotson.*

NO'WISE. *ad.* Not in any manner or degree.

* NOWL. See NOUL.

NO'XIOUS. *a.* [*noxius*, Lat.]

1. Hurtful; harmful; baneful. *Brown.*

2. Guilty; criminal. *Bramhall.*

3. Unfavourable; unkindly. *Swift.*

NO'XIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *noxious*.] Hurtfully; perniciously. *Hudibras.*

NO'XIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *noxious*.] Hurt-

fulness; insalubrity.

* To NOY. *v. a.* [*ennuier*, Fr.] To annoy. *Hammond.*

* NOY. *s.* Annoy. *Wicliffe.*

* NO'YANCE. *s.* Mischief; inconvenience. *Hist. of Sir Clyomon.*

* NO'YER. *s.* One who annoys. *Spenser.*

* NO'YFUL. *a.* Noisome; hurtful. *Tusser.*

* NO'YOUS. *a.* [*nojoso*, Ital.] Troublesome; inconvenient; hurtful. *Bale.*

* NO'YSANCE. *s.* Nuisance; offence; trespass. *Wicliffe.*

NO'ZLE. *s.* [from *nose*.] The nose; the snout; the end. *Chaucer.*

To NU'BBLE. *v. a.* To bruise with handycuffs. See KNOBBLE. *Arbuthnot.*

NUBI'FEROUS. *a.* [*nubifer*, Lat.] Bringing clouds. *Ainsworth.*

To NU'BILATE. *v. a.* [*nubilo*, Lat.] To cloud. *Dict.*

NU'BILE. *a.* [*nubile*, Fr. *nubilis*, Lat.] Marriageable; fit for marriage. *Prior.*

* NU'BILOUS. *a.* [*nubilus*, Lat.] Cloudy. *Bailey.*

NUCI'FEROUS. *a.* [*nuces* and *fero*, Lat.] Nutbearing. *Dict.*

NU'CLEUS. *s.* [Lat.] A kernel; any thing about which matter is gathered or globated. *Woodward.*

NUDA'TION. *s.* [from *nudo*, Lat.] The act of making bare or naked.

* NUDE. *a.* [*nudus*, Lat. *nud*, Fr.] Bare; naked. *Huloet.*

NU'DITY. *s.* [*nudité*, Fr. *nudus*, Lat.] Naked parts. *Dryden.*

NU'EL. See NEWEL.

NUGA'CITY. *s.* [*nugacitas*, Lat.] Futility; trifling talk or behaviour.

NUGA'TION. *s.* [*nugor*, Lat.] The act or practice of trifling. *Bacon.*

NU'GATORY. *a.* [*nugatorius*, Lat.] Trifling; futile; insignificant. *Bentley.*

NUI'SANCE. *s.* [from *nuire*, Fr.]

1. Something noxious or offensive. *South.*

2. [In law.] Something that incommodes the neighbourhood. *Kettlewell.*

To NULL. *v. a.* [*nullus*, Lat.] To annul; to annihilate. *Milton.*

NULL. *a.* [*nullus*, Lat.] Void; of no force; ineffectual. *Swift.*

NULL. *s.* Something of no power, or no meaning. *Bacon.*

NULLIBI'ETY. *s.* [from *nullibi*, Lat.] The state of being nowhere.

* NULLIFI'DIAN. *a.* [*nullus*, and *fides*, Lat.] Of no honesty; of no religion; of no faith. *Feltham.*

To NU'LLIFY. *v. a.* [from *nullus*, Lat.] To annul; to make void.

NU'LLITY. *s.* [*nullité*, Fr.]

1. Want of force or efficacy. *South.*

2. Want of existence. *Bacon.*

NULLS. *pl.* are marks in ciphered writings which stand for nothing, and are inserted only to puzzle. *Bacon.*

NUMB. *a.* [*benumen*, Sax.]

1. Torpid; chill; motionless. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Producing chillness; benumbing. *Shakspeare.*
To NUMB. *v. a.* To make torpid; to deaden; to stupify. *Shakspeare.*
 NU'MBEDNESS. *s.* [from *numbed*.] Interruption of sensation; torpor. *Wiseman.*
To NU'MBER. *v. a.* [*nombrer*, Fr. *numero*, Lat.] 1. To count; to tell; to reckon how many. *Numbers.*
 2. To reckon as one of the same kind. *Isaiah.*
 NU'MBER. *s.* [*nombre*, Fr.]
 1. The species of quantity by which it is computed how many. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Any particular aggregate of units, as, even or odd. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Many; more than one. *Addison.*
 4. Multitude that may be counted. *Milton.*
 5. Comparative multitude. *Bacon.*
 6. Aggregated multitude. *Bacon.*
 7. Harmony; proportions calculated by number. *Milton.*
 8. Verses; poetry. *Pope.*
 9. In grammar. In the noun is the variation or change of termination to signify a number more than one. *Clarke.*
 NU'MBERER. *s.* [from *number*.] He who numbers.
 * NU'MBERFUL. *a.* Many in number. *Waterhouse.*
 NU'MBERLESS. *a.* [from *number*.] Innumerable; more than can be reckoned. *Swift.*
 * NU'MBERS. *s. pl.* The title of the fourth book in the Old Testament. *Bp. Patrick.*
 NU'MBLES. *s.* The entrails of a deer. *Bailey.*
 NU'MBNESS. *s.* [from *numb*.] Torpor; deadness; stupefaction. *Milton.*
 NU'MERABLE. *a.* [*numerabilis*, Lat.] Capable to be numbered.
 NU'MERAL. *a.* [*numéral*, Fr.] Relating to number; consisting of number. *Locke.*
 * NU'MERAL. *s.* A numeral character or letter. *Astle.*
 NU'MERALLY. *ad.* [from *numeral*.] According to number. *Broome.*
 NU'MERARY. *a.* [*numerus*, Lat.] Any thing belonging to a certain number. *Ayliffe.*
 * *To* NU'MERATE. *v. n.* To reckon; to calculate. *Lancaster.*
 NUMERA'TION. *s.* [*numération*, Fr.]
 1. The art of numbering. *Brown.*
 2. The rule of arithmetick which teaches the notation of numbers and method of reading numbers regularly noted.
 NUMERA'TOR. *s.* [Lat.]
 1. He that numbers.
 2. [*Numérateur*, Fr.] That number which serves as the common measure to others.
 NUME'RICAL. *a.* [from *numerus*, Lat.]
 1. Numeral; denoting number. *Locke.*
 2. The same not only in kind or species, but number. *South.*
 NUME'RICALLY. *ad.* [from *numerical*.] Respecting sameness in number. *Boyle.*

- * NUME'Rick. *a.* The same in species and number. *Hudibras.*
 NU'MERIST. *s.* [from *numerus*, Lat.] One that deals in numbers. *Brown.*
 NUMERO'SITY. *s.* [from *numerosus*, Lat.]
 1. Number; the state of being numerous.
 2. Harmony; numerous flow. *Parr.*
 NU'MEROUS. *a.* [*numerosus*, Lat.]
 1. Containing many; consisting of many; not few. *Waller.*
 2. Harmonious; consisting of parts rightly numbered; melodious; musical. *Waller.*
 NU'MEROUSNESS. *s.* [from *numerous*.]
 1. The quality of being numerous.
 2. Harmony; musicalness. *Dryden.*
 * NUMI'SMATICKS. *s. pl.* [*numismata*, Lat.] The science of coins and medals.
 NU'MMARY. *a.* [from *nummus*, Lat.] Relating to money. *Arbuthnot.*
 * NU'MMULAR. *a.* [*nummularius*, Lat.] Relating to money. *Dict.*
 * NUMPS. *s.* [probably from *numb*, dull.] A cant expression for a weak and foolish person. *Bp. Parker.*
 NU'MSKULL. *s.* [*numb* and *skull*.]
 1. A dullard; a dunce; a dolt; a block-head. *Arbuthnot.*
 2. The head. In burlesque. *Prior.*
 NU'MSKULLED. *a.* [from *numskull*.] Dull; stupid; doltish. *Arbuthnot.*
 NUN. *s.* [*Nonne*, Germ.] A woman dedicated to the severer duties of religion, secluded in a cloister from the world. *Addison.*
 NUN. *s.* A kind of bird. *Ainsworth.*
 NU'NCHION. *s.* A piece of victuals eaten between meals. *Hudibras.*
 NU'NCIATURE. *s.* [from *nuncio*, Lat.] The office of a nuncio.
 NU'NCIO. *s.* [Ital. from *nuncius*, Lat.]
 1. A messenger; one that brings tidings.
 2. A kind of spiritual envoy from the pope. *Atterbury.*
 * *To* NU'NCUPATE. *v. a.* [*nuncupare*, Lat.] To declare publicly or solemnly. *Barrow.*
 * NUNCUPA'TION. *s.* The act of naming. *Chaucer.*
 NUNCUPA'TIVE. } *a.* [*nuncupativus*, Lat.]
 NUNCUPA'TORY. } Publicly or solemnly declaratory; verbally pronounced not written.
 NU'NDINAL. } *a.* [from *nundinæ*, Lat.]
 NU'NDINARY. } Belonging to fairs.
 * *To* NU'NDINATE. *v. n.* To buy and sell as at fairs. *Cockeram.*
 * NUNDINA'TION. *s.* Traffick at fairs and markets. *Bp. Bramhall.*
 NU'NNERY. *s.* [from *nun*.] A convent of nuns, or women dedicated to the severer duties of religion. *Dryden.*
 NU'PTIAL. *a.* [*nuptialis*, Lat.] Pertaining to marriage.
 NU'PTIALS. *s.* [*nuptiæ*, Lat.] Marriage.
 NURSE. *s.* [*nourrice*, Fr.]
 1. A woman that has the care of another's child. *Shakspeare.*

2. A woman that has care of a sick person. *Shakspeare.*
 3. One who breeds, educates, or protects.
 4. An old woman, in contempt. *Blackm.*
 5. The state of being nursed. *Cleaveland.*
 6. In composition, any thing that supplies food. *Walton.*
- To NURSE. *v. a.* [*nourrir*, Fr.] 1. To bring up a child not one's own. *Exodus.*
 2. To bring up any thing young. *Dryden.*
 3. To feed; to keep; to maintain. *Addison.*
 4. To tend the sick.
 5. To pamper; to foment; to encourage.
- * NU'RSEPOUND. *s.* A pond for young fish.
- NU'RSER. *s.* [from *nurse*.] *Shakspeare.*
 1. One that nurses.
 2. A promoter; a fomentor.
- NU'RSERY. *s.* [from *nurse*.]
 1. The act or office of nursing. *Shakspeare.*
 2. That which is the object of a nurse's care. *Milton.*
 3. A plantation of young trees to be transplanted to other ground. *Addison.*
 4. Place where young children are nursed and brought up. *Bacon.*
 5. The place or state where any thing is fostered or brought up. *Shakspeare.*
- NU'RSLING. *s.* [from *nurse*.] One nursed up; a fondling. *Dryden.*
- NU'RTURE. *s.* [contracted from *nourriture*, Fr.] 1. Food; diet. *Milton.*
 2. Education; institution. Not used. *Spens.*
- To NU'RTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To educate; to train; to bring up. *Wotton.*
 2. To *nurture up*; to bring by care and food to maturity. *Bentley.*
- To NU'STLE. *v. a.* To fondle; to cherish. See NUZZLE.
- NUT. *s.* [*hnut*, Sax. *Nuß*, Germ.] 1. The fruit of certain trees: it consists of a kernel covered by a hard shell. *Arbuthnot.*
 2. A small body with teeth, which corresponds with the teeth of wheels. *Ray.*
- * To NUT. *v. n.* To gather nuts. *Wood.*
- * NUTA'TION. *s.* [*nutatio*, Lat.] A kind of tremulous motion of the axis of the earth. *Wakefield.*
- NU'TBROWN. *a.* [*nut* and *brown*.] Brown like a nut kept long. *Milton.*
- NU'TCRACKERS. *s.* [*nut* and *crack*.] An instrument used to enclose nuts and break them by pressure. *Addison.*
- NU'TGALL. *s.* [*nut* and *gall*.] Excrescence of an oak. *Brown.*
- NU'THATCH. }
 NU'TJOBBER. } *s.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*
 NU'TPECKER. }
- NU'THOOK. *s.* [*nut* and *hook*.] A stick with a hook at the end, to pull down boughs, that the nuts may be gathered. *Shaksp.*

- NU'TMEG. *s.* [*nut* and *mguet*, Fr.] The *nutmeg* is a kernel of a large fruit not unlike the peach, and separated from that and from its investient coat, the mace, before it is sent over to us; except that the whole fruit is sometimes sent over in preserve, by way of sweet-meat, or as a curiosity. The *nutmeg* is roundish, of a compact texture, and its surface furrowed; it is of an extremely agreeable smell and an aromatick taste. The tree which produces them is not unlike our pear-tree in its manner of growth: its leaves, whether green or dried, have, when bruised, a very fragrant smell; and the trunk or branches, cut or broken off, yield a red liquor like blood. *Hill.*
- NUTRICA'TION. *s.* [*nutricatio*, Lat.] Manner of feeding or being fed. *Brown.*
- NU'TRIMENT. *s.* [*nutrimentum*, Lat.] Food; aliment. *South.*
- NUTRIMENTAL. *a.* [from *nutriment*.] Having the qualities of food. *Arbuthnot.*
- NUTRI'TION. *s.* [*nutrio*, Lat.] The act or quality of nourishing. *Glanville.*
- NUTRI'TIOUS. *a.* [from *nutrio*, Lat.] Having the quality of nourishing. *Arbuthnot.*
- NU'TRITIVE. *a.* [from *nutrio*, Lat.] Nourishing; nutrimental.
- NU'TRITURE. *s.* [from *nutrio*, Lat.] The power of nourishing. *Harvey.*
- NU'TSHELL. *s.* [*nut* and *shell*.] The hard substance that incloses the kernel of the nut. It is used proverbially for any thing of little value. *L'Estrange.*
- NU'TTREE. *s.* [*nut* and *tree*.] A tree that bears nuts; commonly a hazel. *Dryden.*
- To NU'ZZLE. *v. a.* [corrupted from *nursle*.] To nurse; to foster. *Sidney.*
- * To NU'ZZLE. *v. n.* 1. To go with the nose down like a hog. *Arbuthnot.*
 2. To hide the head as a child does in its mothers bosom.
- * NY'CTALOPS. *s.* [*νυκτάλωψ*.] One who sees best in the night. *Coles.*
- * NY'CTALOPY. *s.* A disease or indisposition of the eye, in which a person sees better by night than by day.
- * NYE of pheasants. A brood of pheasants. See EYE.
- NYMPH. *s.* [*νύμφη*.]
 1. A goddess of the woods, meadows, or waters. *Davies.*
 2. A lady. In poetry. *Waller.*
- * NY'MPHISH. *a.* Relating to nymphs; lady-like. *Drayton.*
- * NY'MPHLIKE. } *a.* Resembling a nymph.
 * NY'MPHLY. } *Drayton.*
- NYS. [A corruption of *ne is*.] None is; not is; is not. *Spenser.*

O.

O Has in English a long sound; as *drone*, *groan*, *stone*; or short, *got*, *knot*, *shot*. It is usually denoted long by a servile *a* subjoined; as, *moan*; or by *e* at the end of the syllable; as, *bone*. When these vowels are not appended, it is generally short, except before *ll* as *droll*, *scroll*; and even then sometimes short, as *loll*.

1. **O** is used as an interjection of wishing or exclamation. *Decay of Piety*.

2. **O** is used with no great elegance by *Shakspeare* for a circle or oval; as, within this wooden *O*.

* **O** is sometimes used as an abbreviation, as *O. S.* for *old style*.

* **OAD.** *s.* *Woad*; a plant used in dying. *Ben Jonson*.

OAF. *s.* [for *ouph.*] 1. A changeling; a foolish child left by the fairies. *Drayton*.

2. A dolt; a blockhead; an ideot.

OA'FISH. *a.* [from *oaf.*] Stupid; dull; doltish.

OA'FISHNESS. *s.* [from *oafish.*] Stupidity; dulness.

OAK. *s.* [ac, æc, Sax. *Eiche*, Germ.] The oak tree hath male flowers. The embryos afterward become acorns in hard scaly cups; the leaves are sinuated. *Miller*.

OAK. [Evergreen.] The wood of this tree is very good for many sorts of tools; the *ilex*. *Miller*.

OAKA'PPLE. *s.* [oak and apple.] A kind of spongy excrescence on the oak. *Bacon*.

OA'KEN. *a.* [from *oak.*] Made of oak; gathered from oak. *Arbuthnot*.

OA'KENPIN. *s.* An apple. *Mortimer*.

* **OA'KLING.** *s.* A young oak. *Evelyn*.

OA'KUM. *s.* Cords untwisted and reduced to hemp, with which mingled with pitch leaks are stopped. *Raleigh*.

* **OA'KY.** *a.* Hard as oak. *Bp. Hall*.

OAR. *s.* [ape, Sax.] A long pole with a broad end, by which vessels are driven in the water. *Wilkins*.

To OAR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To row.

To OAR. *v. a.* To impel by rowing. *Shakspeare*.

OA'RY. *a.* [from *oar.*] Having the form or use of oars. *Milton*.

OAST. *s.* A kiln. Not in use. *Mortimer*.

* **OAT.** *s.* [are, Sax.] 1. A grain; rarely used in the singular number, except in composition, as, *oat-straw*. *Gayton*.

2. A small pipe made of an oaten straw. *Milton*.

OATCA'KE. *s.* [oat and cake.] Cake made of the meal of oats. *Peacham*.

OA'TEN. *a.* [from *oat.*] Made of oats; bearing oats. *Shakspeare*.

OATH. *s.* [að, Sax. *aith*, Goth. *Eid*, Germ.] An affirmation, negation, or promise, corroborated by the attestation of the

Divine Being.

OA'THABLE. *a.* [from *oath.* A word not used.] Capable of having an oath administered. *Bacon*.

OATHBRE'AKING. *s.* [oath and break.] Perjury; the violation of an oath. *Shaksp.*

OA'TMALT. *s.* [oat and malt.] Malt made of oats. *Mortimer*.

OA'TMEAL. *s.* [oat and meal.] Flour made by grinding oats. *Arbuthnot*.

OA'TMEAL. *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth*.

OATS. *s.* [aren, Sax.] A grain generally given to horses. *Swift*.

OA'TTHISTLE. *s.* [oat and thistle.] An herb. *Ainsworth*.

* **To OBA'MBULATE.** *v. n.* [obambulo, Lat.] To walk about. *Cockeram*.

OBAMBULA'TION. *s.* [obambulatio, from obambulo, Lat.] The act of walking about. *Dict.*

* **OB'DORMI'TION.** *s.* [obdormio, Lat.] Sleep; rest; repose. *Bp. Hall*.

To OB'DU'CE. *v. a.* [obduco, Lat.] To draw over as a covering. *Hale*.

OB'DU'CTION. *s.* [from obductio, obduco, Lat.] The act of covering, or laying a cover.

OB'DU'RARY. *s.* [from obdurate.] Inflexible wickedness; impenitence; hardness of heart. *South*.

OB'DU'RATE. *a.* [obduratus, Lat.]

1. Hard of heart; inflexibly obstinate in ill; hardened. *Shakspeare*.

2. Hardened; firm; stubborn. *South*.

3. Harsh; rugged. *Swift*.

* **To OB'DU'RATE.** *v. a.* To harden; to make obdurate. *More*.

OB'DU'RATELY. *ad.* [from obdurate.] Stubbornly; inflexibly; impenitently.

OB'DU'RATENESS. *s.* [from obdurate.] Stubbornness; inflexibility; impenitence.

OB'DURA'TION. *s.* [from obdurate.] Hardness of heart; stubbornness. *Hooker*.

* **To OB'DU'RE.** *v. a.* [obduro, Lat.]

1. To harden. *Herbert*.

2. To render inflexible; to make obdurate. *Bp. Hall*.

OB'DU'RED. *a.* [obduratus, Lat.] Hardened; inflexible. *Milton*.

* **OB'DU'REDNESS.** *s.* Hardness; stubbornness. *Bp. Hall*.

OBE'DIENCE. *s.* [obedientia, Lat.] Obsequiousness; submission to authority. *Bacon*.

OBE'DIENT. *a.* [obediens, Lat.] Submissive to authority; compliant with command or prohibition; obsequious. *Tillotson*.

OBE'DIENTIAL. *a.* [from obedient.] According to the rule of obedience. *Wake*.

OBE'DIENTLY. *ad.* [from obedient.] With obedience. *Tillotson*.

OBE'ISANCE. *s.* [obéissance, Fr.] A bow; a courtesy; an act of reverence. *Sec*

ABAISANCE.

Shakspeare.

O'BELISK. *s.* [*obeliscus*, Lat.]

1. A high piece of marble, or stone, having usually four faces, and lessening upwards by degrees. *Harris.*

2. A mark of censure in the margin of a book, in form of a dagger [†]. *Grew.*

* OBELI'SKAL. *a.* In form of an obelisk. *Stukely.** To OBE'QUITATE. *v. a.* [*obequito*, Lat.] To ride about. *Cockeram.*OBEQUITA'TION. *s.* [from *obequito*, Lat.] The act of riding about.OBERRA'TION. *s.* [from *oberro*, Lat.] The act of wandering about.OBE'SE. *a.* [*obesus*, Lat.] Fat; loaden with flesh.OBE'SENESS. } *s.* [from *obese*.] Morbid
OBE'SITY. } fatness. *Grew.*To OBE'Y. *v. a.* [*obéir*, Fr.]

1. To pay submission to; to comply with, from reverence to authority. Sometimes with *to* before the person obeyed. *Romans.*

2. To yield to; to give way to.

* OBE'YER. *s.* One who obeys. *Price.** To OBFI'RM. *v. a.* To resolve; to harden in resolution. *Bp. Hall.** To OBFI'RMATE. *v. a.* To resolve; to harden in determination. *Sheldon.** OBFU'SCATE. *part. a.* Darkened. *Elyot.** OBFUSCA'TION. *s.* The act of darkening.O'BJECT. *s.* [*objet*, Fr.]

1. That which any power or faculty is employed to attain. *Hammond.*

2. Something presented to the senses to raise any affection or emotion in the mind.

3. Something offered to sense or notice.

4. [In grammar.] Any thing influenced by somewhat else. *Clarke.*

* O'BJECT. *part. a.* Opposed; presented in opposition. *Abp. Sandys.*O'BJECTGLASS. *s.* Glass remotest from the eye. *Newton.*To OBJE'CT. *v. a.* [*objecter*, Fr. *objicio*, *objectum*, Lat.] 1. To oppose; to present in opposition. *Bacon.*

2. To propose as a charge criminal: with *to* or *against*. *Whitgiste.*

3. To propose as an argument adverse.

* OBJE'CTABLE. *a.* That may be opposed. *Bp. Taylor.*OBJE'CTION. *s.* [*objection*, Fr. *objectio*, Lat.]

1. The act or presenting any thing in opposition.

2. Criminal charge. *Shakspeare.*

3. Adverse argument. *Burnet.*

4. Fault found. *Walsh.*

* OBJE'CTIONABLE. *a.* Exposed or liable to objection.OBJE'CTIVE. *a.* [*objectif*, Fr.]

1. Belonging to the object; contained in the object. *Watts.*

2. Made an object; proposed as an object.

OBJE'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *objective*.]

1. In manner of an object. *Locke.*

2. In a state of opposition. *Brown.*

OBJE'CTIVENESS. *s.* [from *objective*.] The state of being an object. *Hale.*OBJE'CTOR. *s.* [from *object*.] One who offers objections. *Blackmore.*O'BIT. *s.* [a corruption of *obiit*, or *obioit*, Lat.] Funeral obsequies. *Ainsworth.** OBI'TUARY. *s.* [*obitus*, Lat.] A list of the dead; a register of burials.To OBJU'RGATE. *v. a.* [*objurgo*, Lat.] To chide; to reprove.OBJURGA'TION. *s.* [*objurgatio*, Lat.] Re-proof; reprehension. *Bramhall.*OBJU'RGATORY. *a.* [*objurgatorius*, Lat.] Reprehensory; culpatory; chiding.OBLA'TE. *a.* [*oblatus*, Lat.] Flatted at the poles. Used of a spheroid. *Cheyne.*OBLA'TION. *s.* [*oblation*, Fr. *oblatus*, Lat.] An offering; a sacrifice. *South.** To OBLA'TRATE. *v. a.* [*oblatro*, Lat.] To bark or rail against any one. *Cockeram.** To OBLE'CTATE. *v. a.* [*oblecto*, Lat.] To delight. *Cotgrave.*OBLECTA'TION. *s.* [*oblectatio*, Lat.] Delight; pleasure.To O'BLIGATE. *v. a.* [*obligo*, Lat.] To bind by contract or duty.OBLIGA'TION. *s.* [*obligatio*, from *obligo*, Lat.] 1. The binding power of any oath, vow, duty; contract. *Glanville.*

2. An act which binds any man to some performance. *Taylor.*

3. Favour by which one is bound to gratitude. *South.*

* OBLIGA'TO. *a.* [Ital.] A musical term, signifying necessary, on purpose for the instrument named.O'BLIGATORY. *a.* [from *obligate*.] Imposing an obligation; binding; coercive: with *to* or *on*. *Taylor.*To OBLI'GE. *v. a.* [*obliger*, Fr. *obligo*, Lat.]

1. To bind; to impose obligation; to compel to something. *Rogers.*

2. To indebt; to lay obligations of gratitude. *Dryden.*

3. To please; to gratify. *South.*

OBLIGEE'. *s.* [from *oblige*.] The person bound by a legal or written contract.OBLI'GEMENT. *s.* [from *oblige*.] Obligation. *Dryden.*OBLI'GER. *s.* He who binds by contract.OBLI'GING. *part. a.* [*obligeant*, Fr. from *oblige*.] Civil; complaisant; respectful; engaging; courteous. *Pope.*OBLI'GINGLY. *ad.* [from *obliging*.] Civilly; complaisantly. *Addison.*OBLI'GINGNESS. *s.* [from *obliging*.]

1. Obligation; force. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Civility; complaisance.

* O'BLIGOR. See OBLIGEE.

OBLIQUA'TION. *s.* [from *obliquus*, Lat.] Declination from perpendicularity; obliquity. *Newton.*

- OBLI'QUE.** *a.* [*obliquus*, Lat.] 1. Not direct; not perpendicular; not parallel. *Bacon.*
2. Not direct. Used of sense. *Shakspeare.*
3. [In grammar.] Any case in nouns except the nominative.
- OBLI'QUELY.** *ad.* [from *oblique*.] 1. Not directly; not perpendicularly. *Brown.*
2. Not in the immediate or direct meaning. *Addison.*
- OBLI'QUENESS.** } *s.* [from *oblique*.]
OBLI'QUITY. } 1. Deviation from physical rectitude; deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity. *Milton.*
2. Deviation from moral rectitude. *South.*
- To OBLI'TERATE.** *v. a.* [*ob* and *litera*, Lat.] 1. To efface any thing written.
2. To wear out; to destroy; to efface. *Hale.*
- OBLITERA'TION.** *s.* [*obliteratio*, Lat.] Effacement; extinction. *Hale.*
- * **OBLI'VIAL.** *a.* Causing forgetfulness.
- OBLI'VION.** *s.* [*oblivio*, Lat.] 1. Forgetfulness; cessation of remembrance.
2. Amnesty; general pardon of crimes in a state. *Davies.*
- OBLI'VIOUS.** *a.* [*obliviosus*, Lat.] Causing forgetfulness. *Phillips.*
- * **OBLOCU'TOR.** *s.* [Lat.] A gainsayer. *Bale.*
- OBLO'NG.** *a.* [*oblongus*, Lat.] Longer than broad. *Harris.*
- OBLO'NGLY.** *ad.* [from *oblong*.] In an oblong direction. *Cheyne.*
- OBLO'NGNESS.** *s.* [from *oblong*.] The state of being oblong.
- O'BLOQUY.** *s.* [*obloquor*, Lat.] 1. Censorious speech; blame; slander. *Daniel.*
2. Cause of reproach; disgrace. Not proper. *Shakspeare.*
- * **OBLUCTA'TION.** *s.* [*obluctor*, Lat.] Opposition; resistance. *Fotherby.*
- OBMUTE'SCENCE.** *s.* [from *obmutesco*, Lat.] Loss of speech. *Brown.*
- OBNO'XIOUS.** *a.* [*obnoxius*, Lat.]
1. Subject; accountable. *Bacon.*
2. Liable to punishment. *Calamy.*
3. Liable; exposed; reprehensible. *Hayw.*
- OBNO'XIOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *obnoxious*.] In a state of subjection; in the state of one liable to punishment.
- OBNO'XIOUSNESS.** *s.* [from *obnoxious*.] Subjection; liableness to punishment.
- To OBNU'BILATE.** *v. a.* [*obnubilo*, Lat.] To cloud; to obscure.
- * **OBNUBILA'TION.** *s.* The act of making obscure. *Waterhouse.*
- O'BOLE.** *s.* [*obolus*, Lat.] In pharmacy, twelve grains. *Ainsworth.*
- OBRE'PTION.** *s.* [*obreptio*, Lat.] The act of creeping on with secrecy or surprise.
- * **OBREPTI'TIOUS.** *a.* Secretly obtained; done with secrecy.
- To O'BROGATE.** *v. a.* [*obrogo*, Lat.] To proclaim a contrary law for the dissolution of the former.
- OBSCE'NE.** *a.* [*obsceenus*, Lat.] 1. Immodest; not agreeable to chastity of mind. *Milton.*
2. Offensive; disgusting. *Dryden.*
3. Inauspicious; ill-omened. *Dryden.*
- OBSCE'NELY.** *ad.* [from *obsceene*.] In an impure and unchaste manner.
- OBSCE'NENESS.** } *s.* [from *obsceene*.] Im-
OBSCE'NITY. } purity of thought or language; unchastity; lewdness. *Dryden.*
- OBSCURA'TION.** *s.* [*obscuratio*, Lat.]
1. The act of darkening. *Burnet.*
2. A state of being darkened.
- OBSCU'RE.** *a.* [*obscurus*, Lat.]
1. Dark; unenlightened; gloomy; hindering sight. *Milton.*
2. Living in the dark. *Shakspeare.*
3. Not easily intelligible; abstruse; difficult. *Dryden.*
4. Not noted; not observable. *Atterbury.*
- To OBSCU'RE.** *v. a.* [*obscurus*, Lat.]
1. To darken; to make dark. *Pope.*
2. To make less visible. *Brown.*
3. To make less intelligible. *Holder.*
4. To make less glorious, beautiful, or illustrious. *Dryden.*
5. To conceal; to make unknown. *Milton.*
- OBSCU'RELY.** *ad.* [from *obscurus*.]
1. Not brightly; not luminously; darkly.
2. Out of sight; privately; without notice. *Addison.*
3. Not clearly; not plainly.
- OBSCU'RENESS.** } *s.* [*obscuritas*, Lat.]
OBSCU'RITY. }
1. Darkness; want of light. *Donne.*
2. Unnoticed state; privacy. *Dryden.*
3. Darkness of meaning. *Locke.*
- * **To O'BSECRATE.** *v. a.* [*obsecro*, Lat.] To beseech; to entreat. *Cockeram.*
- O'BSECRA'TION.** *s.* [*obsecratio*, Lat.] Intreaty; supplication. *Stillingfleet.*
- * **O'BSEQUENT.** *a.* [*obsequens*, Lat.] Obedient; dutiful; submitting to. *Fotherby.*
- O'BSEQUIES.** *s.* [*obsèques*, Fr.] 1. Funeral rites; funeral solemnities. *Sidney.*
2. It is found in the singular, perhaps more properly. *Crashaw.*
- OBSE'QUIOUS.** *a.* [from *obsequium*, Lat.]
1. Obedient; compliant; not resisting. *Swift.*
2. In *Shakspeare*, funereal. *Hamlet.*
- OBSE'QUIOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *obsequious*.]
1. Obediently; with compliance. *Dryden.*
2. In *Shakspeare* it signifies, with funeral rites. *Rich. III.*
- OBSE'QUIOUSNESS.** *s.* [from *obsequious*.] Obedience; compliance. *South.*
- * **To O'BSERATE.** *v. a.* [*obsero*, Lat.] To lock up; to shut in. *Cockeram.*
- OBSE'RVABLE.** *a.* [from *obsero*, Lat.] Remarkable; eminent. *Rogers.*
- OBSE'RVABLY.** *ad.* [from *observable*.] In a manner worthy of note. *Brown.*
- OBSE'RVANCE.** *s.* [*observance*, Fr.]
1. Respect; ceremonial reverence. *Dryden.*
2. Religious rite. *Rogers.*
3. Attentive practice. *Rogers.*
4. A rule of practice. *Shakspeare.*

- ABAISANCE.** *Shakspeare.*
O'BELISK. *s.* [*obeliscus*, Lat.]
 1. A high piece of marble, or stone, having usually four faces, and lessening upwards by degrees. *Harris.*
 2. A mark of censurè in the margin of a book, in form of a dagger [†]. *Grew.*
 * **OBELI'SKAL.** *a.* In form of an obelisk. *Stukely.*
 * **To OBE'QUITATE.** *v. a.* [*obequito*, Lat.] To ride about. *Cockeram.*
OBEQUITA'TION. *s.* [from *obequito*, Lat.] The act of riding about.
OBERRA'TION. *s.* [from *oberro*, Lat.] The act of wandering about.
OBE'SE. *a.* [*obesus*, Lat.] Fat; loaden with flesh.
OBE'SENESS. } *s.* [from *obese*.] Morbid
OBE'SITY. } fatness. *Grew.*
To OBE'Y. *v. a.* [*obéir*, Fr.]
 1. To pay submission to; to comply with, from reverence to authority. Sometimes with *to* before the person obeyed. *Romans.*
 2. To yield to; to give way to.
 * **OBE'YER.** *s.* One who obeys. *Price.*
 * **To OBFI'RM.** *v. a.* To resolve; to harden in resolution. *Bp. Hall.*
 * **To OBFI'RMATE.** *v. a.* To resolve; to harden in determination. *Sheldon.*
 * **OBFU'SCATE.** *part. a.* Darkened. *Elyot.*
 * **OBFUSCA'TION.** *s.* The act of darkening.
O'BJECT. *s.* [*objet*, Fr.]
 1. That which any power or faculty is employed to attain. *Hammond.*
 2. Something presented to the senses to raise any affection or emotion in the mind.
 3. Something offered to sense or notice.
 4. [In grammar.] Any thing influenced by somewhat else. *Clarke.*
 * **O'BJECT.** *part. a.* Opposed; presented in opposition. *Abp. Sandys.*
O'BJECTGLASS. *s.* Glass remotest from the eye. *Newton.*
To OBJE'CT. *v. a.* [*objecter*, Fr. *objicio*, *objectum*, Lat.] 1. To oppose; to present in opposition. *Bacon.*
 2. To propose as a charge criminal: with *to* or *against*. *Whitgifte.*
 3. To propose as an argument adverse.
 * **OBJE'CTABLE.** *a.* That may be opposed. *Bp. Taylor.*
OBJE'CTION. *s.* [*objection*, Fr. *objectio*, Lat.]
 1. The act or presenting any thing in opposition.
 2. Criminal charge. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Adverse argument. *Burnet.*
 4. Fault found. *Walsh.*
 * **OBJE'CTIONABLE.** *a.* Exposed or liable to objection.
OBJE'CTIVE. *a.* [*objectif*, Fr.]
 1. Belonging to the object; contained in the object. *Watts.*
 2. Made an object; proposed as an object.

- OBJE'CTIVELY.** *ad.* [from *objective*.]
 1. In manner of an object. *Locke.*
 2. In a state of opposition. *Brown.*
OBJE'CTIVENESS. *s.* [from *objective*.] The state of being an object. *Hale.*
OBJE'CTOR. *s.* [from *object*.] One who offers objections. *Blackmore.*
O'BIT. *s.* [a corruption of *obiit*, or *obivit*, Lat.] Funeral obsequies. *Ainsworth.*
 * **OBI'TUARY.** *s.* [*obitus*, Lat.] A list of the dead; a register of burials.
To OBJU'RGATE. *v. a.* [*objurgo*, Lat.] To chide; to reprove.
OBJURGA'TION. *s.* [*objurgatio*, Lat.] Reproof; reprehension. *Bramhall.*
OBJU'RGATORY. *a.* [*objurgatorius*, Lat.] Reprehensory; culpatory; chiding.
OBLA'TE. *a.* [*oblatus*, Lat.] Flatted at the poles. Used of a spheroid. *Cheyne.*
OBLA'TION. *s.* [*oblation*, Fr. *oblatus*, Lat.] An offering; a sacrifice. *South.*
 * **To OBLA'TRATE.** *v. a.* [*oblatro*, Lat.] To bark or rail against any one. *Cockeram.*
 * **To OBLE'CTATE.** *v. a.* [*oblecto*, Lat.] To delight. *Cotgrave.*
OBLECTA'TION. *s.* [*oblectatio*, Lat.] Delight; pleasure.
To O'BLIGATE. *v. a.* [*obligo*, Lat.] To bind by contract or duty.
OBLIGA'TION. *s.* [*obligatio*, from *obligo*, Lat.] 1. The binding power of any oath, vow, duty; contract. *Glanville.*
 2. An act which binds any man to some performance. *Taylor.*
 3. Favour by which one is bound to gratitude. *South.*
 * **OBLIGA'TO.** *a.* [Ital.] A musical term, signifying necessary, on purpose for the instrument named.
O'BLIGATORY. *a.* [from *obligate*.] Imposing an obligation; binding; coercive: with *to* or *on*. *Taylor.*
To OBLI'GE. *v. a.* [*obliger*, Fr. *obligo*, Lat.]
 1. To bind; to impose obligation; to compel to something. *Rogers.*
 2. To indebt; to lay obligations of gratitude. *Dryden.*
 3. To please; to gratify. *South.*
OBLIGEE'. *s.* [from *oblige*.] The person bound by a legal or written contract.
OBLI'GEMENT. *s.* [from *oblige*.] Obligation. *Dryden.*
OBLI'GER. *s.* He who binds by contract.
OBLI'GING. *part. a.* [*obligeant*, Fr. from *oblige*.] Civil; complaisant; respectful; engaging; courteous. *Pope.*
OBLI'GINGLY. *ad.* [from *obliging*.] Civilly; complaisantly. *Addison.*
OBLI'GINGNESS. *s.* [from *obliging*.]
 1. Obligation; force. *Decay of Piety.*
 2. Civility; complaisance.
 * **O'BLIGOR.** See **OBLIGEE**.
OBLIQUA'TION. *s.* [from *obliquus*, Lat.] Declination from perpendicularity; obliquity. *Newton.*

OBLI'QUE. *a.* [*obliquus*, Lat.] 1. Not direct; not perpendicular; not parallel. *Bacon.*
2. Not direct. Used of sense. *Shakspeare.*
3. [In grammar.] Any case in nouns except the nominative.

OBLI'QUELY. *ad.* [from *oblique*.] 1. Not directly; not perpendicularly. *Brown.*
2. Not in the immediate or direct meaning. *Addison.*

OBLI'QUENESS. } *s.* [from *oblique*.]

OBLI'QUITY. } 1. Deviation from physical rectitude; deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity. *Milton.*

2. Deviation from moral rectitude. *South.*

To OBLI'TERATE. *v. a.* [*ob* and *litera*, Lat.] 1. To efface any thing written.

2. To wear out; to destroy; to efface. *Hale.*

OBLITERA'TION. *s.* [*obliteratio*, Lat.] Effacement; extinction. *Hale.*

* **OBLI'VIAL.** *a.* Causing forgetfulness.

OBLI'VION. *s.* [*oblivio*, Lat.] 1. Forgetfulness; cessation of remembrance.

2. Amnesty; general pardon of crimes in a state. *Davies.*

OBLI'VIOUS. *a.* [*obliviosus*, Lat.] Causing forgetfulness. *Phillips.*

* **OBLOCU'TOR.** *s.* [Lat.] A gainsayer. *Bale.*

OBLO'NG. *a.* [*oblongus*, Lat.] Longer than broad. *Harris.*

OBLO'NGLY. *ad.* [from *oblong*.] In an oblong direction. *Cheyne.*

OBLO'NGNESS. *s.* [from *oblong*.] The state of being oblong.

O'BLOQUY. *s.* [*obloquor*, Lat.] 1. Censorious speech; blame; slander. *Daniel.*

2. Cause of reproach; disgrace. Not proper. *Shakspeare.*

* **OBLUCTA'TION.** *s.* [*obluctor*, Lat.] Opposition; resistance. *Fotherby.*

OBMUTE'SCENCE. *s.* [from *obmutesco*, Lat.] Loss of speech. *Brown.*

OBNO'XIOUS. *a.* [*obnoxius*, Lat.]

1. Subject; accountable. *Bacon.*

2. Liable to punishment. *Calamy.*

3. Liable; exposed; reprehensible. *Hayw.*

OBNO'XIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *obnoxious*.] In a state of subjection; in the state of one liable to punishment.

OBNO'XIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *obnoxious*.] Subjection; liableness to punishment.

To OBNU'BILATE. *v. a.* [*obnubilo*, Lat.] To cloud; to obscure.

* **OBNUBILA'TION.** *s.* The act of making obscure. *Waterhouse.*

O'BOLE. *s.* [*obolus*, Lat.] In pharmacy, twelve grains. *Ainsworth.*

OBRE'PTION. *s.* [*obreptio*, Lat.] The act of creeping on with secrecy or surprise.

* **OBREPTI'TIOUS.** *a.* Secretly obtained; done with secrecy.

To O'BROGATE. *v. a.* [*obrogo*, Lat.] To proclaim a contrary law for the dissolution of the former.

OBSCE'NE. *a.* [*obscaenus*, Lat.] 1. Immodest; not agreeable to chastity of mind. *Milton.*

2. Offensive; disgusting. *Dryden.*

3. Inauspicious; ill-omened. *Dryden.*

OBSCE'NELY. *ad.* [from *obsce*.] In an impure and unchaste manner.

OBSCE'NENESS. } *s.* [from *obsce*.] Im-

OBSCE'NITY. } purity of thought or language; unchastity; lewdness. *Dryden.*

OBSCURA'TION. *s.* [*obscuratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of darkening. *Burnet.*

2. A state of being darkened.

OBSCU'RE. *a.* [*obscurus*, Lat.]

1. Dark; unenlightened; gloomy; hindering sight. *Milton.*

2. Living in the dark. *Shakspeare.*

3. Not easily intelligible; abstruse; difficult. *Dryden.*

4. Not noted; not observable. *Atterbury.*

To OBSCU'RE. *v. a.* [*obscur*, Lat.]

1. To darken; to make dark. *Pope.*

2. To make less visible. *Brown.*

3. To make less intelligible. *Holder.*

4. To make less glorious, beautiful, or illustrious. *Dryden.*

5. To conceal; to make unknown. *Milton.*

OBSCU'RELY. *ad.* [from *obscur*.]

1. Not brightly; not luminously; darkly.

2. Out of sight; privately; without notice. *Addison.*

3. Not clearly; not plainly.

OBSCU'RENESS. } *s.* [*obscuritas*, Lat.]

OBSCU'RITY. } 1. Darkness; want of light. *Donne.*

2. Unnoticed state; privacy. *Dryden.*

3. Darkness of meaning. *Locke.*

* **To O'BSECRATE.** *v. a.* [*obsecro*, Lat.]

To beseech; to entreat. *Cockeram.*

OBSECRA'TION. *s.* [*obsecratio*, Lat.] Intreaty; supplication. *Stillingfleet.*

* **O'BSEQUENT.** *a.* [*obsequens*, Lat.] Obedient; dutiful; submitting to. *Fotherby.*

O'BSEQUIES. *s.* [*obsèques*, Fr.] 1. Funeral rites; funeral solemnities. *Sidney.*

2. It is found in the singular, perhaps more properly. *Crashaw.*

OBSE'QUIOUS. *a.* [from *obsequium*, Lat.]

1. Obedient; compliant; not resisting. *Swift.*

2. In *Shakspeare*, funereal. *Hamlet.*

OBSE'QUIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *obsequious*.]

1. Obediently; with compliance. *Dryden.*

2. In *Shakspeare* it signifies, with funeral rites. *Rich. III.*

OBSE'QUIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *obsequious*.] Obedience; compliance. *South.*

* **To O'BSERATE.** *v. a.* [*obsero*, Lat.] To lock up; to shut in. *Cockeram.*

OBSE'RVABLE. *a.* [from *obsero*, Lat.]

Remarkable; eminent. *Rogers.*

OBSE'RVABLY. *ad.* [from *observable*.] In a manner worthy of note. *Brown.*

OBSE'RVANCE. *s.* [*observance*, Fr.]

1. Respect; ceremonial reverence. *Dryden.*

2. Religious rite. *Rogers.*

3. Attentive practice. *Rogers.*

4. A rule of practice. *Shakspeare.*

5. Careful obedience. *Rogers.*
 6. Observation; attention. *Hale.*
 7. Obedient regard. *Roscommon.*
 * OBSE/RVANCY. *s.* Attention. *Shakspeare.*
 * OBSERVA'NDA. *s. pl.* [Lat.] Things to be observed. *Swift.*
 OBSE/RVANT. *a.* [observans, Lat.]
 1. Attentive; diligent; watchful. *Raleigh.*
 2. Respectfully attentive: with of. *Pope.*
 3. Meanly dutiful; submissive. *Raleigh.*
 OBSE/RVANT. *s.* A slavish attendant. Not in use. *Shakspeare.*
 OBSERVA'TION. *s.* [observatio, Lat.]
 1. The act of observing, noting, or remarking. *Rogers.*
 2. Notion gained by observing; note; remark; animadversion. *Watts.*
 OBSERVA'TOR. *s.* [observateur, Fr. from *observo*, Lat.] One that observes; a remarker. *Dryden.*
 OBSE/RVATORY. *s.* [observatoire, Fr.] A place built for astronomical observations.
 To OBSE/RVE. *v. a.* [observo, Lat.]
 1. To watch; to regard attentively. *Taylor.*
 2. To find by attention; to note. *Locke.*
 3. To regard or keep religiously. *Exodus.*
 4. To obey; to follow.
 5. To remark in writing or conversation.
 To OBSE/RVE. *v. n.*
 1. To be attentive. *Watts.*
 2. To make a remark. *Pope.*
 OBSE/RVER. *s.* [from *observe*.]
 1. One who looks vigilantly on persons and things; close remarker. *Swift.*
 2. One who looks on; the beholder.
 3. One who keeps any law or custom or practice. *Bacon.*
 OBSE/RVINGLY. *ad.* [from *observing*.] Attentively; carefully. *Shakspeare.*
 * To OBSE/SS. *v. a.* [obsideo, obsessus, Lat.] To besiege; to compass about. *Elyot.*
 OBSE/SSION. *s.* [obsessio, Lat.]
 1. The act of besieging.
 2. The first attack of Satan, antecedent to possession.
 OBSI/DIONAL. *a.* [obsidionalis, Lat.] Belonging to a siege. *Dict.*
 * To O'BSIGNATE. *v. a.* [obsigno, Lat.] To ratify; to seal up. *Barrow.*
 * OBSIGNA'TION. *s.* Ratification by sealing; act of fixing a seal; confirmation. *Bp. Taylor.*
 * OBSI/GNATORY. *a.* Ratifying. *Dr. Ward.*
 * OBSOLE/SCENT. *a.* [obsolescens, Lat.] Growing out of use. *Dr. Johnson.*
 O'BSOLETE. *a.* [obsoletus, Lat.] Worn out of use; disused; unfashionable. *Swift.*
 OBSOLE/TENESS. *s.* [from *obsolete*.] State of being worn out of use; unfashionableness.
 O'BSTACLE. *s.* [Fr. *obstaculum*, Lat.] Something opposed; hinderance; obstruction. *Collier.*
 * O'BSTANCY. *s.* [obstans, Lat.] Opposition; impediment; obstruction. *Ben Jonson.*
 * To OBSTE/TRICATE. *v. n.* [obstetrix, Lat.] To perform the office of a midwife. *Evelyn.*
 * To OBSTE/TRICATE. *v. a.* To assist as a midwife. *Waterhouse.*
 OBSTETRICA'TION. *s.* [from *obstetricor*, Lat.] The office of a midwife.
 OBSTE/TRICK. *a.* [from *obstetrix*, Lat.] Midwifish; befitting a midwife; doing the midwife's office. *Pope.*
 O'BSTINACY. *s.* [obstinatio, Lat.] Stubbornness; contumacy; pertinacy; persistency. *Locke.*
 O'BSTINATE. *a.* [obstinatus, Lat.] Stubborn; contumacious; fixed in resolution. Absolutely used, it has an ill sense; but relatively, it is neutral. *Temple.*
 O'BSTINATELY. *ad.* [from *obstinate*.] Stubbornly; inflexibly. *Clarendon.*
 O'BSTINATENESS. *s.* [from *obstinate*.] Stubbornness.
 OBSTIPA'TION. *s.* [from *obstipo*, Lat.] The act of stopping up any passage.
 OBSTRE/PEROUS. *a.* [from *obstrepo*, Lat.] Loud; clamorous; noisy; turbulent; vociferous. *Dryden.*
 OBSTRE/PEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *obstreperous*.] Loudly; clamorously.
 OBSTRE/PEROUSNESS. *s.* [from *obstreperous*.] Loudness; clamour; noise.
 OBSTRI'CTION. *s.* [from *obstrictus*, Lat.] Obligation; bond. *Milton.*
 To OBSTRU'CT. *v. a.* [obstruo, Lat.]
 1. To hinder; to be in the way of; to block up; to har. *Arbuthnot.*
 2. To oppose; to retard.
 OBSTRU'CTER. *s.* [from *obstruct*.] One that hinders or opposes.
 OBSTRU'CTION. *s.* [obstructio, Lat.]
 1. Hinderance; difficulty. *Denham.*
 2. Obstacle; impediment. *Clarendon.*
 3. [In physick.] The blocking up of any canal in the body, so as to prevent the flowing of any fluid through it. *Quincy.*
 4. In *Shakspeare* it once signifies something heaped together. *Measure for M.*
 OBSTRU'CTIVE. *a.* [obstructif, Fr. from *obstruct*.] Hindering; causing impediment.
 OBSTRU'CTIVE. *s.* Impediment; obstacle.
 O'BSTRUENT. *a.* [obstruens, Lat.] Hindering; blocking up.
 OBSTUPEFA'CTION. *s.* [obstupefacio, Lat.] The act of inducing stupidity.
 OBSTUPEFA'CTIVE. *a.* [from *obstupefacio*, Lat.] Obstructing the mental powers; stupifying. *Abbot.*
 To OBTA'IN. *v. a.* [obtineo, Lat.]
 1. To gain; to acquire; to procure. *Eph.*
 2. To impetrate; to gain by concession.
 To OBTA'IN. *v. n.*
 1. To continue in use. *Baker.*
 2. To be established. *Dryden.*
 3. To prevail; to succeed. Not used. *Bacon.*

OBTAINABLE. *a.* [from *obtain.*] To be procured or gained. *Arbuthnot.*

OBTAINER. *s.* [from *obtain.*] He who obtains.

* **OBTAINMENT.** *s.* Act of obtaining. *Milt.*

TO OBTEMPERATE. *v. a.* [*obtempérer*, Fr. *obtempero*, Lat.] To obey. *Dict.*

TO OBTE'ND. *v. a.* [*obtendo*, Lat.]

1. To oppose; to hold out in opposition.

2. To pretend; to offer as the reason of any thing. *Dryden.*

OBTENE'BRATION. *s.* [*ob* and *tenebræ*, Lat.] Darkness; the state of being darkened; the act of darkening. *Bacon.*

OBTE'NSION. *s.* [from *obtend.*] The act of obtending.

TO OBTE'ST. *v. a.* [*obtestor*, Lat.] To beseech; to supplicate. *Dryden.*

* **TO OBTE'ST.** *v. n.* To protest. *Waterhouse.*

OBTESTA'TION. *s.* [*obtestatio*, Lat. from *obtest.*] Supplication; entreaty.

OBRECTA'TION. *s.* [*obrecto*, Lat.] Slander; detraction; calumny.

TO OBTRU'DE. *v. a.* [*obtrudo*, Lat.] To thrust into any place or state by force or imposture. *Hall.*

OBTRU'DER. *s.* [from *obtrude.*] One that obtrudes. *Boyle.*

* **TO OBTRU'NCATE.** *v. a.* [*truncus*, Lat.] To deprive of a limb; to lop. *Cockeram.*

* **OBTRUNCA'TION.** *s.* The act of lopping or cutting. *Cockeram.*

OBTRU'SION. *s.* [from *obtrusus*, Lat.] The act of obtruding. *King Charles.*

OBTRU'SIVE. *a.* [from *obtrude.*] Inclined to force one's self or any thing else, upon others. *Milton.*

TO OBTU'ND. *v. a.* [*obtundo*, Lat.] To blunt; to dull; to quell; to deaden. *Harvey.*

OBTURA'TION. *s.* [from *obturatus*, Lat.] The act of stopping up any thing with something smeared over it.

OBTU'SANGULAR. *a.* [from *obtuse* and *angle.*] Having angles larger than right angles.

OBTU'SE. *a.* [*obtusus*, Lat.]

1. Not pointed; not acute.

2. Not quick; dull; stupid. *Milton.*

3. Not shrill; obscure; as, an *obtuse* sound.

OBTU'SELY. *ad.* [from *obtuse.*]

1. Without a point.

2. Dully; stupidly.

OBTU'SENESS. *s.* [from *obtuse.*] Bluntness; dulness.

OBTU'SION. *s.* [from *obtuse.*]

1. The act of dulling.

2. The state of being dulled. *Harvey.*

OBVE'NTION. *s.* [*obvenio*, Lat.] Something happening not constantly and regularly, but uncertainly; incidental advantage. *Spenser.*

* **OBVE'RSANT.** *a.* Conversant; familiar. *Bacon.*

TO OBVE'RT. *v. a.* [*obuerto*, Lat.] To turn

toward.

Boyle.

TO O'BVIATE. *v. a.* [from *obvius*, Lat.; *obvier*, Fr.] To meet in the way; to prevent by interception. *Woodward.*

O'BVIOUS. *a.* [*obvius*, Lat.]

1. Meeting any thing; opposed in front to any thing. *Milton.*

2. Open; exposed. *Milton.*

3. Easily discovered; plain; evident. *Dryd.*

O'BVIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *obvious.*] Evidently; apparently; easily to be found. *Locke.*

O'BVIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *obvious.*] State of being evident or apparent. *Boyle.*

TO OBU'MBRATE. *v. a.* [*obumbro*, Lat.] To shade; to cloud.

OBUMBRA'TION. *s.* [from *obumbro*, Lat.] The act of darkening or clouding.

OCCA'SION. *s.* [*occasio*, Lat.]

1. Occurrence; casualty; incident. *Hooker.*

2. Opportunity; convenience. *Genesis.*

3. Accidental cause. *Spenser.*

4. Reason not cogent, but opportune. *Shakspeare.*

5. Incidental need; casual exigence. *Baker.*

TO OCCA'SION. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cause casually. *Atterbury.*

2. To cause; to produce. *Temple.*

3. To influence. *Locke.*

* **OCCA'SIONABLE.** *a.* That may be occasioned. *Barrow.*

OCCA'SIONAL. *a.* [from *occasion.*]

1. Incidental; casual.

2. Producing by accident. *Brown.*

3. Produced by occasion or incidental exigence. *Dryden.*

OCCA'SIONALLY. *ad.* [from *occasional.*] According to incidental exigence. *Woodw.*

OCCA'SIONER. *s.* [from *occasion.*] One that causes or promotes by design or accident. *Sanderson.*

OCCECA'TION. *s.* [*occecatio*, Lat.] The act of blinding or making blind. *Sanderson.*

O'CCIDENT. *s.* [from *occidens*, Lat.] The West. *Shakspeare.*

OCCIDE'NTAL. *a.* [*occidentalis*, Lat.] Western. *Howel.*

OCCI'DUOUS. *a.* [*occidens*, Lat.] Western.

OCCI'PITAL. *a.* [*occipitalis*, Lat.] Placed in the hinder part of the head.

O'CCIPUT. *s.* [Lat.] The hinder part of the head. *Butler.*

OCCI'SION. *s.* [*occisio*, Lat.] The act of killing.

TO OCCLU'DE. *v. a.* [*occludo*, Lat.] To shut up. *Brown.*

OCCLU'SE. *a.* [*occlusus*, Lat.] Shut up; closed. *Holder.*

OCCLU'SION. *s.* [*occlusio*, Lat.] The act of shutting up.

OCCU'LT. *a.* [*occultus*, Lat.] Secret; hidden; unknown; undiscoverable. *Newton.*

OCCULTA'TION. *s.* [*occultatio*, Lat.] In astronomy, is the time that a star or planet is hid from our sight. *Harris.*

* OCCU'LTED. *a.* Secret. *Shakspeare.*
 OCCU'LTNESS. *s.* [from *occult.*] Secret-
 ness; state of being hid.
 O'CCUPANCY. *s.* [from *occupans*, Lat.] The
 act of taking possession. *Warburton.*
 O'CCUPANT. *s.* [*occupans*, Lat.] He that
 takes possession of any thing. *Bacon.*
 To O'CCUPATE. *v. a.* [*occupo*, Lat.] To
 take up; to hold; to possess. *Bacon.*
 OCCUPA'TION. *s.* [*occupatio*, Lat.]
 1. The act of taking possession. *Bacon.*
 2. Employment; business. *Wake.*
 3. Trade; calling; vocation. *Shakspeare.*
 O'CCUPIER. *s.* [from *occupy.*]
 1. A possessor; one who takes into his
 possession. *Raleigh.*
 2. One who follows any employment.
Ezekiel.
 To O'CCUPY. *v. a.* [*occupar*, Fr.] 1. To
 possess; to keep; to take up. *Brown.*
 2. To busy; to employ. *Ecclus.*
 3. To follow as business. *Common Prayer.*
 4. To use; to expend. *Exodus.*
 To O'CCUPY. *v. n.* To follow business. *Luke.*
 To OCCU'R. *v. n.* [*occurro*, Lat.]
 1. To be presented to the memory or at-
 tention. *Bacon.*
 2. To appear here and there. *Locke.*
 3. To clash; to strike against; to meet.
 4. To obviate; to make opposition to: a
 Latinism. *Bentley.*
 OCCU'RRENCE. *s.* [*occurrence*, Fr.]
 1. Incident; accidental event. *Locke.*
 2. Occasional presentation. *Watts.*
 OCCU'RRENT. *s.* [*occurrent*, Fr. *occurrens*,
 Lat.] Incident; any thing that happens.
 OCCU'RSION. *s.* [*occursum*, Lat.] Clash;
 mutual blow. *Boyle.*
 O'CEAN. *s.* [*oceanus*, Lat.]
 1. The main; the great sea. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Any immense expanse. *Locke.*
 O'CEAN. *a.* Pertaining to the main or great
 sea. Not used. *Milton.*
 OCEA'NICK. *a.* [from *ocean.*] Pertaining to
 the ocean. *Dict.*
 OCE'LLATED. *a.* [*ocellatus*, Lat.] Resem-
 bling the eye. *Derham.*
 O'CHIMY. *s.* A mixed base metal.
 O'CHRE. *s.* [*ὄχρα*.] Ochres have rough or
 dusty surfaces, are but slightly coherent in
 their texture, and are composed of soft
 argillaceous particles readily diffusible in
 water. The yellow sort are called *ochres* of
 iron, and the blue, *ochres* of copper. *Hill.*
 O'CHEROUS. *a.* [from *ochre.*] Partaking of
 ochre. *Woodward.*
 O'CHERY. *a.* [from *ochre.*] Partaking of
 ochre. *Woodward.*
 O'CTAGON. *s.* [*ὀκτώ* and *γωνία*.] In geo-
 metry, a figure consisting of eight sides and
 angles. *Harris.*
 OCTA'GONAL. } *a.* [from *octagon.*] Hav-
 OCTO'GONAL. } ing eight angles and sides.
 OCTA'NGULAR. *a.* [*octo* and *angulus*, Lat.]
 Having eight angles. *Dict.*

OCTA'NGULARNESS. *s.* [from *octangular.*]
 The quality of having eight angles.
 O'CTANT. } *a.* Is, when a planet is in
 O'CTILE. } such position to another, that
 their places are only distant an eighth part
 of a circle.
 * O'CTATEUCH. *s.* [*ὀκτώ* and *τεῦχος*.] A
 name for the eight first books of Old
 Testament. *Hanmer.*
 OCTA'VE. *s.* [*octave*, Fr.] 1. The eight
 day after some peculiar festival.
 2. [In musick.] An eighth or an interval
 of eight sounds.
 3. Eight days together after a festival.
Ainsworth.
 * O'CTAVE. *a.* Denoting eight. *Dryden.*
 OCTA'VO. *a.* [Lat.] A book is said to be
 in *octavo* when a sheet is folded into eight
 leaves. *Boyle.*
 OCTE'NNIAL. *a.* [from *octennium*, Lat.]
 1. Happening every eighth year.
 2. Lasting eight years.
 OCTO'BER. *s.* [Lat.] The tenth month of
 the year, or the eight numbered from
 March. *Peacham.*
 OCTOE'DRICAL. *a.* Having eight sides.
 OCTO'GENARY. *a.* [*octogénaire*, Fr.] Of
 eighty years of age.
 O'CTONARY. *a.* [*octonarius*, Lat.] Belong-
 ing to the number eight. *Dict.*
 OCTONO'CULAR. *a.* [*octo* and *oculus*, Lat.]
 Having eight eyes. *Derham.*
 OCTOPE'TALOUS. *a.* [*ὀκτώ* and *πτερόν*.]
 Having eight flower leaves. *Dict.*
 O'CTOSTYLE. *s.* [*ὀκτώ* and *στυλος*.] The
 face of a building or ordonnance contain-
 ing eight columns. *Harris.*
 * OCTOSY'LLABLE. *a.* [*octo*, Lat. and
syllable.] Consisting of eight syllables.
Tyrwhitt.
 O'CTUPLE. *a.* [*octuplus*, Lat.] Eightfold.
Dict.
 O'CULAR. *a.* [from *oculus*, Lat.] Depending
 on the eye; known by the eye. *Brown.*
 O'CULARLY. *ad.* [from *ocular.*] To the
 observation of the eye. *Brown.*
 O'CULATE. *a.* [*oculatus*, Lat.] Having eyes;
 knowing by the eye.
 O'CULIST. *s.* [from *oculus*, Lat.] One who
 professes to cure distempers of the eyes.
 O'CULUS beli. [Lat.] An accidental variety
 of the agat kind. *Woodward.*
 ODD. *a.* [*udda*, Swed.] 1. Not even; not
 divisible into equal numbers. *Brown.*
 2. More than a round number. *Burnet.*
 3. Particular; uncouth; extraordinary: in
 a sense of dislike.
 4. Not noted; not taken into the common
 account; unheeded. *Shakspeare.*
 5. Strange; unaccountable; fantastical.
Swift.
 6. Uncommon; particular; not to be
 matched. *Ascham.*
 7. Unlucky. *Shakspeare.*
 8. Unlikely; in appearance improper. *Add.*

* O'DDITY. *s.* Singularity; particularity; applied both to persons and things.

Amusements of Clergymen.

O'DDLY. *ad.* [from *odd*.] 1. Not evenly.
2. Strangely; particularly; unaccountably; uncouthly. *Locke.*

O'DDNESS. *s.* [from *odd*.]
1. The state of being not even.
2. Strangeness; particularity; uncouthness; irregularity. *Collier.*

ODDS. *s.* [from *odd*.]
1. Inequality; excess of either compared with the other. *Hooker.*
2. More than an even wager. *Swift.*
3. Advantage; superiority. *Hudibras.*
4. Quarrel; debate; dispute. *Shakspeare.*

ODE. *s.* [ὠδή.] A poem written to be sung to musick; a lyric poem. *Milton.*

O'DIBLE. *a.* [from *odi*, Lat.] Hateful. *Dict.*

O'DIOUS. *a.* [odiosus, Lat.]
1. Hateful; detestable; abominable. *Spratt.*
2. Exposed to hate. *Clarendon.*
3. Causing hate; invidious. *Milton.*

O'DIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *odious*.]
1. Hatefully; abominably. *Milton.*
2. Invidiously; so as to cause hate. *Dryd.*

O'DIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *odious*.]
1. Hatred. *Wake.*
2. The state of being hated. *Sidney.*

O'DIUM. *s.* [Lat.] Invidiousness; quality of provoking hate. *King Charles.*

ODONTA'LGICK. *a.* [ὀδών and ἄλγος.] Pertaining to the tooth-ach.

* O'DORAMENT. *s.* [odoramentum, Lat.] A perfume; any strong scent. *Burton.*

O'DORATE. *a.* [odoratus, Lat.] Scented; having a strong scent, whether fœtid or fragrant. *Bacon.*

ODORI'FEROUS. *a.* [odorifer, Lat.] Giving scent; usually sweet of scent; fragrant; perfumed. *Bacon.*

ODORI'FEROUSNESS. *s.* [from *odoriferous*.] Sweetness of scent; fragrance.

O'DOROUS. *a.* [odorus, Lat.] Fragrant; perfumed. *Cheyne.*

O'DOUR. *s.* [odor, Lat.]
1. Scent, whether good or bad. *Bacon.*
2. Fragrance; perfume; sweet scent. *Clarendon.*

OE. This combination of vowels does not properly belong to the English language, nor is ever found but in words derived from the Greek, and not yet wholly conformed to our manner of writing. *Oe* has in such words the sound of *e*.

OECONO'MICKS. *s.* [οἰκονομικός.] Management of household affairs. See *ECONOMY*. *L'Estrange.*

OECUME'NICAL. *a.* [οἰκουμένης.] General; respecting the whole habitable world. *Stillingfleet.*

OEDE'MA. *s.* [οἰδεμα.] A tumour. It is now and commonly by surgeons confined to a white, soft, insensible tumour. *Quincy.*

OEDEMA'TICK. } *a.* [from *oedema*.] Per-
OEDE'MATOUS. } taining to an oedema. *Wiseman.*

OE'ILIAD. *s.* [from *oeil*, Fr.] Glance; wink; token of the eye. *Shakspeare.*

O'ER. Contracted from *over*. *Addison.*

OE'SOPHAGUS. *s.* [from οἶσός, wicker, from some similitude in the structure of this part to the contexture of that; and φαγω, to eat.] The gullet. *Quincy.*

OF. *prep.* [of, Sax.] 1. It is put before the substantive that follows another in construction: as, of these parts were slain.

2. It is put before comparative and superlative adjectives: as, the most dismal and unseasonable time of all other. *Tillotson.*

3. From: as, one that I brought up of a puppy. *Shakspeare.*

4. Concerning; relating to: as, all have this sense of war. *Smalridge.*

5. Out of: as, yet of this little he had some to spare. *Dryden.*

6. Among: as, any clergyman of my own acquaintance. *Swift.*

7. By: as, I was entertained of the consul. Now disused. *Sandys.*

8. According to: as, they do of right belong to you. *Tillotson.*

9. Noting power or spontaneity: as, of himself man is confessedly unequal to his duty. *Stephens.*

10. Noting properties or qualities: as, a man of a decayed fortune, a body of no colour. *Boyle.*

11. Noting extraction: as, a man of an ancient family. *Clarendon.*

12. Noting adherence, or belonging: as, a Hebrew of my tribe. *Shakspeare.*

13. Noting the matter: as, the chariot was of cedar. *Bacon.*

14. Noting the thing made: as, the gold of the crown.

15. Noting the motive: as, of my own choice I undertook this work. *Dryden.*

16. Noting preference, or postponence: as, I do not like the Tower of any place. *Shakspeare.*

17. Noting change of: as, O miserable of happy! *Milton.*

18. Noting causality: as, good nature of necessity will give allowance. *Dryden.*

19. Noting proportion: as, many of an hundred. *Locke.*

20. Noting kind or species: as, an affair of the cabinet. *Swift.*

21. It is put before an indefinite expression of time: as of late, in late times; of old, in old times. *Boyle.*

OFF. *ad.* [af, Dutch.]
1. Of this adverb the chief use is to conjoin it with verbs; as, to come off; to fly off; to take off. *Dryden.*

2. It is generally opposed to *on*; as to lay off; to take off; where it signifies sepa-

- ration. *Dryden.*
 3. It signifies distance; *ten miles off.* *Shakspeare.*
 4. In painting or statuary, it signifies projection or relief: *the figure stands off.* *Shakspeare.*
 5. It signifies evanescence, absence or departure: *the scent goes off.* *L'Estrange.*
 6. It signifies any kind of disappointment; defeat; interruption: as, *the affair is off.*
 7. From; not toward. *Sidney.*
 8. *Off hand*; not studied. *L'Estrange.*
 9. *To be off.* In common talk signifies to recede from an intended design.
 10. *To come off.* To escape by some accident.
 11. *To get off.* To escape.
 12. *To go off.* To abandon.
 13. *To go off.* Applied to guns, to be discharged.
OFF. *interject.* Depart. An expression of abhorrence. *Smith.*
OFF. *prep.* 1. Not on. *Temple.*
 2. Distant from. *Addison.*
O'FFAL. *s.* [*off fall*, *Skinner*; *Abfall*, Germ.]
 1. Waste meat; that which is not eaten at the table. *Arbuthnot.*
 2. Carrion; coarse flesh. *Milton.*
 3. Refuse; that which is thrown away.
 4. Any thing of no esteem. *Shakspeare.*
OFFE'NCE. *s.* [from *offendo*, Lat.]
 1. Crime; act of wickedness. *Fairfax.*
 2. A transgression. *Locke.*
 3. Injury. *Dryden.*
 4. Displeasure given; cause of disgust; scandal. *Bacon.*
 5. Anger; displeasure conceived. *Sidney.*
 6. Attack; act of the assailant; contrary to defence. *Sidney.*
OFFE'NCEFUL. *a.* [*offence* and *full*.] Injurious; giving displeasure. *Shakspeare.*
OFFE'NCELESS. *a.* [from *offence*.] Unoffending; innocent. *Shakspeare.*
To OFFE'ND. *v. a.* [*offendo*, Lat.]
 1. To make angry; to displease. *Knolles.*
 2. To assail; to attack. *Sidney.*
 3. To transgress; to violate. *Ballad.*
 4. To injure. *Dryden.*
To OFFE'ND. *v. n.*
 1. To be criminal; to transgress the law.
 2. To cause anger. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To commit transgression: with *against*. *Swift.*
OFFE'NDER. *s.* [from *offend*.]
 1. A criminal; one who has committed a crime; transgressor. *Isaiah.*
 2. One who has done an injury. *Shaksp.*
OFFE'NDRESS. *s.* [from *offender*.] A woman that offends. *Shakspeare.*
*** OFFE'NSIBLE.** *a.* Hurtful. *Cotgrave.*
OFFE'NSIVE. *a.* [*offensif*, Fr. from *offensus*, Lat.]
 1. Causing anger; displeasing; disgusting.
 2. Causing pain; injurious. *Bacon.*
 3. Assailant; not defensive. *Bacon.*

- OFFE'NSIVELY.** *ad.* [from *offensive*.]
 1. Mischievously; injuriously. *Hooker.*
 2. So as to cause uneasiness or displeasure.
 3. By way of attack; not defensively.
OFFE'NSIVENESS. *s.* [from *offensive*.]
 1. Injuriousness; mischief.
 2. Cause of disgust. *Grew.*
To O'FFER. *v. a.* [*offero*, Lat. *offrir*, Fr.]
 1. To present to any one; to exhibit any thing so that it may be taken or received.
 2. To sacrifice; to immolate. *Dryden.*
 3. To bid, as a price or reward. *Dryden.*
 4. To attempt; to commence. *Mac.*
 5. To oppose. *Locke.*
To O'FFER. *v. n.* 1. To be present; to be at hand; to present itself. *Sidney.*
 2. To make an attempt: with *at*. *Bacon.*
O'FFER. *s.* [*offre*, Fr. from the verb.]
 1. Proposal of advantage to another. *Pope.*
 2. First advance. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Proposal made. *Daniel.*
 4. Price bid; act of bidding a price.
 5. Attempt; endeavour. *South.*
 6. Something given by way of acknowledgment. *Sidney.*
*** O'FFERABLE.** *a.* That may be offered. *W. Mountague.*
O'FFERER. *s.* [from *offer*.]
 1. One who makes an offer.
 2. One who sacrifices or dedicates in worship. *South.*
O'FFERING. *s.* [from *offer*.] A sacrifice; any thing immolated, or offered in worship. *Dryden.*
O'FFERTORY. *s.* [*offertoire*, Fr.] The thing offered; the act of offering. *Bacon.*
O'FFERTURE. *s.* [from *offer*.] Offer; proposal of kindness. Not in use. *K. Charles.*
O'FFICE. *s.* [*office*, Fr.]
 1. A publick charge or employment.
 2. Agency; peculiar use. *Newton.*
 3. Business; particular employment. *Milt.*
 4. Act of good or ill voluntarily tendered.
 5. Act of worship. *Shakspeare.*
 6. Formulary of devotions. *Taylor.*
 7. Room in a house appropriated to particular business. *Shakspeare.*
 8. [*officina*, Lat.] Place where business is transacted. *Bacon.*
To O'FFICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform; to discharge; to do. *Shakspeare.*
O'FFICER. *s.* [*officier*, Fr.]
 1. A man employed by the publick. *Shak.*
 2. A commander in the army. *Dryden.*
 3. One who has the power of apprehending criminals. *Shakspeare.*
O'FFICERED. *a.* [from *officer*.] Commanded; supplied with commanders. *Addison.*
OFFI'CIAL. *a.* [from *office*.]
 1. Conducive; appropriate with regard to their use. *Brown.*
 2. Pertaining to a publick charge. *Shaksp.*
OFFI'CIAL. *s.* *Official* is that person to whom the cognizance of causes is com-

- mitted by such as have ecclesiastical jurisdiction. *Ayliffe.*
- * OFFI'CIALLY. *ad.* By authority; by virtue of an office. *Sterne.*
- OFFI'CIALTY. *s.* [*officialité*, Fr.] The charge or post of an official. *Ayliffe.*
- To OFFI'CIATE. *v. a.* [from *office*.] To give in consequence of office. *Milton.*
- To OFFI'CIATE. *v. n.* 1. To discharge an office; commonly in worship. *Sanderson.*
2. To perform an office for another.
- OFFICI'NAL. *a.* Used in a shop: thus, official plants are those used in the shops.
- OFFI'CIOUS. *a.* [*officiosus*, Lat.]
1. Kind; doing good offices. *Milton.*
2. Importunately forward. *Shakspeare.*
- OFFI'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *officious*.]
1. Importunately forward. *Dryden.*
2. Kindly; with unasked kindness. *Dryden.*
- OFFI'CIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *officious*.]
1. Forwardness of civility, respect, or endeavour. Commonly in an ill sense. *South.*
2. Over-forwardness.
3. Service. *Brown.*
- O'FFING. *s.* [from *off*.] The act of steering to a distance from the land.
- OFFSCOU'RING. *s.* [*off* and *scour*.] Recrement; part rubbed away in cleaning any thing. *Lam.*
- * O'FFSCUM. *a.* [*off* and *scum*.] Refuse; vile. *Tr. of Boccacini.*
- O'FFSET. *s.* [*off* and *set*.] Sprout; shoot of a plant. *Ray.*
- O'FFSPRING. [*off* and *spring*.]
1. Propagation; generation. *Hooker.*
2. The thing propagated or generated; children; descendants. *Davies.*
3. Production of any kind. *Denham.*
- To OFFU'SCATE. *v. a.* [*offusco*, Lat.] To dim; to cloud; to darken.
- OFFUSCA'TION. *s.* [from *offusate*.] The act of darkening.
- OFT. *ad.* [*oȳt*, Sax. *oft*, Germ.] Often; frequently; not rarely. *Hammond.*
- O'FTEN. *ad.* [from *oȳt*, Sax.] Oft; frequently; many times. *Addison.*
- * O'FTEN. *a.* Frequent. 1. *Thim. v.*
- * O'FTENNESS. *s.* Frequently. *Hooker.*
- OFTENTI'MES. *ad.* [*often* and *times*.] Frequently; many times; often. *Hooker.*
- OFTTI'MES. *ad.* [*oft* and *times*.] Frequently; often. *Dryden.*
- * OGDOA'STICH. *s.* [*ὀγδοος* and *στίχος*.] A poem of eight lines. *Sheldon.*
- OGE'E. } *s.* [perhaps *occhi*, Ital.] A
OGI'VE. } sort of moulding in architecture, consisting of a round and a hollow. *Harris.*
- * OGGANI'TION. *s.* [*obgannio*, Lat.] The act of snarling like a dog; murmuring; grumbling. *Mountagu.*
- * O'GHAM. *s.* A particular kind of steganography or writing in cipher, practised by the Irish. *Astle.*
- To O'GLE. *v. a.* [*oogh*, an eye, Dutch; *äugein*, Germ.] To view with side glances, as in fondness.
- * OGLE. *s.* A side-glance. *Addison.*
- O'GLER. *s.* [*oogheler*, Dutch.] A sly gazer; one who views by side glances. *Arbuthnot.*
- * O'GLING. *s.* Practice of viewing with side glances. *Addison.*
- O'GLIO. *s.* [from *olla*, Span.] A dish made by mingling different kinds of meat; a medley; a hotch-potch. *Suckling.*
- * O'GRE. } *s.* [*ogre*, Fr.] An imaginary
* O'GRESS. } monster of the East. *Arabian night entertainments.*
- * O'GRESSES. *s. pl.* [In heraldry.] Cannon balls of a black colour. *Ashmole.*
- OH. *interject.* An exclamation denoting pain, sorrow, or surprise. *Walton.*
- OIL. *s.* [*oel*, Sax. *Öel*, Germ. *oleum*, Lat.]
1. The juice of olives expressed. *Exodus.*
2. Any fat, greasy, unctuous, thin matter. *Derham.*
3. The juices of certain vegetables, expressed or drawn by the still.
- To OIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To smear or lubricate with oil. *Wotton.*
- OI'LCOLOUR. *s.* [*oil* and *colour*.] Colour made by grinding coloured substances in oil. *Boyle.*
- * O'ILINESS. *s.* [from *oily*.] Unctuousness; greasiness; quality approaching to that of oil. *Brown.*
- OI'LMAN. *s.* [*oil* and *man*.] One who trades in oils and pickles.
- OI'LSHOP. *s.* [*oil* and *shop*.] A shop where oils and pickles are sold.
- OI'LY. *a.* [from *oil*.]
1. Consisting of oil; containing oil; having the qualities of oil. *Digby.*
2. Fatty; greasy. *Shakspeare.*
- OI'LYGRAIN. *s.* A plant.
- OI'LYPALM. *s.* A tree.
- To OINT. *v. a.* [*oint*, Fr.] To anoint; to smear. *Dryden.*
- OI'NTMENT. *s.* [from *oint*.] Unguent; unctuous matter. *Spenser.*
- O'KER. *s.* [See *OCHRE*.] A colour yellow or blue. *Sidney.*
- OLD. *a.* [*eald*, Sax. *alt*, Germ.]
1. Past the middle part of life; not young.
2. Of long continuance; begun long ago; having lasted long. *Camden.*
3. Not new. *Bacon.*
4. Ancient; not modern. *Addison.*
5. Of any specified duration; as, two years old; fifty years old. *Shakspeare.*
6. Subsisting before something else. *Swift.*
7. Long practised. *Ezekiel.*
8. Of old; long ago; from ancient times.
- O'LDEN. *a.* Ancient. *Shakspeare.*
- OLDFA'SHIONED. *a.* [*old* and *fashion*.] Formed according to obsolete custom. *Dryden.*
- * O'LDISH. *a.* Somewhat old. *Sherwood.*
- O'LDNESS. *s.* [from *old*.] Old age; anti-

- quity; not newness. *Shakspeare.*
 * O'LD SAID. *a.* Long since said; reported of old. *Spenser.*
 * O'LD WIFE. *s.* A contemptuous name for an old prating woman. 1. *Tim. iv.*
 OLEA'GINOUS. *a.* [*oleaginus*, Lat.] Oily; unctuous. *Arbuthnot.*
 OLEA'GINOUSNESS. *s.* [from *oleaginous*.] Oiliness. *Boyle.*
 OLEA'NDER. *s.* [*Nerium oleander*, Lat.] The plant rosebay.
 OLEA'STER. *s.* [Lat.] Wild olive.
 O'LEOSE. *a.* [*oleosus*, Lat.] Oily. *Floyer.*
 * O'LEOUS. *a.* [*oleosus*, Lat.] Oily. *Ray.*
 * OLERA'CEOUS. *a.* [*oleraceus*, Lat.] Like to potherbs. *Brown.*
 To OLFA'CT. *v. a.* [*olfactus*, Lat.] To smell. *Hudibras.*
 OLFA'CTORY. *a.* [from *olfacio*, Lat.] Having the sense of smelling.
 * OLIV'BANUM. *s.* A sweet scented gum.
 O'LID. } *a.* [*olidus*, Lat.] Stinking;
 O'LIDOUS. } fœtid. *Boyle.*
 * OLIGA'RCHICAL. *a.* Belonging to or denoting an oligarchy. *Burke.*
 O'LIGARCHY. *s.* [*ὀλιγαρχία*.] A form of government which places the supreme power in a small number; aristocracy. *Burton.*
 O'LIO. *s.* [*olla*, Span.] A mixture; a medley. See OGLIO. *Congreve.*
 O'LITORY. *s.* [*olitorius*, Lat.] Belonging to the kitchen-garden. *Evelyn.*
 OLIVA'STER. *a.* [*olivâtre*, Fr.] Darkly brown; tawny. *Bacon.*
 O'LIVE. *s.* [*olive*, Fr. *olea*, Lat.] A plant producing oil; the emblem of peace. *Shakspeare.*
 * O'LIVED. *a.* Decorated with olivetrees. *Warton.*
 * O'LLA. *s.* [Span.] An oglio. *Ben Jonson.*
 * OLY'MPIAD. *s.* [*olympias*, Lat.] A Grecian epoch; the space of four years. *Gregory.*
 O'MBRE. *s.* [*hombre*, Span.] A game of cards played by three. *Tatler.*
 O'MEGA. *s.* [*ὠμέγα*.] The last letter of the Greek alphabet, therefore taken in the Holy Scripture for the last. *Revelation.*
 O'MELET. *s.* [*omelette*, Fr.] A kind of pancake made with eggs.
 O'MEN. *s.* [Lat.] A good sign or bad; a prognostick. *Dryden.*
 O'MENED. *a.* [from *omen*.] Containing prognosticks. *Pope.*
 OME'NTUM. *s.* [Lat.] The cawl, covering the guts, called also reticulum, from its structure resembling that of a net. *Quincy.*
 O'MER. *s.* A Hebrew measure about three pints and a half English. *Bailey.*
 To O'MINATE. *v. a.* [*ominor*, Lat.] To foretoken; to shew prognosticks. *Decay of Piety.*
 * To O'MINATE. *v. n.* [*ominor*, Lat.] To show prognosticks. *Decay of Piety.*
 OMINA'TION. *s.* [from *ominor*, Lat.] Pro-

- gnostick. *Brown.*
 O'MINOUS. *a.* [from *omen*.]
 1. Exhibiting bad tokens of futurity; fore-shewing ill; inauspicious. *Hayward.*
 2. Exhibiting tokens good or ill. *Bacon.*
 O'MINOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ominous*.] With good or bad omen.
 O'MINOUSNESS. *s.* [from *ominous*.] The quality of being ominous.
 OMI'SSION. *s.* [*omissus*, Lat.]
 1. Neglect to do something; forbearance of something to be done. *Rogers.*
 2. Neglect of duty, opposed to commission or perpetration of crimes. *Shakspeare.*
 * OMI'SSIVE. *a.* Leaving out. *Stackhouse.*
 To OMI'T. *v. a.* [*omitto*, Lat.]
 1. To leave out; not to mention. *Bacon.*
 2. To neglect to practise. *Addison.*
 OMI'TTANCE. *s.* [from *omit*.] Forbearance. Not used. *Shakspeare.*
 OMNIFA'RIOUS. *a.* [*omnifarium*, Lat.] Of all varieties or kinds. *Phillips.*
 OMNI'FEROUS. *a.* [*omnis* and *fero*, Lat.] All-bearing. *Dict.*
 OMNI'FICK. *a.* [*omnis* and *facio*, Lat.] All-creating. *Milton.*
 O'MNIFORM. *a.* [*omnis* and *forma*, Lat.] Having every shape. *Dict.*
 * OMNIFO'RMITY. *s.* Quality of possessing every shape. *More.*
 OMNI'GENOUS. *a.* [*omnigenus*, Lat.] Consisting of all kinds. *Dict.*
 * OMNIPA'RITY. *s.* [*omnis* and *par*, Lat.] General equality. *White.*
 * OMNIPERCI'PIENCE. } *s.* [*omnis* and *per-*
 * OMNIPERCI'PIENCY. } *cipio*, Lat.] Per-
 ception of every thing. *More.*
 * OMNIPERCI'PIENT. *a.* Perceiving every thing. *More.*
 OMNI'POTENCE. } *s.* [*omnipotentia*, Lat.]
 OMNI'POTENCY. } Almighty power; un-
 limited power. *Tillotson.*
 OMNI'POTENT. *a.* [*omnipotens*, Lat.] Al-
 mighty; powerful without limit. *Grew.*
 * OMNI'POTENT. *s.* One of the appellations of the Godhead. *Milton.*
 * OMNI'POTENTLY. *ad.* Powerfully with-
 out limit. *Young.*
 OMNIPRE'SENCE. *s.* [*omnis* and *præsens*,
 Lat.] Ubiquity; unbounded presence. *Milton.*
 OMNIPRE'SENT. *a.* [*omnis* and *præsens*,
 Lat.] Ubiquitary; present in every place. *Prior.*
 * OMNIPRESE'NTIAL. *a.* Implying un-
 bounded presence. *South.*
 OMNI'SCIENCE. } *s.* [*omnis* and *scientia*,
 OMNI'SCIENCY. } Lat.] Boundless know-
 ledge; infinite wisdom. *King Charles.*
 OMNI'SCIENT. *a.* [*omnis* and *scio*, Lat.]
 Infinitely wise; knowing without bounds.
 OMNI'SCIOUS. *a.* [*omnis* and *scio*, Lat.]
 All knowing. Not in use.
 * O'MNIUM. *s.* [Lat.] The aggregate of
 certain portions of different stocks in the

- publick funds. *Mason.*
- * O'MNIUM-GATHERUM. A cant term for a miscellaneous collection of things or persons. *Selden.*
- OMNI-VOROUS. *a.* [*omnis* and *voro*, Lat.] All-devouring. *Dict.*
- OMO'PLATE. *s.* [*ὠμός* and *πλατύς*.] The shoulder-blade. *Dict.*
- OMPHALO'PTICK. *s.* [*ὀμφαλός* and *ὀπτικός*.] An optick glass that is convex on both sides, commonly called a convex lens. *Dict.*
- * O'MY. *a.* [Su. Goth. *em*; Icel. *im*.] Mel-low, spoken of land. *Ray.*
- ON. *prep.* [*aen*, Dutch. *an*, Germ.] 1. It is put before the word, which signifies that which is under, that by which any thing is supported, which any thing covers, or where any thing is fixed. *Milton.*
2. It is put before any thing that is the subject of action: *at work on a picture.* *Dryden.*
3. Noting addition or accumulation: as, *mischiefs on mischiefs.* *Dryden.*
4. Noting a state of progression: as, *whither on thy way?* *Dryden.*
5. It sometimes notes elevation: *on a hill, not in a valley.* *Dryden.*
6. Noting approach or invasion: *luxury came on us.* *Dryden.*
7. Noting dependance or reliance: as, *on God's providence their hopes depend.* *Smalridge.*
8. At, noting place: *the house stands on the right hand.* *Shakspeare.*
9. It denotes the motive or occasion of any thing: *on this provocation he grew angry.* *Dryden.*
10. It denotes the time at which any thing happens: as, *this happened on the first day.*
11. It is put before the object of some passion: *have pity on him.* *Shakspeare.*
12. In forms of denunciation it is put before the thing threatened: *hence on thy life.* *Dryden.*
13. Noting imprecation: *sorrow on you.* *Shakspeare.*
14. Noting invocation: *he called on God.*
15. Noting stipulation or condition: *live on any terms.* *Dryden.*
16. Noting distinction or opposition: *some were on one part, some on the other.* *Knolles.*
17. *On fire* stands for a thing fired: as, *he saw the heavens on fire.*
18. In many senses it is more frequently upon, which see.
- ON. *ad.* 1. Forward; in succession. *South.*
2. Forward; in progression. *Daniel.*
3. In continuance; without ceasing. *Crash.*
4. Not off.
5. Upon the body, as part of dress. *Sidney.*
6. It notes resolution to advance. *Denham.*
7. It is through almost all its significations

- opposed to *off*.
- ON. *interject.* A word of incitement or encouragement, elliptically for *go on*. *Shakspeare.*
- ONCE. *ad.* [from *one*.] 1. One time. *Bacon.*
2. A single time. *Locke.*
3. The same time. *Dryden.*
4. At a point of time indivisible. *Dryden.*
5. One time, though no more. *Dryden.*
6. At the time immediate; in the phrase at once. *Atterbury.*
7. Formerly; at a former time. [*einft*, Germ.] *Addison.*
- ONE. *a.* [*an*, *æne*, Sax. *ein*, Germ. *ein*.] 1. Less than two; single; denoted by an unit. *Raleigh.*
2. Indefinitely, any. *Shakspeare.*
3. Different; diverse: opposed to *another*.
4. One of two: opposed to *the other*. *Smalridge.*
5. Particularly one: *he was musing one evening.* *Spenser.*
6. Some future. *Davies.*
- ONE. *s.* 1. A single person. *Hooker.*
2. A single mass or aggregate. *Blackmore.*
3. The first hour. *Shakspeare.*
4. The same thing. *Locke.*
5. A person, indefinitely. *Watts.*
6. A person by way of eminence. *Shaksp.*
7. A distinct or particular person. *Bacon.*
8. Persons united. *Shakspeare.*
9. Concord; agreement; one mind. *Tillots.*
10. Any person; any man indefinitely. *Atterbury.*
11. A person of particular character. *Shak.*
12. *One* has sometimes a plural, when it stands for persons indefinitely; as, *the great ones of the world.* *Glanville.*
- * O'NEBERRY. *s.* [*aconitum*, Lat.] Wolf's bane.
- O'NEEYED. *a.* [*one* and *eye*.] Having only one eye. *Dryden.*
- ONEIROCRI'TICAL. *a.* [*ὀνειροκριτικός*.] Interpretative of dreams. *Addison.*
- ONEIROCRI'TICK. *s.* [*ὀνειροκριτικός*.] An interpreter of dreams. *Addison.*
- * ONEIROCRI'TICKS. *s. pl.* Interpretations of dreams. *Bentley.*
- * ONEIRO'MANCY. *s.* [*ὀνειρος* and *μαντεία*.] Divination by dreams. *Spencer.*
- * O'NEMENT. *s.* State of being one; union. *Bp. Hall.*
- O'NENESS. *s.* [from *one*.] Unity; the quality of being one. *Hammond.*
- O'NERARY. *a.* [*onerarius*, Lat.] Fitted for carriage or burthens.
- To O'NERATE. *v. a.* [*onero*, Lat.] To load; to burthen.
- ONERA'TION. *s.* [from *onerate*.] The act of loading. *Dict.*
- O'NEROUS. *a.* [*onéreux*, Fr. *onerousus*, Lat.] Burthensome; oppressive. *Ayliffe.*
- O'NION. *s.* [*oignon*, Fr.] A plant.
- O'NLY. *a.* [from *one*; *only*, or *onelike*.] 1. Single; one and no more. *Dryden.*

2. This and no other. *Locke.*
 3. This above all other: as, *he is the only man for musick.*
- O/NLY. *ad.* 1. Simply; singly; merely; barely. *Tillotson.*
 2. So and no otherwise. *Genesis.*
 3. Singly without more: as, only begotten.
- O/NOMANCY. *s.* [ὄνομα and μαντεία.] Divination by the name. *Camden.*
- ONOMA/NTICAL. *a.* [ὄνομα and μάντις.] Predicting by names. *Camden.*
- O/NSET. *s.* [on and set.]
 1. Attack; storm; assault; first brunt.
 2. Something added by way of ornamental appendage. Not used. *Shakspeare.*
- To O/NSET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To set upon; to begin. Not used. *Carew.*
- O/NSLAUGHT. *s.* [on and slay.] Attack; storm; onset. Not used. *Hudibras.*
- ONTO/LOGIST. *s.* [from ontology.] One who considers the affections of being in general; a metaphysician.
- ONTO/LOGY. *s.* [ὄντα and λόγος.] The science of the affections of being in general; metaphysics. *Watts.*
- * O/NWARD. *a.*
 1. Advanced; increased; improved. *Sidney.*
 2. Conducting; leading forward to perfection. *Home.*
- O/NWARD. *ad.* [ondþearð, Sax.]
 1. Forward; progressively. *Pope.*
 2. In a state of advanced progression. *Sidney.*
 2. Somewhat farther. *Milton.*
- * O/NWARDS. *ad.* In progression *Bp. Hall.*
- O/NYCHA. *s.* The odoriferous snail or shell, and the stone named onyx. The greatest part of commentators explain it in scripture by the onyx or odoriferous shell, like that of the shell-fish called purpura. *Exod. Calmet.*
- O/NYX. *s.* [ὄνυξ.] The *onyx* is a semi-pellucid gem, of which there are several species. It is a very elegant and beautiful gem. *Hill. Sandys.*
- OOZE. *s.* [eaux, waters, Fr.]
 1. Soft mud; mire at the bottom of water; slime. *Carew.*
 2. Soft flow; spring. *Prior.*
 3. The liquor of a tanner's vat.
- To OOZE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To flow by stealth; to run gently. *Thomson.*
- O/OZY. *a.* [from ooze.] Miry; muddy; slimy. *Pope.*
- To OPA/CATE. *v. a.* [opaco, Lat.] To shade; to cloud; to darken. *Boyle.*
- OPA/CITY. *s.* [opacité, Fr. opacitas, Lat.] Cloudiness; want of transparency. *Newton.*
- OPA/COUS. *a.* [opacus, Lat.] Dark; obscure; not transparent. *Digby.*
- * OPA/COUSNESS. *s.* The state of being opaque. *Evelyn.*
- O/PAL. *s.* The *opal* hardly comes within the pellucid gems, being more opaque, and less hard. In colour it resembles the finest

- mother of pearl; its basis seeming a bluish or greyish white, but with a property of reflecting all the colours of the rainbow, as turned differently to the light. *Hill.*
- OPA/QUE. *a.* [opacus, Lat.] Not transparent. *Milton.*
- * OPA/QUE. *s.* Opacity. *Young.*
- * OPA/QUENESS. *s.* State of being opaque. *More.*
- To OPE. } *v. a.* [open, Sax. *op*, Islandick;
 To O/PEN. } ὀπή, a hole.] 1. To uncloseto unlock. The contrary to *shut*.
 2. To show; to discover. *Abbot.*
 3. To divide; to break. *Addison.*
 4. To explain; to disclose. *Collier.*
 5. To begin. *Dryden.*
- To OPE. } *v. n.* [öffnen, Germ.] 1. To
 To O/PEN. } uncloseto remain shut. *Dryden.*
 2. To bark. A term of hunting. *Dryden.*
- OPE. } *a.* [offen, Germ.] *Ope* is scarcely
 O/PEN. } used but by old authors.
 1. Unclosed; not shut. *Cleaveland.*
 2. Plain; apparent; evident. *Daniel.*
 3. Not wearing disguise; clear; artless; sincere. *Addison.*
 4. Not clouded; clear. *Pope.*
 5. Not hidden; exposed to view. *Locke.*
 6. Not precluded; not refused. *Acts.*
 7. Not cloudy; not gloomy. *Bacon.*
 8. Uncovered. *Dryden.*
 9. Exposed; without defence. *Shakspeare.*
 10. Attentive; applied to ears and eyes. *Jeremiah.*
- O/PENER. *s.* [from *open*.]
 1. One that opens; one that unlocks; one that uncloses. *Milton.*
 2. Explainer; interpreter. *Shakspeare.*
 3. That which separates; disuniter. *Boyle.*
- OPENE/YED. *a.* [open and eye.] Vigilant; watchful. *Shakspeare.*
- OPENHA/NDED. *a.* [open and hand.] Generous; liberal; munificent. *Rowe.*
- * O/PENHEADED. *a.* Bareheaded. *Chaucer.*
- OPENHEA/RTED. *a.* [open and heart.] Generous; candid; not meanly subtle. *Dryden.*
- OPENHEA/RTEDNESS. *s.* [open and heart.] Liberality; munificence; generosity.
- O/PENING. *s.* [from *open*; Öffnung, Germ.]
 1. Aperture; breach. *Woodward.*
 2. Discovery at a distance; faint knowledge; dawn.
- O/PENLY. *ad.* [from *open*; öffentlich, Germ.]
 1. Publicly; not secretly; in sight. *Hooker.*
 2. Plainly; apparently; evidently; without disguise. *Dryden.*
- OPENMOU'THED. *a.* [open and mouth.]
 1. Greedy; ravenous. *L'Estrange.*
 2. Clamorous; vociferous.
- O/PENNESS. *s.* [from *open*.]
 1. Plainness; clearness; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Freedom from disguise. *Felton.*
- O/PERA. *s.* [Ital.] A poetical tale or

- fiction, represented by vocal and instrumental musick. *Dryden.*
- O'PERABLE. *a.* [from *opero*, Lat.] To be done; practicable. *Brown.*
- O'PERANT. *a.* Active; having power to produce any effect. *Shakspeare.*
- To O'PERATE. *v. n.* [*operator*, Lat.] To act; to have agency; to produce effects: with *on* before the subject of operation. *Atterb.*
- OPERA'TION. *s.* [*operatio*, Lat.]
1. Agency; production of effects; influence. *Hooker.*
 2. Action; effect. *Bentley.*
 3. [In chirurgery.] That part of the art of healing which depends on the use of instruments. [*opération*, Fr.]
 4. The motions or employments of an army.
- O'PERATIVE. *a.* [from *operate*.] Having the power of acting; having forcible agency; vigorous; efficacious. *Norris.*
- OPERA'TOR. *s.* [*opérateur*, Fr. from *operate*.] One that performs any act of the hand; one who produces any effect. *Addis.*
- OPERO'SE. *a.* [*operosus*, Lat.] Laborious; full of trouble. *Burnet.*
- * O'PEROSENNESS. *s.* State of being operose. *More.*
- * OPERO'SITY. *s.* Operation; action. *Bp. Hall.*
- * OPERTA'NEOUS. *a.* Secret; done in secret.
- * O'PETIDE. *s.* [*ope* and *tide*.] The ancient time of marriage from Epiphany to Ashwednesday. *Bp. Hall.*
- OPHIO'PHAGOUS. *a.* [*ὄφις* and *φάγω*.] Serpent eating. Not used. *Brown.*
- OPHI'TES. *s.* A stone resembling a serpent. *Ophites* has a dusky greenish ground, with spots of a lighter green. *Woodward.*
- * OPHIU'CHUS. *s.* [*ὀχιοῦχος*.] A constellation of the northern hemisphere. *Milton.*
- OPHTHA'LMICK. *a.* [*ὀφθαλμος*.] Relating to the eye.
- O'PTHALMY. *s.* [*ophthalmie*, Fr. from *ὀφθαλμος*.] A disease of the eyes, being an inflammation in the coats, proceeding from arterious blood gotten out of the vessels.
- O'PIATE. *s.* A medicine that causes sleep.
- O'PIATE. *a.* Soporiferous; somniferous; narcotick; causing sleep. *Bacon.*
- O'PIFICE. *s.* [*opificium*, Lat.] Workmanship; handiwork.
- O'PIFICER. *s.* [*opifex*, Lat.] One that performs any work; an artist. *Bentley.*
- O'PINABLE. *a.* [*opinor*, Lat.] Which may be thought.
- OPINA'TION. *s.* [*opinor*, Lat.] Opinion; notion.
- * OPI'NATIVE. *a.* Stiff in a preconceived notion. *Burton.*
- OPINA'TOR. *s.* [*opinor*, Lat.] One who holds an opinion. *Hale.*
- To OPI'NE. *v. n.* [*opinor*, Lat.] To think; to judge. *Pope.*
- * OPI'NER. *s.* One who holds an opinion. *Bp. Taylor.*
- * OPI'NING. *s.* Opinion; notion. *Bp. Taylor.*
- * OPINIA'STRE. } *a.* [*opiniâtre*, Fr.] Fond
- * OPINIA'STROUS. } of one's own opinion. *Raleigh.*
- * To OPI'NIATE. *v. a.* To maintain obstinately. *Barrow.*
- OPI'NIATIVE. *a.* [from *opinion*.]
1. Stiff in a preconceived notion.
 2. Imagined; not proved. *Glanville.*
- * OPINIA'TIVENESS. *s.* Inflexibility of opinion; obstinacy. *Raleigh.*
- OPINIA'TOR. *s.* [*opiniâtre*, Fr.] One fond of his own notion; inflexible. *Clarendon.*
- OPINIA'TRE. *a.* [Fr.] Obstinate; stubborn. *Locke.*
- OPINIA'TRETY. } *s.* [*opiniâtreté*, Fr.] Ob-
- OPI'NIATRY. } stinacy; inflexibility; determination of mind. *Brown.*
- OPI'NION. *s.* [*opinio*, Lat.]
1. Persuasion of the mind, without proof.
 2. Sentiments; judgment; notion. *South.*
 3. Favourable judgment. *Locke.*
- To OPI'NION. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To opine; to think. Out of use. *Glanville.*
- * OPI'NIONATE. } *a.* Obstinate; in-
- * OPINIONA'TED. } flexible in opinion. *Bp. Bedell.*
- * OPINIONA'TEDLY. *ad.* Obstinate; conceitedly. *Feltham.*
- OPI'NIONATIVE. *a.* [from *opinion*.] Fond of preconceived notions; stubborn. *Burnet.*
- OPI'NIONATIVELY. *ad.* [from *opinionative*.] Stubbornly.
- OPI'NIONATIVENESS. *s.* [from *opinionative*.] Obstinacy.
- * OPI'NIONED. *a.* Attached to particular opinions; conceited. *South.*
- OPI'NIONIST. *s.* [*opinioniste*, Fr. from *opinion*.] One fond of his own notions.
- OPI'PAROUS. *a.* [*opiparus*, Lat.] Sumptuous. *Dict.*
- OPITULA'TION. *s.* [*opitulatio*, Lat.] An aiding; a helping.
- O'PIUM. *s.* A juice, partly resinous, partly gummy. It is brought to us in flat cakes; its smell is very unpleasant; and its taste very bitter and very acrid; it is produced from the poppy. After the effect of a dose of *opium* is over, the pain generally returns more violent, the spirits become lower than before, and the pulse languid. An immoderate dose of *opium* brings on a sort of drunkenness, at first, and, after many terrible symptoms, death itself. Those who have accustomed themselves to an immoderate use of *opium*, are subject to relaxations and weaknesses, and grow old before their time. *Hill.*
- O'PLE-TREE. *s.* [*opulus*, Lat.] A sort of tree. *Ainsworth.*
- OPOBA'LSAMUM. *s.* [Lat.] Balm of Gilead.

- * OPODE/LDOC. *s.* The name of a plaster and also of a popular ointment.
- OPO/PONAX. *s.* [Lat.] A gum resin of a strong disagreeable smell, and an acrid and bitter taste. We are ignorant of the plant which produces this drug. It is attenuating, and gently purgative. *Hill.*
- * OPO'SSUM. *s.* An American animal. *Guthrie.*
- O'PPIDAN. *s.* [oppidanus, Lat.] A townsman; an inhabitant of a town.
- * O'PPIDAN. *a.* Relating to a town. *Howel.*
- To OPPI'GNERATE. *v. a.* [oppignero, Lat.] To pledge; to pawn. Not used. *Bacon.*
- To O'PPILATE. *v. a.* [oppilo, Lat. oppiler, Fr.] To heap up obstruction.
- OPPILA'TION. *s.* [oppilation, Fr. from oppilate.] Obstruction; matter heaped together. *Harvey.*
- O'PPILATIVE. *a.* [oppilative, Fr.] Obstructive.
- OPPLE'TED. *a.* [oppletus, Lat.] Filled; crowded.
- * To OPPO'NE. *v. a.* [oppono, Lat.] To oppose. *Ben Jonson.*
- * OPPO'NENCY. *s.* The opening an academical disputation; the proposition of objections to a tenet; an exercise for a degree.
- OPPO'NENT. *a.* [opponens, Lat.] Opposite; adverse. *Prior.*
- OPPO'NENT. *s.* [opponens, Lat.]
1. Antagonist; adversary.
 2. One who begins the dispute by raising objections to a tenet, correlative to the defendant or respondent. *More.*
- OPPORTU'NE. *a.* [opportunus, Lat.] Seasonable; convenient; fit; timely; well-timed; proper. *Milton.*
- OPPORTU'NELY. *ad.* [from opportune.] Seasonably; conveniently; with opportunity either of time or place. *Wotton.*
- OPPORTU'NITY. *s.* [opportunitas, Lat.] Fit place; time; convenience; suitableness of circumstances to any end. *Denham.*
- * OPPO'SAL. *s.* Opposition. *Herbert.*
- To OPPO'SE. *v. a.* [opposer, Fr.]
1. To act against; to be adverse; to hinder; to resist. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To put in opposition; to offer as an antagonist or rival. *Locke.*
 3. To place as an obstacle. *Dryden.*
- To OPPO'SE. *v. n.*
1. To act adversely. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To object in a disputation; to have the part of raising difficulties.
- OPPO'SELESS. *a.* [from oppose.] Irresistible; not to be opposed. *Shakspeare.*
- OPPO'SER. *s.* [from oppose.] One that opposes; antagonist; enemy; rival. *Blackm.*
- O'PPOSITE. *a.* [oppositus, Lat.]
1. Placed in front; facing each other. *Milton.*
 2. Adverse; repugnant. *Rogers.*
 3. Contrary. *Tillotson.*
- O'PPOSITE. *s.* Adversary; opponent; antagonist; enemy. *Hooker.*

- O'PPOSITELY. *ad.* [from opposite.]
1. In such a situation as to face each other.
 2. Adversely. *May.*
- O'PPOSITENESS. *s.* [from opposite.] The state of being opposite.
- OPPOSI'TION. *s.* [oppositio, Lat.]
1. Situation so as to front something opposed; standing over against.
 2. Hostile resistance. *Milton.*
 3. Contrariety of affection. *Tillotson.*
 4. Contrariety of interest; contrariety of measures.
 5. Contrariety of meaning; diversity of meaning. *Hooker.*
 6. Inconsistency. *Locke.*
- * OPPO'SITIVE. *a.* Capable of being put in opposition. *Bp. Hall.*
- To OPPRE'SS. *v. a.* [oppressus, Lat.]
1. To crush by hardship or unreasonable severity. *Pope.*
 2. To overpower; to subdue. *Shakspeare.*
- OPPRE'SSION. *s.* [oppression, Fr.]
1. The act of oppressing; cruelty; severity.
 2. The state of being oppressed; misery.
 3. Hardship; calamity. *Addison.*
 4. Dullness of spirits; lassitude of body. *Arbuthnot.*
- OPPRE'SSIVE. *a.* [from oppress.]
1. Cruel; inhuman; unjustly exactious or severe.
 2. Heavy; overwhelming. *Rowe.*
- * OPPRE'SSIVELY. *ad.* In an oppressive or severe manner. *Burke.*
- OPPRE'SSOR. *s.* [from oppress.] One who harasses others with unjust severity. *Sandys.*
- OPPRO'BRIOUS. *a.* [from opprobrium, Lat.]
1. Reproachful; disgraceful; causing infamy. *Addison.*
 2. Blasted with infamy. *Daniel.*
- OPPRO'BRIOUSLY. *ad.* [from opprobrious.] Reproachfully; scurrilously. *Shakspeare.*
- OPPRO'BRIOUSNESS. *s.* [from opprobrious.] Reproachfulness; scurrility.
- * OPPRO'BRIUM. *s.* [Lat.] Disgrace; infamy. *Scott.*
- To OPPU'GN. *v. a.* [oppugno, Lat.] To oppose; to attack; to resist. *Harvey.*
- OPPU'GNANCY. *s.* [from oppugn.] Opposition. *Shakspeare.*
- * OPPUGNA'TION. *s.* Resistance. *Bp. Hall.*
- OPPU'GNER. *s.* [from oppugn.] One who opposes or attacks. *Boyle.*
- OPSI'MATHY. *s.* [ὀψιμαθία.] Late education; late erudition.
- OPSONA'TION. *s.* [opsonatio, Lat.] Catering; a buying provisions. *Dict.*
- O'PTABLE. *a.* [optabilis, Lat.] Desirable; to be wished.
- * To O'PTATE. *v. a.* [opto, Lat.] To choose; to wish for; to desire. *Cotgrave.*
- * OPTA'TION. *s.* The expression of a wish. *Peacham.*
- O'PTATIVE. *a.* [optativus, Lat.] Expressive of desire. In grammar.
- O'PTICAL. *a.* [ὀπτικός.] Relating to the science of opticks. *Boyle.*

OPTICIAN. *s.* [from *optick*.] One skilled in opticks.

O'PTICK. *a.* [ὀπτικός; *optique*, Fr.]

1. Visual; producing vision; subservient to vision. *Newton.*
2. Relating to the science of vision. *Wott.*

O'PTICK. *s.* An instrument of sight; an organ of sight. *Brown.*

O'PTICKS. *s.* [ὀπτική.] The science of the nature and laws of vision. *Brown.*

O'PTIMACY. *s.* [*optimates*, Lat.] Nobility; body of nobles. *Howel.*

*** O'PTIMISM.** *s.* [*optimus*, Lat.] The doctrine that every thing in nature is ordered for the best. *Dr. Warton.*

OPTI'MITY. *s.* [from *optimus*, Lat.] The state of being best.

O'PTION. *s.* [*optio*, Lat.] Choice; election; power of choosing. *Smalridge.*

*** O'PTIONAL.** *a.* Leaving somewhat to choice. *Blackstone.*

O'PULENCE. } *s.* [*opulentia*, Lat.] Wealth;

O'PULENCY. } riches; affluence. *Clarendon.*

O'PULENT. *a.* [Fr. *opulentus*, Lat.] Rich; wealthy; affluent. *South.*

O'PULENTLY. *ad.* [from *opulent*.] Richly; with splendor.

OR. *conjunct.* [oder, Sax. oder, Germ.]

1. A disjunctive particle, marking distribution, and sometimes opposition.
2. It corresponds to *either*: he must either fall or fly.
3. [æpe, Sax] Before: *or ever*, is before ever. Obsolete. *Fisher.*

OR. *s.* [Fr.] Gold. In heraldry.

O'RACH. A plant.

O'RACLE. *s.* [Fr. *oraculum*, Lat.]

1. Something delivered by supernatural wisdom. *Hooker.*
2. The place where, or person of whom the determinations of Heaven are enquired.
3. Any person or place where certain decisions are obtained. *Pope.*
4. One famed for wisdom.

To O'RACLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To utter oracles. A word not received. *Milton.*

ORA'CLAR. } *a.* [from *oracle*.] Utter-

ORA'CULOUS. } ing oracles; resembling oracles; positive; dogmatical. *Walker.*

ORA'CULOUSLY. *ad.* [from *oraculous*.] In manner of an oracle. *Brown.*

ORA'CULOUSNESS. *s.* [from *oraculous*.] The state of being oracular.

O'RAISON. *s.* [*oraison*, Fr.] Prayer; verbal supplication. *Dryden.*

O'RAL. *a.* [*oral*, Fr.] Delivered by mouth; not written. *Addison.*

O'RALLY. *ad.* [from *oral*.] By mouth; without writing. *Hale.*

O'RANGE. *s.* [*orange*, Fr.] The leaves have two lobes like ears, cut in form of a heart; the fruit is round and depressed, and of a yellow colour when ripe. *Miller.*

O'RANGEMUSK. *s.* A species of pear.

O'RANGERY. *s.* [*orangerie*, Fr.] Plantation of oranges. *Spectator.*

*** O'RANGETAWNY.** *a.* [*orange and tawny*.] Of a colour resembling an orange; nearly red. *Bacon.*

*** O'RANGETAWNY.** *s.* A colour resembling an orange. *Heylin.*

O'RANGEWIFE. *s.* [*orange and wife*.] A woman who sells oranges.

ORA'TION. *s.* [*oratio*, Lat.] A speech made according to the laws of rhetorick; a harangue; a declamation. *Watts.*

*** To ORA'TION.** *v. n.* To make a speech; to harangue. *Donne.*

*** ORATO'RIAL.** }

*** ORATO'RIOUS.** } *a.* Rhetorical. *Favour.*

*** ORATO'RIALLY.** } *ad.* In a rhetorical

*** ORATO'RIOUSLY.** } manner. *Bp. Taylor.*

ORATO'RICAL. *a.* [from *oratur*.] Rhetorical; befitting an orator. *Watts.*

*** ORATO'RIO.** *s.* [Ital.] A kind of sacred drama, the subject of it being generally taken from the Scriptures, set to musick. *Mason.*

O'RATOUR. *s.* [*orator*, Lat.]

1. A publick speaker; a man of eloquence.
2. A petitioner. This sense is used in addresses to chancery.

O'RATORY. *s.*

1. Eloquence; rhetorical skill. *Sidney.*
2. Exercise of eloquence. *Arbuthnot.*
3. [*oratoire*, Fr.] A private place, which is deputed and allotted for prayer alone. *Taylor.*

*** O'RATRESS.** } *s.* A female orator.

*** O'RATRIX.** } *Warner.*

ORB. *s.* [*orbis*, Lat.]

1. Sphere; orbicular body; circle; circular body. *Woodward.*
2. Mundane sphere; celestial body. *Shakspeare.*
3. Wheel; any rolling body. *Milton.*
4. Circle; line drawn round.
5. Circle described by any of the mundane spheres. *Bacon.*
6. Period; revolution of time. *Milton.*
7. Sphere of action.

*** To ORB.** *v. a.* To round; to form into a circle. *Milton.*

ORBA'TION. *s.* [*orbatus*, Lat.] Privation of parents or children.

O'RBED. *a.* [from *orb*.]

1. Round; circular; orbicular. *Shaksp.*
2. Formed into a circle. *Milton.*
3. Rounded. *Addison.*

*** O'RBICK.** *a.* [*orbicus*, Lat.] Circular; spherical. *Bacon.*

ORBI'CLAR. *a.* [*orbiculaire*, Fr. *orbiculatus*, Lat.]

1. Spherical. *Milton.*
2. Circular. *Newton.*

ORBI'CLARLY. *ad.* [from *orbicular*.] Spherically; circularly.

ORBI'CLARNESS. *s.* [from *orbicular*.] The state of being orbicular.

ORBI'CLATED. *a.* [*orbiculatus*, Lat.] Moulded into an orb.

* **ORBICULA'TION.** *s.* State of being moulded into an orb or circle. *More.*

O'RBIT. *s.* [*orbita*, Lat.] The line described by the revolution of a planet. *Blackmore.*

O'RBITUDE. } *s.* [*orbis*, Lat.] Loss, or
O'RBITY. } want of parents or children. *Bacon.*

* **O'RBY.** *a.* [from *orb.*] Resembling an orb. Not used. *Chapman.*

ORC. *s.* [*orca*, Lat.] A sort of sea-fish.

O'RGHAL. *s.* A stone from which a blue colour is made. *Ainsworth.*

O'RGHANET. *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

O'RGHARD. *s.* [*optgeapd*, Sax.] A garden of fruit trees. *Ben Jonson.*

* **O'RGHARDING.** *s.* Cultivation of orchards. *Evelyn.*

* **O'RGHARDIST.** *s.* One who cultivates orchards. *Trans. Adelp. Soc. XIII.*

O'RGHESTRE. *s.* [*ὀρχήστρα*.] The place where the musicians are set at a publick show.

* **O'RGHIS.** *s.* A plant. *Swinburne.*

ORD. *s.* An edge. *Ord*, in old English, signified *beginning*.

To ORDA'IN. *v. a.* [*ordino*, Lat.]

1. To appoint; to decree. *Dryden.*

2. To establish; to settle; to institute.

3. To set in an office. *Esther.*

4. To invest with ministerial function, or sacerdotal power. *Stillingsfleet.*

* **ORDA'INABLE.** *a.* That may be appointed. *Bp. Hall.*

ORDA'INER. *s.* [from *ordain*.] He who ordains.

O'RDEAL. *s.* [*opdal*, Sax. *urtel*, Germ.] A trial by fire or water, by which the person accused appealed to heaven, by walking blindfold over hot bars of iron, or being thrown into the water. *Hale.*

O'ORDER. *s.* [*ordo*, Lat. *ordre*, Fr.]

1. Method; regular disposition. *Bacon.*

2. Established process. *Watts.*

3. Proper state. *Locke.*

4. Regularity; settled mode. *Daniel.*

5. Mandate; precept; command. *Clarend.*

6. Rule; regulation. *Hooker.*

7. Regular government. *Daniel.*

8. A society of dignified persons distinguished by marks of honour. *Bacon.*

9. A rank, or class. *Kings.*

10. A religious fraternity. *Shakspeare.*

11. [Plural.] Hierarchical state. *Dryden.*

12. Means to an end. *Taylor.*

13. Measures; care. *Spenser.*

14. [In architecture.] A system of the several members, ornaments, and proportions of columns and pilasters. There are five *orders* of columns; three of which are Greek, the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian; and two Italian, the Tuscan and Composite.

To O'ORDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To regulate; to adjust; to manage; to

conduct.

2. To procure. *Psalms.*

3. To methodize; to dispose fitly. *Spenser.*

4. To direct; to command. *Chron.*

5. To ordain to a sacerdotal function. *Whitgifte.*

* **To O'ORDER.** *v. n.* To give command; to give direction. *Milton.*

O'ORDERER. *s.* [from *order*.] One that orders, methodizes, or regulates. *Suckling.*

* **O'ORDERING.** *s.* Disposition; distribution. *1. Chron. xxiv.*

O'ORDERLESS. *a.* [from *order*.] Disorderly; out of rule. *Shakspeare.*

O'ORDERLINESS. *s.* [from *orderly*.] Regularity; methodicalness.

O'ORDERLY. *a.* [from *order*.]

1. Methodical; regular. *Hooker.*

2. Not tumultuous; well regulated. *Clarendon.*

3. According with established method. *Hooker.*

O'ORDERLY. *ad.* [from *order*.] Methodically; according to order; regularly. *Sandys.*

* **ORDINABI'LITY.** *s.* Capability of being appointed. *Bp. Bull.*

O'RDINABLE. *a.* [*ordino*, Lat.] Such as may be appointed. *Hammond.*

O'RDINAL. *a.* [*ordinal*, Fr. *ordinalis*, Lat.] Noting order: as second, third. *Holder.*

O'RDINAL. *s.* [*ordinal*, Fr. *ordinaire*, Lat.] A ritual; a book containing orders.

O'RDINANCE. *s.* [*ordonnance*, Fr.]

1. Law; rule; prescript. *Spenser.*

2. Observance commanded. *Taylor.*

3. Appointment. *Shakspeare.*

4. A cannon. It is now generally written for distinction *ordnance*. *Shakspeare.*

* **O'RDINANT.** *a.* [*ordinans*, Lat.] Ordaining; decreeing. *Shakspeare.*

O'RDINARILY. *ad.* [from *ordinary*.]

1. According to established rules; according to settled method. *Woodward.*

2. Commonly; usually. *South.*

O'RDINARY. *a.* [*ordinarius*, Lat.] 1. Established; methodical; regular. *Atterbury.*

2. Common; usual. *Tillotson.*

3. Mean; of low rank. *Addison.*

4. Ugly; not handsome: as, *she is an ordinary woman.*

O'RDINARY. *s.* 1. Established judge of ecclesiastical causes.

2. Settled establishment. *Bacon.*

3. Actual and constant office. *Wotton.*

4. Regular price of a meal. *Shakspeare.*

5. A place of eating established at a certain price. *Swift.*

To O'RDINATE. *v. a.* [*ordinatus*, Lat.] To appoint. *Daniel.*

O'RDINATE. *a.* [*ordinatus*, Lat.] Regular; methodical. *Ray.*

* **O'RDINATE.** *s.* A line drawn perpendicular to the axis of a curve, and terminating the curvilinear space. *Bp. Berkeley.*

* **O'RDINATELY.** *ad.* In a regular or me-

thodical manner. *Skelton.*
ORDINA'TION. *s.* [*ordinatio*, Lat.]
 1. Established order or tendency. *Norris.*
 2. The act of investing any man with sacerdotal power. *Stillingsfleet.*
 * **O'RDINATIVE.** *a.* Directing; giving order. *Cotgrave.*
O'RDNANCE. *s.* Cannon; great guns; heavy artillery. *Bentley.*
ORDO'NNANCE. *s.* [Fr.] Disposition of figures in a picture.
O'RDURE. *s.* [*ordure*, Fr.] Dung; filth. *Dryd.*
ORE. *s.* [ope, or opa, Sax. *oor*, Dutch, a mine.] 1. Metal unrefined; metal yet in its mineral state. *Raleigh.*
 2. Metal. *Milton.*
 * **O'READ.** *s.* [*ὄρεος*.] A nymph of the mountains. *Milton.*
O'REWEED. } *s.* A weed. *Carew.*
O'REWOOD. }
O'RFGILD. *s.* The restitution of goods or money taken away by a thief by violence, if the robbery was committed in the day time. *Ainsworth.*
 * **O'RFRAYS.** *s.* [*orfroi*, old Fr.] Fringe of gold; golden embroidery. *Chaucer.*
O'RGAL. *s.* Lees of wine. *Ainsworth.*
O'RGAN. *s.* [*ὄργανον*.]
 1. Natural instrument; as, the tongue is the *organ* of speech. *Raleigh.*
 2. An instrument of musick consisting of pipes filled with wind, and of stops touched by the hand. *Keil.*
 * **To O'RGAN.** *v. a.* To form organically. *Mannyngham.*
ORGA'NICAL. } *a.* [*organicus*, Lat.]
ORGA'NICK. }
 1. Consisting of various parts co-operating with each other. *Milton.*
 2. Instrumental; acting as instruments of nature or art. *Milton.*
 3. Respecting organs. *Holder.*
ORGA'NICALLY. *ad.* [from *organical*.] By means of organs or instruments.
ORGA'NICALNESS. *s.* [from *organical*.] State of being organical.
O'RGANISM. *s.* [from *organ*.] Organical structure. *Grew.*
O'RGANIST. *s.* [*organiste*, Fr. from *organ*.] One who plays on the organ.
ORGANIZA'TION. *s.* [from *organize*.] Construction in which the parts are so disposed as to be subservient to each other. *Locke.*
To O'RGANIZE. *v. a.* [*organiser*, Fr.] To construct so as that one part co-operates with another; to form organically.
O'RGANLOFT. *s.* [*organ* and *loft*.] The loft where the organ stands. *Tatler.*
O'RGANPIPE. *s.* [*organ* and *pipe*.] The pipe of a musical organ. *Shakspeare.*
O'RGANY. *s.* [*organum*, Lat.] An herb.
ORGA'SM. *s.* [*orgasme*, Fr. *ὄργασμος*.] Sudden vehemence. *Denham.*
 * **ORGEA'T.** *s.* [Fr.] A liquor extracted

from barley and sweet almonds. *Mason.*
O'RGEIS. *s.* A sea-fish, called likewise *organgling*. *Ainsworth.*
O'RGIES. *s.* [Fr. *orgia*, Lat.] Mad rites of Bacchus; frantick revels. *Ben Jonson.*
ORGI'LLOUS. *a.* [*orgueilleux*, Fr.] Proud; haughty. *Shakspeare.*
O'RICHALCH. *s.* [*orichalcum*, Lat.] Brass. *Spenser.*
 * **O'RIEL.** } *s.* A little waste room next the
 * **O'RIOL.** } hall, where particular persons
 dine; a sort of recess. *Cowell.*
 * **O'RIENCY.** *s.* Brightness of colour; strength of colour. *Waterhouse.*
O'RIENT. *a.* [*oriens*, Lat.]
 1. Rising, as the sun. *Milton.*
 2. Eastern; oriental.
 3. Bright; shining; glittering; gaudy; sparkling. *Bacon.*
O'RIENT. *s.* [*orient*, Fr.] The east; the part where the sun first appears.
ORIE'NTAL. *a.* [*oriental*, Fr.] Eastern; placed in the east; proceeding from the east. *Bacon.*
ORIE'NTAL. *s.* An inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world. *Grew.*
ORIE'NTALISM. *s.* [from *oriental*.] An idiom of the eastern languages; an eastern mode of speech.
 * **ORIE'NTALIST.** *s.* An inhabitant of the eastern part of the world. *Peters.*
ORIENTA'LITY. *s.* [from *oriental*.] State of being oriental. *Brown.*
O'RIFICE. *s.* [*orificium*, Lat.] Any opening or perforation. *Arbuthnot.*
O'RIFLAMB. *s.* [*oriflamme*, Fr.] A golden standard. *Ainsworth.*
O'RIGAN. *s.* [*origanum*, Lat.] Wild marjoram. *Spenser.*
 * **ORI'GENIST.** *s.* A follower of Origen; a learned presbyter of Alexandria, in the third century. A denial of the co-equality of persons in the Eternal Trinity, the pre-existence of the soul, the cessation of the torments of the damned, the restoration of all intelligent beings to order and happiness and an unbounded love of allegory, have been principal distinctions of this sect. *Burke.*
O'RIGIN. } *s.* [*origo*, Lat.]
ORI'GINAL. }
 1. Beginning; first existence. *Bentley.*
 2. Fountain; source; that which gives beginning or existence. *Atterbury.*
 3. First copy; archetype. In this sense *origin* is not used. *Locke.*
 4. Derivation; descent. *Dryden.*
ORI'GINAL. *a.* [*originalis*, Lat.] Primitive; pristine; first. *Stillingsfleet.*
ORI'GINALLY. *ad.* [from *original*.]
 1. Primarily; with regard to the first cause. *Smalridge.*
 2. At first. *Woodward.*
 3. As the first author. *Roscommon.*
ORI'GINALNESS. *s.* [from *original*.] The

quality or state of being original.
ORI'GINARY. *a.* [*originaire*, Fr.]
 1. Productive; causing existence. *Cheyne.*
 2. Primitive; that which was the first state. *Sandys.*
To ORI'GINATE. *v. a.* [from *origin*.] To bring into existence.
To ORI'GINATE. *v. n.* To receive existence.
ORIGINA'TION. *s.* [*originatio*, Lat.]
 1. The act of bringing into existence. *Keil.*
 2. Descent from a primitive. *Pearson.*
*** ORI'ON.** *s.* [Lat.] One of the constellations of the southern hemisphere. *Milton.*
O'RISON. *s.* [*oraison*, Fr.] A prayer; a supplication. *Cotton.*
ORK. *s.* [*orca*, Lat.] A great sea-fish.
O'RLOP. *s.* [*overloop*, Dutch.] The middle deck. *Hayward.*
O'RNAMENT. *s.* [*ornamentum*, Lat.]
 1. Embellishment; decoration. *Rogers.*
 2. Honour; that which confers dignity. *Addison.*
*** To O'RNAMENT.** *v. a.* To embellish; to bedeck; to adorn. *Warburton.*
ORNAME'NTAL. *a.* [from *ornament*.] Serving to decoration; giving embellishment. *Swift.*
ORNAME'NTALLY. *ad.* [from *ornamental*.] In such a manner as may confer embellishment.
ORNAME'NTED. *a.* [from *ornament*.] Embellished; bedecked. Not elegant.
ORNA'TE. *a.* [*ornatus*, Lat.] Bedecked; decorated; fine. *Milton.*
*** To O'RNATE.** *v. a.* [*orno*, Lat.] To adorn; to garnish. *Elyot.*
*** O'RNATELY.** *ad.* Finely; with decoration; with embellishment. *Shelton.*
O'RNATENESS. *s.* [from *ornate*.] Finery; state of being embellished.
O'RNATURE. *s.* [*ornatus*, Lat.] Decoration. *Ainsworth.*
*** ORNI'SCOPIST.** *s.* [*ὄρνις* and *σκοπέω*.] One who examines the flight of birds in order to foretel futurity.
*** ORNITHO'LOGIST.** *s.* [*ὄρνις* and *λόγος*.] One who understands the nature of birds; a describer of birds. *Barrington.*
ORNITHO'LOGY. *s.* [*ὄρνις* and *λόγος*.] A discourse on birds.
O'RPHAN. *s.* [*ὀρφανός*; *orphelin*, Fr.] A child who has lost a father or mother, or both. *Spenser.*
O'RPHAN. *a.* [*orphelin*, Fr.] Bereft of parents. *Sidney.*
O'RPHANAGE. } *s.* [from *orphan*.] State of
O'RPHANISM. } an orphan.
*** O'RPHANED.** *a.* Bereft of parents or friends. *Young.*
O'RPHANOTROPHY. *s.* [*ὀρφανός* and *τροφή*.] An hospital for orphans.
O'RPIMENT. *s.* [*auripigmentum*, Lat.] True and genuine *orpiment* is a foliaceous fossil, of a fine texture, remarkably heavy, and

its colour is a bright and beautiful yellow, like that of gold. It is not hard but very tough, easy bending without breaking: *Orpiment* has been supposed to contain gold. *Hill.*
O'RPINE. *s.* [*orpin*, Fr.] Liverer or rose root, a plant. *Miller.*
O'RRERY. *s.* An instrument which, by many complicated movements, represents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies. It was first made by Mr. Rowley, a mathematician, born at Lichfield, and so named from his patron the earl of Orrery.
O'RRIS. *s.* [*oris*, Lat.] A plant and flower. *Bacon.*
O'RRIS. *s.* A sort of gold or silver-lace.
*** ORT.** *s.* [*Ort*, Germ. the part of any thing.] A fragment. *Shakspeare.*
O'RTHODOX. *a.* [*ὀρθός* and *δοκέω*.] Sound in opinion and doctrine; not heretical.
O'RTHODOXLY. *ad.* [from *orthodox*.] With soundness of opinion. *Bacon.*
*** O'RTHODOXNESS.** *s.* State of being orthodox. *Killingbeck.*
O'RTHODOXY. *s.* [*ὀρθοδοξία*.] Soundness in opinion and doctrine. *Swift.*
O'RTHODROMICKS. *s.* [from *ὀρθός* and *δρόμος*.] The art of sailing in the ark of some great circle, which is the shortest or straightest distance between any two points on the surface of the globe. *Harris.*
*** O'RTHODROMY.** *s.* Sailing in a straight course.
*** O'RTHOEPIY.** *s.* [*ὀρθός* and *ἔπος*.] The art of pronouncing words properly. *Nares.*
O'RTHOGON. *s.* [*ὀρθός* and *γωνία*.] A rectangled figure. *Peacham.*
O'RTHOGONAL. *a.* [from *orthogon*.] Rectangular.
O'RTHOGRAPHER. *s.* [*ὀρθός* and *γράφω*.] One who spells according to the rules of grammar. *Shakspeare.*
ORTHOGRA'PHICAL. *a.* [from *orthography*.] 1. Rightly spelled.
 2. Relating to the spelling. *Addison.*
 3. Delineated according to the elevation not the ground-plot.
ORTHOGRA'PHICALLY. *ad.* [from *orthographical*.]
 1. According to the rules of spelling.
 2. According to the elevation.
ORTHO'GRAPHY. *s.* [*ὀρθός* and *γράφω*.]
 1. The part of grammar which teaches how words should be spelled. *Holder.*
 2. The art or practice of spelling. *Swift.*
 3. The elevation of a building delineated. *Moxon.*
*** ORTHO'LOGY.** *s.* [*ὀρθός* and *λόγος*.] Right description of things. *Fotherby.*
ORTHO'PNOEA. *s.* [*ὀρθόπνοια*.] A disorder of the lungs, in which respiration can be performed only in an upright posture. *Harvey.*
O'RTIVE. *a.* [*ortivus*, Lat.] Relating to the rising of any planet or star.

- O'RTOLAN.** *s.* [Fr.] A small bird accounted very delicious. *Cowley.*
- ORTS.** *s.* Refuse; things left or thrown away. See **ORT.** *Ben Jonson.*
- O'RVAL.** *s.* [orvale, Fr.] The herb clary. *Dict.*
- ORVIE'TAN.** *s.* [orvietano, Ital.] An antidote or counter poison.
- * **OSCHEO'CELE.** *s.* [ὄσχεον and κήλη.] A kind of hernia, when the intestines break into the scrotum. *Dict.*
- * **To O'SCILLATE.** *v. n.* [oscillo, Lat.] To move backward and forward. *Chambers.*
- OSCILLA'TION.** *s.* [oscillum, Lat.] The act of moving backward and forward like a pendulum.
- O'SCILLATORY.** *a.* [oscillum, Lat.] Moving backward and forward like a pendulum. *Arbuthnot.*
- O'SCITANCY.** *s.* [oscitantia, Lat.]
1. The act of yawning.
 2. Unusual sleepiness; carelessness. *Addis.*
- O'SCITANT.** *a.* [oscitans, Lat.]
1. Yawning; usually sleepy.
 2. Sleepy; sluggish. *Decay of Piety.*
- * **O'SCITANTLY.** *ad.* Carelessly. *More.*
- OSCITA'TION.** *s.* [oscito, Lat.] The act of yawning. *Tatler.*
- * **O'SCULATION.** *s.* Kissing; close contact.
- O'SIER.** *s.* [osier, Fr.] A tree of the willow kind, growing by the water, of which the twigs are used for basket-work. *May.*
- O'SMUND.** *s.* A plant. *Miller.*
- * **O'SNABURGS.** *s.* White and brown coarse linen imported from Osnabruck in Germany.
- O'SPRAY.** *s.* The sea eagle. Corrupted from *ossifraga*. It is reported that when he hovers in the air, all the fish in the water turn up their bellies and lie still for him to seize which he pleases. *Numb.*
- O'SSELET.** *s.* [Fr.] A little hard substance arising on the inside of a horse's knee, among the small bones.
- * **O'SSEOUS.** *a.* [osseus, Lat.] Bony; resembling a bone. *Brown.*
- O'SSICLE.** *s.* [ossiculum, Lat.] A small bone. *Holder.*
- O'SSIFICK.** *a.* [ossa and facio, Lat.] Having the power of making bones, or changing carneous or membranous to bony substance.
- OSSIFICA'TION.** *s.* [from *ossify*.] Change of carneous, membranous, or cartilaginous, into bony substance. *Sharp.*
- O'SSIFRAGE.** *s.* [ossifraga, Lat.] A kind of eagle. *Numbers.*
- To O'SSIFY.** *v. a.* [ossa and facio, Lat.] To change to bone. *Sharp.*
- OSSI'VOROUS.** *a.* [ossa and voro, Lat.] Devouring bones. *Derham.*
- O'SSUARY.** *s.* [ossuarium, Lat.] A charnel-house.
- OST.** } *s.* A vessel upon which hops or malt
- OUST.** } are dried. *Dict.*
- OSTE'NSIBLE.** *a.* [ostento, Lat.] Such as is intended to be shown; proper.
- OSTE'NSIVE.** *a.* [ostendo, Lat.] Showing; betokening.
- OSTE'NT.** *s.* [ostentum, Lat.]
1. Appearance; air; manner; mien. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Show; token. *Shakspeare.*
 3. A portent; a prodigy. *Dryden.*
- * **To OSTE'NTATE.** *v. a.* [ostento, Lat.] To make an ambitious show of; to display boastingly. *Bp. Taylor.*
- OSTENTA'TION.** *s.* [ostentatio, Lat.]
1. Outward show; appearance.
 2. Ambitious display; boast; vain show: this is the usual sense. *Spectator.*
 3. A show; a spectacle. Not used. *Shaksp.*
- OSTENTA'TIOUS.** *a.* Boastful; vain; fond of show; fond to expose to view. *Dryden.*
- OSTENTA'TIOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *ostentatious*.] Vainly; boastfully.
- OSTENTA'TIOUSNESS.** *s.* Vanity; boastfulness.
- OSTENTA'TOUR.** *s.* [ostento, Lat.] A boaster; a vain setter to show.
- * **OSTE'NTOUS.** *a.* [ostento, Lat.] Fond of show; fond to expose to view. *Feltham.*
- OSTE'OCOLLA.** *s.* [ὀστέον and κολλάω.] *Osteocolla* is a spar, generally coarse, concreted with earthy matter and incrustated upon sticks or stones, it has long been famous for bringing on a callus in fractured bones. *Hill.*
- O'STEOCOPÉ.** *s.* [ὀστέον and κόπτω.] Pains in the bones. *Dict.*
- * **OSTEO'LOGER.** *s.* A describer of the bones. *Smith.*
- OSTEO'LOGY.** *s.* [ὀστέον and λέγω.] A description of the bones. *Tatler.*
- OSTI'ARY.** *s.* The opening at which a river disembogues itself. *Brown.*
- O'STLER.** *s.* [hôtelier, Fr.] The man who takes care of horses at an inn. *Swift.*
- O'STLERY.** *s.* [hôtellerie, Fr.] The place belonging to the ostler.
- * **O'STMEN.** *s. pl.* [from *eastmen*, as coming from a country east of Ireland.] Danish settlers in Ireland. *Littleton.*
- O'STRACISM.** *s.* [ὀστρακισμός.] A manner of sentence, in which the note of acquittal or condemnation was marked upon a shell; publick censure; banishment. *Cleaveland.*
- O'STRACITES.** *s.* *Ostracites* expresses the common oyster in its fossile state. *Hill.*
- O'STRICH.** *s.* [autruche, Fr. *struthio*, Lat.] *Ostrich* is ranged among birds. It is very large, its wings very short, and the neck about four or five spans. They are hunted, for they never fly; but use their wings to assist them in running. The *Ostrich* swallows iron or brass, as other birds swallow small stones to assist in digesting their food. It lays its eggs upon the ground, under the sand, and the sun hatches them. *Calmet.*

OTACOU/STICK. } *s.* [*ᾠτα* and *ἀκούω.*]
OTACOU/STICON. } An instrument to
 facilitate hearing. *Grew.*
O/THER. *pron.* [*oðer*, Sax. *autre*, Fr. *alter*,
Lat.] 1. Not the same; not this; different.
 2. Not I, or he, but some one else.
Knolles.
 3. Not the one, not this, but the contrary.
South.
 4. Correlative to *each*. *Phillips.*
 5. Something beside. *Locke.*
 6. The next. *Shakspeare.*
 7. The third past. *Ben Jonson.*
 8. It is sometimes put elliptically for *other*
thing. *Glanville.*
O/THERGATES. *ad.* In another manner.
O/THERGUISE. *a.* [*other* and *guise.*] Of
 another kind: sometimes written *other-*
guess.
O/THERWHERE. *ad.* [*other* and *where.*] In
 other places. *Hooker.*
O/THERWHILE. } *ad.* [*other* and *while.*]
O/THERWHILES. } At other times.
O/THERWISE. *ad.* [*other* and *wise.*]
 1. In a different manner. *Spratt.*
 2. By other causes. *Raleigh.*
 3. In other respects. *Rogers.*
O/TTER. *s.* [*otep*, Sax. *Otter*, Germ.] An am-
 phibious animal that preys upon fish. *Grew.*
***O/TTOMAN.** *a.* Belonging to the Turks.
O/VAL. *a.* [*ovale*, Fr. *ovum*, *Lat.* an egg.]
 Oblong; resembling the longitudinal sec-
 tion of an egg. *Blackmore.*
O/VAL. *s.* That which has the shape of an
 egg. *Watts.*
OVA/RIOUS. *a.* [*from ovum*, *Lat.*] Con-
 sisting of eggs. *Thomson.*
O/VARY. *s.* [*ovarium*, *Lat.*] The part of
 the body in which impregnation is per-
 formed. *Brown.*
***O/VATE.** *a.* [*ovatus*, *Lat.*] Of an oval
 figure; marked ovally. *Russel.*
OVA/TION. *s.* [*ovatio*, *Lat.*] A lesser triumph
 among the Romans. *Dict.*
OU/BAT. } *s.* A sort of caterpillar; an
OU/BAST. } insect.
OUCH. *s.* An ornament of gold or jewels.
OUCH of a boar. *s.* The blow given by a
 boar's tusk. *Ainsworth.*
O/VEN. *s.* [*open*, Sax. *Ofen*, Germ.] An
 arched cavity heated with fire to bake
 bread. *Spenser.*
O/VER hath a double signification in the
 names of places. If the place be upon
 or near a river, it comes from the Saxon
oype, a brink or bank: but if there is
 in the neighbourhood another of the same
 name, distinguished by the addition of
 nether, then *over* is from the Gothick
ufar, above.
O/VER. *prep.* [*ufar*, Gothick; *oype*, Sax.
ober, Germ.] 1. Above, with respect to
 excellence or dignity. *Swift.*
 2. Above, with regard to rule or authority:
 not under.

3. Above in place: not below. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Across; from side to side: as, *he leaped*
over the brook. *Dryden.*
 5. Across, something elevated: as, *it flew*
over the house.
 6. Through: *it is known over the town.*
Hammond.
 7. Before: as, *over night.* *Spenser.*
O/VER. *ad.* [*uber*, Germ.]
 1. Above the top. *Luke.*
 2. More than a quantity assigned: *five*
feet and an inch over. *Hayward.*
 3. From side to side: *the river was a mile*
over. *Grew.*
 4. From one to another. *Bacon.*
 5. From a country beyond the sea: *the*
king went over to France. *Bacon.*
 6. On the surface: *the ground is all over*
green. *Genesis.*
 7. Throughout; completely: *I have thought*
the design over. *South.*
 8. With repetition; another time: *over*
again; over and over. *Dryden.*
 9. Extraordinary; in a great degree: *be*
not over-hasty in judging. *Baker.*
 10. Past: *when his rage was over, he re-*
pent.
 11. **OVER and above.** Besides; beyond what
 was first supposed or immediately in-
 tended. *Numbers.*
 12. **OVER against.** Opposite; regarding in
 front. *Bacon.*
 13. **To give over.** To attempt to help no
 longer.
 14. In composition it has a great variety
 of significations; it is arbitrarily pre-
 fixed to nouns, adjectives, or other
 parts of speech.
***O/VER.** *a.* Upper. *Overleather* is upper-
 leather. *Chaucer.*
***To O/VER.** *v. a.* To set over. *Pegge.*
To OVERABO/UND. *v. n.* [*over* and *abound.*]
 To abound more than enough.
To OVERA/CT. *v. a.* [*over* and *act.*] To
 act more than enough. *Stillingsfleet.*
***To OVERA/CT.** *v. n.* To act more than
 is requisite. *Ben Jonson.*
***To OVERA/GITATE.** *v. a.* To discuss or
 controvert too much. *Bp. Hall.*
***OVERA/NXIOUS.** *a.* Too careful or con-
 cerned.
To OVERA/RCH. *v. a.* [*over* and *arch.*]
 To cover as with an arch. *Pope.*
To OVERA/WE. *v. a.* [*over* and *awe.*] To
 keep in awe by superior influence.
To OVERBA/LANCE. *v. a.* To weigh down;
 to preponderate. *Rogers.*
OVERBA/LANCE. *s.* [*over* and *balance.*]
 Something more than equivalent. *Locke.*
OVERBA/TTLE. *a.* Too fruitful; exu-
 berant. *Hooker.*
To OVERBE/AR. *v. a.* To repress; to sub-
 due; to whelm; to bear down. *Hooker.*
***To OVERBE/ND.** *v. a.* To stretch too
 intensely. *Donne.*

To OVERBI'D. v. a. [over and bid.] To offer more than equivalent. Dryden.
To OVERBLO'W. v. n. [over and blow.] To be past its violence. Used of a storm.
To OVERBLO'W. v. a. [over and blow.] To drive away as clouds before the wind.
OVERBO'ARD. ad. [over and board. See BOARD.] Off the ship; out of the ship.
** To OVERBO'IL. v. a. To boil too much.*
** OVERBO'LD. a. Too bold; daring; impudent.*
** To OVERBRO'W. v. a. To hang over. Collins.*
** OVERBU'ILT. part. a. Built over. Milton.*
To OVERBU'LK. v. a. [over and bulk.] To oppress by bulk. Shakspeare.
To OVERBU'RDEN. v. a. [over and burthen.] To load with too great weight.
To OVERBU'Y. v. a. [over and buy.] To buy too dear. Dryden.
** To OVERCA'NOPY. v. a. To cover as with a canopy. Shakspeare.*
To OVERCA'RRY. v. a. [over and carry.] To hurry too far; to be urged to any thing violent or dangerous. Hayward.
To OVERCA'ST. v. a. part. over-cast. [over and cast.] 1. To cloud; to darken; to cover with gloom. Spenser.
2. To cover. Used by needle-women. Hooker.
3. To rate too high in computation. Bacon.
To OVERCHA'RGE. v. a. [over and charge.] 1. To oppress; to cloy; to surcharge. Raleigh.
2. To load; to crowd too much. Pope.
3. To burthen. Shakspeare.
4. To rate too high. Shakspeare.
5. To fill too full.
6. To load with too great a charge. Shakspeare.
** To OVERCLI'MB. v. a. To climb over. Surrey.*
To OVERCLO'UD. v. a. [over and cloud.] To cover with clouds. Tickel.
To OVERCLO'Y. v. a. [over and cloy.] To fill beyond satiety.
To OVERCO'ME. v. a. pret. I overcame; part. pass. overcome; anciently overcomen, as in Spenser. [overcomen, Dutch.] 1. To subdue; to conquer; to vanquish.
2. To overflow; to surcharge. Phillips.
3. To come over or upon; to invade suddenly. Not in use. Shakspeare.
To OVERCO'ME. v. n. To gain the superiority. Romans.
OVERCO'MER. s. [from the verb.] He who overcomes.
** OVERCO'MINGLY. ad. With superiority; in the manner of a conqueror. More.*
** To OVERCO'VER. v. a. To cover completely. Shakspeare.*
To OVERCO'UNT. v. a. [over and count.] To rate above the true value. Shakspeare.
** To OVERCRO'W. v. a. To crow as in triumph. Spenser.*

** To OVERDA'TE. v. a. To reckon or date beyond the proper period. Milton.*
** OVERDI'GHT. part. a. Covered over. Spenser.*
To OVERDO'. v. a. [over and do.] To do more than enough. Grew.
** To OVERDO'. v. n. To do too much. Grew.*
To OVERDRE'SS. v. a. [over and dress.] To adorn lavishly. Pope.
** To OVERDRI'NK. v. n. [over - drincan, Sax.] To drink too much; to become drunk.*
To OVERDRI'VE. v. a. [over and drive.] To drive too hard, or beyond strength. Gen.
** To OVERDRY'. v. a. To dry too much. Burton.*
** OVERE'AGER. a. Too vehement in desire. Goodman.*
** OVERE'AGERLY. ad. With too much haste or vehemence. Milton.*
To OVERE'MPTY. v. a. [over and empty.] To make too empty. Carew.
To OVERE'YE. v. a. [over and eye.] 1. To superintend.
2. To observe; to remark. Shakspeare.
O'VERFAL. s. [over and fall.] Cataract.
To OVERFE'ED. v. n. To feed too much; to cram.
To OVERFLO'AT. v. n. [over and float.] To swim; to float. Dryden.
To OVERFLO'W. v. n. [over and flow.] 1. To be fuller than the brim can hold.
2. To exuberate; to abound. Rogers.
To OVERFLO'W. v. a. 1. To fill beyond the brim. Taylor.
2. To deluge; to drown; to over-run. Dryden.
OVERFLO'W. s. [over and flow.] Inundation; more than fulness; such a quantity as runs over; exuberance. Arbuthnot.
OVERFLO'WING. s. [from overflow.] Exuberance; copiousness. Rogers.
OVERFLO'WINGLY. ad. [from overflowing.] Exuberantly. Not elegant. Boyle.
To OVERFLY'. v. a. [over and fly.] To cross by flight. Dryden.
OVERFO'WARDNESS. s. [over and forwardness.] Too great quickness. Hale.
To OVERFRE'IGHT. v. a. [pret. over freighted; part. over-fraught.] To load too heavily.
** OVERFRU'ITFUL. a. Too rich; too luxuriant. Dryden.*
To OVERGE'T. v. a. [over and get.] To reach; to come up with. Sidney.
** To OVERGI'LD. v. a. To gild over; to varnish. Mirr. for Mag.*
** To OVERGI'RD. v. a. To bind too closely. Milton.*
To OVERGLA'NCE. v. a. [over and glance.] To look hastily over. Shakspeare.
To OVERGO'. v. a. [over and go.] 1. To surpass; to excel. Sidney.
2. To cover. Obsolete. Chapman.

- * **OVERGO'NE.** *part. a.* Injured; ruined. *Shakspeare.*
To OVERGO'RGE. *v. a.* [*over and gorge.*] To gorge too much.
- * **OVERGRA'SSED.** *a.* Having too much grass; overgrown with grass. *Spenser.*
 * **OVERGRE'AT.** *a.* Too great. *Locke.*
To OVERGRO'W. *v. a.* [*over and grow.*]
 1. To cover with growth. *Spenser.*
 2. To rise above. *Mortimer.*
To OVERGRO'W. *v. n.* To grow beyond the fit or natural size. *Knolles.*
OVERGRO'WTH. *s.* [*over and growth.*] Exuberant growth. *Bacon.*
To OVERHA'LE. *v. a.* [*over and hale.*]
 1. To spread over. *Spenser.*
 2. To examine over again.
 * **To OVERHA'NDLE.** *v. a.* To mention too often. *Shakspeare.*
To OVERHA'NG. *v. a.* [*over and hang.*] To jut over; to impend over. *Shakspeare.*
To OVERHA'NG. *v. n.* To jut over. *Milton.*
To OVERHA'RDEN. *v. a.* [*over and harden.*] To make too hard. *Boyle.*
 * **OVERHA'STILY.** *ad.* In too great a hurry. *Hales.*
 * **OVERHA'STINESS.** *s.* Precipitation; too much haste. *Reresby.*
 * **OVERHA'STY.** *a.* Too quick; in too great haste. *Hammond.*
 * **To OVERHA'UL.** *v. a.* [*A sea-term.*]
 1. To unfold or loosen an assemblage of the tackle.
 2. To examine over again. See **To OVERHALE.** *Lowth.*
OVERHE'AD. *ad.* [*over and head.*] Aloft; in the zenith; above. *Milton.*
To OVERHE'AR. *v. a.* [*over and hear.*] To hear those who do not mean to be heard. *Shakspeare.*
To OVERHE'AT. *v. a.* To heat too much. *Addison.*
 * **To OVERHE'LE.** *v. a.* To cover over. See **To HALE.** *Ben Jonson.*
To OVERHE'ND. *v. a.* [*over and hend.*] To overtake; to reach. *Spenser.*
To OVERJO'Y. *v. a.* [*over and joy.*] To transport; to ravish. *Taylor.*
OVERJO'Y. *s.* Transport; ecstasy.
To OVERLA'BOUR. *v. a.* [*over and labour.*]
 1. To take too much pains on any thing.
 2. To harass with toil. *Dryden.*
To OVERLA'DE. *v. a.* [*over and lade.*] To overburthen. *Suckling.*
OVERLA'RGE. *a.* [*over and large.*] Larger than enough. *Collier.*
 * **To OVERLA'SH.** *v. n.* To exaggerate. *Barrow.*
OVERLA'SHINGLY. *ad.* [*over and lash.*] With exaggeration. *Brerewood.*
To OVERLA'Y. *v. a.* [*over and lay.*]
 1. To oppress by too much weight or power. *Ben Jonson.*
 2. To smother with too much or too close covering. *Milton.*
 3. To smother; to crush; to overwhelm.
 4. To cloud; to overcast. *Spenser.*
 5. To cover superficially. *Exodus.*
 6. To join by something laid over.
 * **OVERLA'YING.** *s.* A superficial covering. *Exod. xxxviii.*
To OVERLE'AP. *v. a.* [*over and leap.*] To pass by a jump. *Dryden.*
OVERLE'ATHER. *s.* [*over and leather.*] The part of the shoe that covers the foot.
 * **To OVERLE'AVEN.** *v. a.*
 1. To swell out too much. *Ben Jonson.*
 2. To mix too much with; to corrupt. *Shakspeare.*
 * **OVERLI'GHT.** *s.* Too strong light. *Bacon.*
To OVERLI'VE. *v. a.* [*over and live.*] To live longer than another; to survive; to outlive. *Hayward.*
To OVERLI'VE. *v. n.* To live too long. *Milton.*
OVERLI'VE. *s.* [*from overlive.*] Survivor; that which lives longest. *Bacon.*
To OVERLO'AD. *v. a.* [*over and load.*] To burthen with too much. *Felton.*
OVERLO'NG. *a.* [*over and long.*] Too long. *Boyle.*
To OVERLO'OK. *v. a.* [*over and look.*]
 1. To view from a higher place. *Dryden.*
 2. To view fully; to peruse. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To superintend; to oversee. *Graunt.*
 4. To review. *Roscommon.*
 5. To pass by indulgently. *Rogers.*
 6. To neglect; to slight. *Atterbury.*
OVERLO'OKER. *s.* [*over and looker.*] One who looks over his fellows. *Watts.*
O'VERLOOP. *s.* The same with *orlop.*
 * **To OVERLO'VE.** *v. a.* To prize or value too much. *Bp. Hall.*
 * **O'VERLY.** *a.* [*oueplice, Sax.*] Careless; negligent; inattentive; slight. *Bp. Hall.*
OVERMA'STED. *a.* [*over and mast.*] Having too much mast. *Dryden.*
To OVERMA'STER. *v. a.* [*over and master.*] To subdue; to govern. *Shakspeare.*
To OVERMA'TCH. *v. a.* [*over and match.*] To be too powerful; to conquer. *Dryden.*
OVERMA'TCH. *s.* [*over and match.*] One of superior powers. *Milton.*
 * **To OVERME'ASURE.** *v. a.* To measure or estimate too largely. *Bacon.*
 * **OVERMI'CKLE.** *a.* [*over and micel, Sax.*] Overmuch.
 * **To OVERMI'X.** *v. a.* To mix with too much. *Creech.*
 * **OVERMO'DEST.** *a.* Too bashful; too reserved. *Hales.*
OVERMO'ST. *a.* [*over and most.*] Highest; over the rest in authority. *Ainsworth.*
OVERMU'CH. *a.* [*over and much.*] Too much; more than enough. *Locke.*
OVERMU'CH. *ad.* In too great a degree.
 * **OVERMU'CH.** *s.* Too much; more than enough.
OVERMU'CHNESS. *s.* [*from overmuch.*]

Exuberance; superabundance. *Ben Jonson.*
 * To OVERMU'LTITUDE. *v. a.* To exceed in number. *Milton.*
 * To OVERNA'ME. *v. a.* To name in a series. *Shakspeare.*
 OVERNI'GHT. *s.* Night before bed-time.
 * To OVERNO'ISE. *v. a.* To overpower by noise. *Cowley.*
 To OVERO'FFICE. *v. a.* [*over and office.*] To lord by virtue of an office. *Shakspeare.*
 OVEROFFI'CIOUS. *a.* [*over and officious.*] Too busy; too importunate.
 * To OVERPA'INT. *v. a.* To colour or describe too strongly. *Hill.*
 To OVERPA'SS. *v. a.* [*over and pass.*]
 1. To cross. *Dryden.*
 2. To over-look; to pass with disregard.
 3. To omit in a reckoning. *Raleigh.*
 4. To omit; not to receive. *Hooker.*
 * OVERPA'ST. *part. a.* Gone; past. *Shaksp.*
 To OVERPA'Y. *v. a.* [*over and pay.*] To reward beyond the price. *Prior.*
 To OVERPE'ER. *v. a.* [*over and peer.*] To over-look; to hover above. *Disused.*
Sandys.
 To OVERPE'RCH. *v. a.* [*over and perch.*] To fly over. *Shakspeare.*
 * To OVERPI'CTURE. *v. a.* To exceed the representation or picture. *Shakspeare.*
 O'VERPLUS. *s.* [*over and plus.*] Surplus; what remains more than sufficient. *Hooker.*
 To O'VERPLY. *v. a.* [*over and ply.*] To employ too laboriously. *Milton.*
 To OVERPO'ISE. *v. a.* [*over and poise.*] To outweigh. *Brown.*
 OVERPO'ISE. *s.* [*from the verb.*] Preponderant weight. *Dryden.*
 * To OVERPO'LISH. *v. a.* To finish too nicely. *Blackwall.*
 * OVERPO'NDEROUS. *a.* Too weighty; too depressing. *Milton.*
 * To OVERPO'ST. *v. a.* To get quickly over. *Shakspeare.*
 To OVERPO'WER. *v. a.* [*over and power.*] To be predominant over; to oppress by superiority. *Woodward.*
 To OVERPRE'SS. *v. a.* [*over and press.*] To bear upon with irresistible force; to overwhelm; to crush. *Roscommon.*
 To OVERPRI'ZE. *v. a.* [*over and prize.*] To value at too high price. *Wotton.*
 * OVERPRO'MPTNESS. *s.* Hastiness; precipitation. *Hales.*
 * OVERQUI'ETNESS. *s.* A state of too much quiet. *Brown.*
 OVERRAN'K. *a.* [*over and rank.*] Too rank. *Mortimer.*
 To OVERRATE. *v. a.* [*over and rate.*] To rate at too much. *Rogers.*
 To OVERRERE'ACH. *v. a.* [*over and reach.*]
 1. To rise above. *Raleigh.*
 2. To deceive; to go beyond. *Tillotson.*
 To OVERRERE'ACH. *v. n.* A horse is said to *over-reach* when he brings the hinder feet too far forward, and strikes his toes

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against his fore shoes. *Farrier's Dict.*
 OVERRERE'ACHER. *s.* [*from over-reach.*] A cheat; a deceiver.
 To OVERRERE'AD. *v. a.* [*over and read.*] To peruse. *Shakspeare.*
 * To OVERRERE'D. *v. a.* To smear with red. *Shakspeare.*
 * To OVERRIDE. *v. a.*
 1. To ride over. *Chaucer.*
 2. To ride too much; as, the horse was overriden.
 * To OVERRI'PEN. *v. a.* To make too ripe. *Shakspeare.*
 To O'VERROAST. *v. a.* [*over and roast.*] To roast too much. *Shakspeare.*
 To OVERRU'LE. *v. a.* [*over and rule.*]
 1. To influence with predominant power; to be superiour in authority. *Sidney.*
 2. To govern with high authority; to superintend. *Hayward.*
 3. To supersede: as, in law, to over-rule a plea, is to reject it as incompetent.
 * OVERRU'LER. *s.* Director; governor. *Sidney.*
 To OVERRU'N. *v. a.* [*over and run.*]
 1. To harass by incursions; to ravage.
 2. To out-run; to pass behind. *Bacon.*
 3. To overspread; to cover all over.
 4. To mischief by great numbers; to pester. *Addison.*
 5. To injure by treading down. *Addison.*
 To OVERRU'N. *v. n.* To overflow; to be more than full. *Spenser.*
 * OVERRU'NNER. *s.* One who roves over in a hostile manner. *Lovelace.*
 * OVERSE'A. *a.* Foreign; from beyond seas. *Wilson.*
 To OVERSE'E. *v. a.* [*over and see.*]
 1. To superintend; to overlook. *Spenser.*
 2. To overlook; to pass by unheeded; to omit. *Hudibras.*
 OVERSE'EN. *part.* [*from oversee.*] Mistaken; deceived. *Clarendon.*
 OVERSE'ER. *s.* [*from oversee.*]
 1. One who overlooks; a superintendant.
 2. An officer who has the care of the parochial provision for the poor. *Graunt.*
 To OVERSE'T. *v. a.* [*over and set.*]
 1. To turn the bottom upwards; to throw off the basis; to subvert. *Addison.*
 2. To throw out of regularity. *Dryden.*
 To OVERSE'T. *v. n.* To fall off the basis; to turn upside down. *Mortimer.*
 To OVERSHA'DE. *v. a.* [*over and shade.*] To cover with darkness. *Dryden.*
 To OVERSHA'DOW. *v. a.* [*over and shadow.*]
 1. To throw a shadow over any thing.
 2. To shelter; to protect. *Milton.*
 * OVERSHA'DOWER. *s.* One who throws a shade over any thing. *Bacon.*
 To OVERSHO'OT. *v. n.* [*over and shoot.*] To fly beyond the mark. *Collier.*
 To OVERSHO'OT. *v. a.*
 1. To shoot beyond the mark. *Tillotson.*
 2. [With the reciprocal pronoun.] To

venture too far; to affect too much.

Whitgife.

O/VERSIGHT. *s.* [from *over* and *sight*.]

1. Superintendence. *Kings.*
2. Mistake; error. *Hooker.*

To OVERSI'ZE. *v. a.* [*over* and *size*.]

1. To surpass in bulk. *Sandys.*
3. [*over* and *size*, a compost with which masons cover walls.] To plaster over. *Shakspeare.*

To OVERSKI'P. *v. a.* [*over* and *skip*.]

1. To pass by leaping. *Hooker.*
2. To pass over. *Donne.*
3. To escape. *Shakspeare.*

To OVERSLE'EP. *v. a.* [*over* and *sleep*.] To sleep too long.

To OVERSLI'P. *v. a.* [*over* and *slip*.] To pass undone, unnoticed, or unused; to neglect. *Wotton.*

* **To OVERSLO'W.** *v. a.* To render slow; to check; to curb. *Hammond.*

To OVERSNO'W. *v. a.* [*over* and *snow*.] To cover with snow. *Dryden.*

OVERSO'LD. *part.* [from *oversell*.] Sold at too high a price. *Dryden.*

OVERSO'ON. *ad.* [*over* and *soon*.] Too soon. *Sidney.*

* **To OVERSO'RROW.** *v. a.* To afflict with too much sorrow. *Milton.*

* **To OVERSPE'AK.** *v. a.* To say too much; to express in too many words. *Hales.*

OVERSPE'NT. *part.* [*over* and *spend*.] Wearied; harassed. *Dryden.*

To OVERSPREA'D. *v. a.* [*over* and *spread*.] To cover over; to fill; to scatter over.

To OVERSTA'ND. *v. a.* [*over* and *stand*.] To stand too much upon conditions. *Dryd.*

To OVERSTA'RE. *v. a.* [*over* and *stare*.] To stare wildly. *Ascham.*

To OVERSTO'CK. *v. a.* [*over* and *stock*.] To fill too full; to crowd. *Swift.*

* **To OVERSTO'RE.** *v. a.* To store with too much. *Hale.*

To OVERSTRAI'N. *v. n.* [*over* and *strain*.] To make too violent efforts. *Collier.*

To OVERSTRAI'N. *v. a.* To stretch too far. *Ayliffe.*

* **To OVERSTRE'W.** *v. a.* To spread over. *Shakspeare.*

* **To OVERSTRI'KE.** *v. a.* To strike beyond. *Spenser.*

To OVERSWA'Y. *v. a.* [*over* and *sway*.] To over-rule; to bear down. *Hooker.*

To OVERSWE'LL. *v. a.* [*over* and *swell*.] To rise above. *Fairfax.*

O'VERT. *a.* [*ouvert*, Fr.] Open; publick; apparent. *King Charles.*

To OVERTA'KE. *v. a.* [*over* and *take*.]

1. To catch any thing by pursuit; to come up to something going before. *Hooker.*
2. To take by surprize. *Gal.*

To OVERTA'SK. *v. a.* [*over* and *task*.] To burthen with too heavy duties or injunctions. *Harvey.*

To OVERTA'X. *v. a.* To tax too heavily.

To OVERTHRO'W. *v. a.* [*over* and *throw*.] preter. *overthrew*; part. *overthrown*.

1. To turn upside down. *Taylor.*
2. To throw down; to ruin; to demolish.
3. To defeat; to conquer; to vanquish.
4. To destroy; to mischief; to bring to nothing; to subvert. *Sidney.*

OVERTHRO'W. *s.* [from the verb.] 1. The state of being turned upside down.

2. Ruin; destruction. *Hooker.*
3. Defeat; discomfiture. *Hayward.*
4. Degradation. *Shakspeare.*

OVERTHRO'WER. *s.* [from *overthrow*.] He who overthrows.

OVERTHWA'RT. *a.* [*over* and *thwart*.]

1. Opposite; being over against. *Dryden.*
2. Crossing any thing perpendicularly.
3. Perverse; adverse; contradictory; cross. *Clarendon.*

* **OVERTHWA'RT.** *s.* A cross or adverse circumstance. *Ld. Surrey.*

OVERTHWA'RT. *prep.* A cross: as, he laid a plank *overthwart* the brook. This is the original use.

* **To OVERTHWA'RT.** *v. a.* To oppose. *Stapleton.*

OVERTHWA'RTLY. *ad.* [from *overthwart*.]

1. Across; transversely.
2. Pervicaciously; perversely.

OVERTHWA'RTNESS. *s.* [from *overthwart*.] Pervicacity; perverseness.

* **To OVERTI'RE.** *v. a.* To subdue with fatigue. *Milton.*

* **To OVERTI'TLE.** *v. a.* To give too high a title to. *Fuller.*

O'VERTLY. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Openly.

OVERTO'OK. *pret.* and *part. pass.* of *overtake*.

To OVERTO'P. *v. a.* [*over* and *top*.]

1. To rise above; to raise the head above.
2. To excel; to surpass.
3. To obscure; to make of less importance by superiour excellence. *Bacon.*

* **To OVERTO'WER.** *v. n.* To soar too high. *Fuller.*

To OVERTRI'P. *v. a.* [*over* and *trip*.] To trip over; to walk lightly over. *Shaksp.*

* **To OVERTRO'W.** *v. a.* To be overconfident; to think too highly. *Wicliffe.*

* **To OVERTRU'ST.** *v. a.* To place too much reliance on. *Bp. Hall.*

O'VERTURE. *s.* [*ouverture*, Fr.]

1. Opening; disclosure; discovery.
2. Proposal; something offered to consideration. *Hayward.*

To OVERTU'RN. *v. a.* [*over* and *turn*.]

1. To throw down; to topple down; to subvert; to ruin. *Rowe.*
2. To overpower; to conquer. *Milton.*

* **OVERTU'RN.** *s.* State of being turned upside down; an overthrow. *Ld. Chesterf.*

* **OVERTU'RNABLE.** *a.* That may be overturned. *Hist. Royal Soc.*

OVERTU'RNER. *s.* [from *overturn*.] Subverter. *Swift.*

To OVERVA'LUE. *v. a.* [*over* and *value*.] To rate at too high a price. *Hooker.*
 To OVERVE'IL. *v. a.* [*over* and *veil*.] To cover. *Shakspeare.*
 * To OVERVO'TE. *v. a.* To conquer by plurality of votes. *King Charles.*
 To OVERWA'TCH. *v. n.* [*over* and *watch*.] To subdue with long want of rest. *Dryden.*
 * OVERWA'TCHED. *a.* Tired with too much watching. *Sidney.*
 OVERWEA'K. *a.* [*over* and *weak*.] Too weak; too feeble. *Raleigh.*
 To OVERWE'ARY. *v. a.* To subdue with fatigue. *Dryden.*
 To OVERWEA'THER. *v. a.* [*over* and *weather*.] To batter by violence of weather. *Shakspeare.*
 To OVERWE'EN. *v. n.* [*over* and *ween*.]
 1. To think too highly; to think with arrogance. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To reach beyond the truth of any thing in thought; especially in the opinion of a man's self. [*wähnen*, Germ.]
 OVERWEE'NINGLY. *ad.* [*from overween*.] With too much arrogance; with too high an opinion.
 To OVERWEI'GH. *v. a.* [*over* and *weigh*.] To preponderate. *Hooker.*
 OVERWEI'GHT. *s.* [*over* and *weight*.] Preponderance. *Bacon.*
 To OVERWHE'LM. *v. a.* [*over* and *whelm*.]
 1. To crush underneath something violent and weighty. *Rogers.*
 2. To overlook gloomily. *Shakspeare.*
 * OVERWHE'LM. *s.* The act of overwhelming. *Young.*
 OVERWHE'LMINGLY. *ad.* [*from overwhelming*.] In such a manner as to overwhelm. Inelegant and not in use. *Decay of Piety.*
 * To OVERWI'NG. *v. a.* To outreach the wing of an army; to outflank. *Milton.*
 OVERWI'SE. *a.* Wise to affectation. *Ecclesiasticus.*
 * OVERWI'SENESS. *s.* Pretended wisdom. *Raleigh.*
 * To OVERWO'RD. *v. a.* To say too much.
 * To OVERWO'RK. *v. a.* To tire. *South.*
 OVERWO'RN. *part.* [*over* and *worn*.]
 1. Worn out; subdued by toil. *Dryden.*
 2. Spoiled by time. *Shakspeare.*
 * To OVERWRE'STLE. *v. a.* To subdue by wrestling. *Spenser.*
 OVERWRO'UGHT. *part.* [*over* and *wrought*.]
 1. Laboured too much. *Dryden.*
 2. Worked all over. *Pope.*
 OVERYEA'RED. *a.* [*over* and *year*.] Too old. *Fairfax.*
 * OVERZE'AIED. *a.* Ruled by too much zeal. *Fuller.*
 * OVERZE'ALOUS. *a.* Too zealous. *Locke.*
 OUGHT. *s.* [*aphiz*, Sax.] Any thing; not nothing. *Milton.*
 OUGHT. *verb imperfect.* [*preterite of owe*.]
 1. Owed; was bound to pay; have been

indebted. *Spelman.*
 2. To be obliged by duty: *subjects ought to obey the king.* *Bacon.*
 3. To be fit; to be necessary: *the position ought to be proved.* *Locke.*
Ought is both of the present and past tenses and of all persons except the second singular. Applied to persons it implies: to be fit or necessary that he should.
 * O'VIDUCT. *s.* [*ovum* and *ductus*, Lat.] A passage for the egg from the ovary to the womb. *Hist. R. Soc. III.*
 OVIFO'RM. *a.* [*ovum* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the shape of an egg. *Burnet.*
 OVI'PAROUS. *a.* [*ovum* and *pario*, Lat.] Bringing forth eggs; not viviparous. *Ray.*
 OUNCE. *s.* [*once*, Fr. *uncia*, Lat.] A name of weight of different value in different denominations of weight. In troy weight, an ounce is twenty penny-weights; a penny-weight, twenty-four grains. *Bacon.*
 OUNCE. *s.* [*once*, Fr. *onza*, Span.] A lynx; a panther. *Milton.*
 * O'UNDED. } *a.* [*ondé*, Fr. from *unda*,
 * O'UNDING. } Lat.] Waving; imitating waves. *Chaucer.*
 OUPHE. *s.* [*Elfe*, Germ.] A fairy; a goblin. *Shakspeare.*
 OU'PHEN. *a.* [*from ouphe*.] Elfish. *Shaksp.*
 OUR. *pron. poss.* [*upe*, Sax.] 1. Pertaining to us; belonging to us. *Shakspeare.*
 2. When the substantive goes before, it is written *ours*. *Davies.*
 * OURANO'GRAPHY. *s.* [*οὐρανός* and *γραφία*.] A description of the heavens. *Hist. R. Soc. IV.*
 OURSE'LVES. *reciprocal pronoun.* The plural of *myself*.
 1. We; not others. *Locke.*
 2. Us; not others, in the oblique cases.
 OURSE'LF is used in the regal stile. *Shak.*
 OUSE. *s.* Tanners bark; rather oose.
 OU'SEL. *s.* [*uyle*, Sax.] A blackbird.
 To OUST. *v. a.* [*óter*, Fr.] To vacate; to take away. *Hale.*
 * O'USTER. *s.* Dispossession. *Blackstone.*
 * O'USTER le main. *s.* [*old Fr.*] Livery. *Blackstone.*
 OUT. *ad.* [*ut*, Sax. *auß*, Germ.]
 1. Not within: *the flag is out.* *Prior.*
 2. It is generally opposed to *in*. *Shaksp.*
 3. In a state of disclosure: *the leaves are out.* *Bacon.*
 4. Not in confinement or concealment: *murder will out.*
 5. From the place or house: *drive the rogue out.* *Shakspeare.*
 6. From the inner part. *Ezekiel.*
 7. Not at home: *I was out.*
 8. In a state of extinction: *the fire is out.* *Shakspeare.*
 9. In a state of being exhausted: *the provision is out.* *Shakspeare.*
 10. Not in affairs: *the minister is out.* *Shak.*

11. To the end: *hear him out.* Dryden.
 12. Loudly; without restraint: *he told it out.* Pope.
 13. Not in the hands of the owner: *my horse is out, I have lent him.* Locke.
 14. In an error: *the lawyers were out.* L'Estrange.
 15. At a loss; in a puzzle: *he was out in his tale.* Bacon.
 16. With torn clothes. Dryden.
 17. It is used emphatically before *alas.* Suckling.
 18. It is used emphatically to verbs of discovery: *find out.* Numbers.
OUT. *interject.* An expression of abhorrence or expulsion: as, *out* upon this half-faced fellowship. Shakspeare.
OUT *of.* *prep.* 1. From; noting produce: *it grows out of rocks.* Spenser.
 2. Not in; noting exclusion or dismissal: *shut out of the house.*
 3. No longer in; *it is out of my hands.*
 4. Not in; noting unfitness: *out of time.* Dryden.
 5. Not within; relating to a house.
 6. From; noting extraction. Bacon.
 7. From; noting copy. Stillingfleet.
 8. From; noting rescue. Addison.
 9. Not in; noting exorbitance or irregularity; *out of tune.* Swift.
 10. From one thing to something different: *he went out of his regular course.* Decay of Piety.
 11. Not according to: *this was done out of rule.* Pope.
 12. To a different state from; noting separation: *he is out of favour.* Hooker.
 13. Beyond: *out of sight.* Shakspeare.
 14. Past; without; noting something worn out or exhausted; *it is out of knowledge.* Knolles.
 15. By means of. Shakspeare.
 16. In consequence of; noting the motive or reason: *he reproached me out of kindness.* Bacon.
 17. *Out of hand*; immediately; as that is easily used which is ready in the hand. Shakspeare.
To OUT. *v. a.* To expel; to deprive. King Charles.
OUT in composition, generally signifies something beyond or more than another; but sometimes it betokens emission, exclusion or something external.
To OUTA'CT. *v. a.* [out and act.] To do beyond. Otway.
To OUTBA'LANCE. *v. a.* [out and balance.] To overweight; to preponderate.
To OUTBA'R. *v. a.* [out and bar.] To shut out by fortification. Spenser.
To OUTBI'D. *v. a.* [out and bid.] To overpower by bidding a higher price. Donne.
OUTBI'DDER. *s.* [out and bid.] One that out-bids.
OUTBLO'WED. *a.* [out and blow.] In-

- flated; swollen with wind. Dryden.
 * **To OUTBLU'SH.** *v. a.* To exceed in rosy colour. Shipman.
OU'TBORN. *a.* [out and born.] Foreign; not native.
OU'TBOUND. *a.* [out and bound.] Destined to a distant voyage. Dryden.
To OUTBRA'VE. *v. a.* [out and brave.] To bear down and disgrace by more daring, insolent, or splendid appearance. Cowley.
To OUTBRA'ZEN. *v. a.* [out and brazen.] To bear down with impudence.
OU'TBREAK. *s.* [out and break.] That which breaks forth; eruption. Shakspeare.
OU'TBREAKING. *s.* That which breaks forth; powerfull appearance. Herbert.
To OUTBRE'ATHE. *v. a.* [out and breathe.]
 1. To weary by having better breath.
 2. To expire. Spenser.
 * **To OUTBU'D.** *v. n.* To sprout forth. Spenser.
 * **To OUTBU'ILD.** *v. a.* To exceed in durability of building; to build more durably. Young.
OUTCA'ST. *part.*
 1. Thrown into the air as refuse. Spenser.
 2. Banished; expelled. Milton.
O'UTCAST. *s.* Exile; one rejected; one expelled. Prior.
 * **OUTCE'PT.** *conj.* Except; changing the Latin *ex* into the English *out.* Ben Jonson.
 * **To OUTCLI'MB.** *v. a.* To climb beyond. Davenant.
 * **To OUTCO'MPASS.** *v. a.* To exceed due bounds. Bacon.
To OUTCRA'FT. *v. a.* [out and craft.] To excel in cunning. Shakspeare.
O'UTCRY. *s.* [out and cry.]
 1. Cry of vehemence; cry of distress; clamour. Denham.
 2. Clamour of detestation. South.
 3. A publick sale; an auction. Ainsworth.
To OUTDA'RE. *v. a.* [out and dare.] To venture beyond. Shakspeare.
To OUTDA'TE. *v. a.* [out and date.] To antiquate. Hammond.
To OUTDO'. *v. a.* [out and do.] To excel; to surpass. Shakspeare. Milton.
 * **To OUTDRI'NK.** *v. a.* To exceed in drinking. Donne.
To OUTDWE'LL. *v. a.* [out and dwell.] To stay beyond. Shakspeare.
OU'TER. *a.* [from out.] That which is without, opposed to inner. Grew.
OU'TERMOST. *a.* [superlative from outer.] Remotest from the midst. Boyle.
To OUTFA'CE. *v. a.* [out and face.]
 1. To brave; to bear down by shew of magnanimity, or by impudence. Wotton.
 2. To stare down. Raleigh.
To OUTFA'WN. *v. a.* [out and fawn.] To excel in fawning. Hudibras.
 * **To OUTFE'AST.** *v. a.* To exceed in feasting. Bp. Taylor.
 * **OUTFI'T.** *s.* A naval term, signifying the

equipment of a ship for her voyage.
 * To **OUTFLA'NK**. *v. a.* To outreach the flank or wing of an army.
 To **OUTFLY'**. *v. a.* [*out and fly.*] To leave behind in flight.
 * To **OUTFO'OL**. *v. a.* To exceed in folly. *Young.*
OUTFO'RM. *s.* [*out and form.*] External appearance. *Ben Jonson.*
 To **OUTFRO'WN**. *v. a.* [*out and frown.*] To frown down. *Shakspeare.*
OU'TGATE. *s.* [*out and gate.*] Outlet; passage outward. *Spenser.*
 * To **OUTGE'NERAL**. *v. a.* To exceed in military skill or manoeuvre. *Ld. Chesterf.*
 To **OUTGI'VE**. *v. a.* [*out and give.*] To surpass in giving. *Dryden.*
 To **OU'TGO**. *v. a.* pret. *outwent*; part. *out-gone*. [*out and go.*]
 1. To surpass; to excel. *Carew.*
 2. To go beyond; to leave behind in going.
 3. To circumvent; to overreach. *Denham.*
 * **OUTGO'ING**. *s.* The act of going out; the state of going forth. *Ps. lxxv.*
 To **OUTGRO'W**. *v. a.* [*out and grow.*] To surpass in growth; to grow too great or too old for any thing. *Swift.*
OU'TGUARD. *s.* [*out and guard.*] One posted at a distance from the main body, as a defence. *Blackmore.*
 * **O'UTHOUSE**. *s.* A barn, stable, coach-house, cowhouse or any other convenience, attached or belonging to a dwelling house.
 To **OUTJE'ST**. *v. a.* [*out and jest.*] To overpower by jesting. *Shakspeare.*
 * To **OUTJU'GGLE**. *v. a.* To surpass in juggling. *Bp. Hall.*
 To **OUTKNA'VE**. *v. a.* [*out and knave.*] To surpass in knavery. *L'Estrange.*
 * **O'UTLAND**. *a.* [*outlände, Sax.*] Foreign. *Strutt.*
 * **OUTLA'NDER**. *s.* [*Außländer, Germ.*] A foreigner; one of another country. *A. Wood.*
OUTLA'NDISH. *a.* [*out and land.*] Not native; foreign. *Donne.*
 To **OUTLA'ST**. *v. a.* [*out and last.*] To surpass in duration. *Waller.*
OU'TLAW. *s.* [*urlaga, Sax.*] One excluded from the benefit of the law; a plunderer; a robber; a bandit. *Davies.*
 To **OU'TLAW**. *v. a.* To deprive of the benefits and protection of the law. *Herbert.*
OU'TLAWRY. *s.* [*from outlaw.*] A decree by which any man is cut off from the community and deprived of the protection of the law. *Bacon.*
 To **OUTLEA'P**. *v. a.* [*out and leap.*] To pass by leaping; to start beyond.
OUTLEA'P. *s.* [*from the verb.*] Sally; flight; escape. *Locke.*
OU'TLET. *s.* [*out and let.*] Passage outward; discharge outward; egress. *Ray.*
 * **OUTLI'CKER**. *s.* A naval word; a small piece of timber fastened to the top of the poop.

* To **OUTLI'E**. *v. a.* To surpass in lying. *Bp. Hall.*
 * **OUTLI'ER**. *s.* One who lies not or is not resident in the place with which his office or duty connects him. *Dr. Frewen.*
OU'TLINE. *s.* [*out and line.*] Contour; line by which any figure is defined; extremity. *Dryden.*
 To **OUTLI'VE**. *v. a.* [*out and live.*] To live beyond; to survive. *Clarendon.*
OUTLI'VE. *s.* [*out and live.*] A survivor.
 To **OUTLOO'K**. *v. a.* [*out and look.*] To face down; to browbeat. *Shakspeare.*
 * **O'UTLOOK**. *s.* Vigilance; foresight. *Young.*
 * **O'UTLOPE**. *s.* [*out and loopen, Dutch.*] An excursion. *Florio.*
 To **OUTLU'STRE**. *v. a.* [*out and lustre.*] To excel in brightness. *Shakspeare.*
OU'TLYING. *part. a.* [*out and lie.*] Not in the common course of order. *Temple.*
 To **OUTMA'RCH**. *v. a.* [*out and march.*] To leave behind in the march. *Clarendon.*
 To **OUTMEA'SURE**. *v. a.* [*out and measure.*] To exceed in measure. *Brown.*
OU'TMOST. *a.* [*out and most.*] Remotest from the middle. *Newton.*
 To **OUTNU'MBER**. *v. a.* [*out and number.*] To exceed in number. *Addison.*
 * To **OUTPA'RAMOUR**. *v. a.* To exceed in keeping mistresses. *Shakspeare.*
 To **OUTPA'CE**. *v. a.* [*out and pace.*] To outgo; to leave behind. *Chapman.*
OUTPA'RISH. [*out and parish.*] Parish not lying within the walls. *Graunt.*
OUTPA'RT. *s.* [*out and part.*] Part remote from the centre or main body. *Ayliffe.*
 * To **OUTPO'ISE**. *v. a.* To outweigh. *Howel.*
 * **OUTPO'RCH**. *s.* An entrance. *Milton.*
 * **OUTPO'RT**. *s.* A port at some distance from the city of London. *Ash.*
 * **OUTPO'ST**. *s.* 1. A military station without the limits of the camp, or at a distance from the main body of the army.
 2. Men placed at such a station.
 To **OUTPOU'R**. *v. a.* [*out and pour.*] To emit; to send forth in a stream. *Milton.*
 * To **OUTPRA'Y**. *v. a.* To exceed in earnestness of prayer. *Dryden.*
 * To **OUTPRE'ACH**. *v. a.* To exceed in the power of preaching. *Hammond.*
 To **OUTPRI'ZE**. *v. a.* [*out and prize.*] To exceed in the value set upon it. *Shaksp.*
 To **OU'TRAGE**. *v. a.* [*outrager, Fr.*] To injure violently or contumeliously; to insult roughly and tumultuously. *Atterbury.*
 To **OU'TRAGE**. *v. n.* To comit exorbitancies. Not in use. *Ascham.*
OU'TRAGE. *s.* [*outrage, Fr.*] Open violence; tumultuous mischief. *Shakspeare.*
OUTRA'GEOUS. *a.* [*outrageux, Fr.*]
 1. Violent; furious; raging; exorbitant; tumultuous; turbulent. *Sidney.*
 2. Excessive; passing reason or decency.
 3. Enormous; atrocious. *Shakspeare.*
OUTRA'GEOUSLY. *ad.* [*from outrageous.*]

Violently; tumultuously; furiously.
OUTRA'GEOUSNESS. *s.* [from *outrageous.*] Fury; violence. *Dryden.*
 * **To OUTRA'ZE.** *v. a.* To root out entirely. *Sandys.*
 * **OUTRE'.** *a.* [Fr.] Extravagant; overstrained. *Dr. Geddes.*
To OUTREA'CH. *v. a.* [out and reach.] To go beyond. *Brown.*
 * **To OUTRE'ASON.** *v. a.* To excel in reasoning; to reason beyond. *South.*
 * **To OUTRE'CKON.** *v. a.* To exceed in assumed computation. *Pearson.*
 * **To OUTRE'IGN.** *v. a.* To reign through the whole of. *Spenser.*
To OUTRI'DE. *v. a.* [out and ride.] To pass by riding. *Dryden.*
 * **To OUTRI'DE.** *v. n.* To travel about on horseback, or in a vehicle. *Addison.*
OUTRI'DER. *s.* A summoner whose office is to cite men before the sheriff. *Dict.*
 * **OUTRI'GGER.** *s.* A naval word, signifying both a strong beam of timber fixed on the side of a ship to secure the mast in the act of careening, and a small boom occasionally used on the tops.
OUTRI'GHT. *ad.* [out and right.]
 1. Immediately; without delay. *Arbuthnot.*
 2. Completely. *Addison.*
 * **To OUTRI'VAL.** *v. a.* To surpass in excellence. *Addison.*
To OUTRO'AR. *v. a.* [out and roar.] To exceed in roaring. *Shakspeare.*
OUTRO'DE. *s.* [out and rode.] Excursion.
To OUTROO'T. *v. a.* [out and root.] To extirpate; to eradicate. *Rowe.*
To OUTRU'N. *v. a.* [out and run.]
 1. To leave behind in running. *Shaksp.*
 2. To exceed. *Addison.*
To OUTSA'IL. *v. a.* [out and sail.] To leave behind in sailing. *Broome.*
OUTSCA'PE. *s.* Power of escaping. *Chapm.*
To OUTSCO'RN. *v. a.* [out and scorn.] To bear down or confront by contempt. *Shak.*
To OUTSE'L. *v. a.* [out and sell.]
 1. To exceed in the price for which a thing is sold. *Temple.*
 2. To gain a higher price. *Shakspeare.*
O'UTSET. *s.* Opening; beginning. *Mason.*
To OUTSHI'NE. *v. a.* [out and shine.]
 1. To emit lustre. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To excel in lustre. *Denham.*
To OUTSHOO'T. *v. a.* [out and shoot.]
 1. To exceed in shooting. *Dryden.*
 2. To shoot beyond. *Norris.*
 * **To OUTSHU'T.** *v. a.* To exclude. *Donne.*
OUTSI'DE. *s.* [out and side.] 1. Superficies; surface; external part. *L'Estrange.*
 2. Extreme part; part remote from the middle. *Bacon.*
 3. Superficial appearance. *Locke.*
 4. The utmost. *Mortimer.*
 5. Person; external man. *Bacon.*
 6. Outer side; part not inclosed. *Spect.*
To OUTSI'T. *v. a.* [out and sit.] To sit

beyond the time of any thing. *South.*
 * **To OUTSKI'P.** *v. a.* To avoid by flight. *Ben Jonson.*
 * **OUTSKI'RT.** *s.* Suburb; outpart. *Ld. Clarendon.*
To OUTSLEE'P. *v. a.* [out and sleep.] To sleep beyond. *Shakspeare.*
 * **To OUTSO'AR.** *v. a.* To soar beyond. *Governm. of the Tongue.*
 * **To OUTSO'UND.** *v. a.* To exceed in sound. *Hammond.*
To OUTSPEA'K. *v. a.* [out and speak.] To speak something beyond. *Shakspeare.*
To OUTSPO'RT. *v. a.* [out and sport.] To sport beyond. *Shakspeare.*
To OUTSPREA'D. *v. a.* [out and spread.] To extend; to diffuse. *Pope.*
To OUTSTA'ND. *v. a.* [out and stand.]
 1. To support; to resist. *Woodward.*
 2. To stand beyond the proper time. *Shak.*
To OUTSTA'ND. *v. n.* To protuberate from the main body.
To OUTSTA'RE. *v. a.* [out and stare.] To face down; to brow-beat; to outface with effrontery. *Crashaw.*
OUTSTREE'T. *s.* [out and street.] Street in the extremities of a town.
To OUTSTRE'TCH. *v. a.* [out and stretch.] To extend; to spread out. *Shakspeare.*
 * **To OUTSTRI'DE.** *v. a.* To surpass in striding. *Ben Jonson.*
To OUTSTRI'P. *v. a.* To outgo; to leave behind. *Ben Jonson.*
To OUTSWEA'R. *v. a.* [out and swear.] To overpower by swearing.
To OUTSWE'ETEN. *v. a.* [out and sweeten.] To excel in sweetness. *Shakspeare.*
 * **To OUTSWE'LL.** *v. a.* To overflow. *Hewyt.*
 * **OUTTA'KE.** *prep.* Except. *Gower.*
To OUTTA'LK. *v. a.* [out and talk.] To overpower by talk. *Shakspeare.*
To OUTTO'NGUE. *v. a.* [out and tongue.] To bear down by noise. *Shakspeare.*
 * **To OUTTO'P.** *v. a.* To overtop; to make of less importance. *Ld. Keeper Williams.*
To OUTVA'LUE. *v. a.* [out and value.] To transcend in price. *Boyle.*
To OUTVE'NOM. *v. a.* [out and venom.] To exceed in poison. *Shakspeare.*
To OUTVI'E. *v. a.* [out and vie.] To exceed; to surpass. *Addison.*
To OUTVI'LLAIN. *v. a.* [out and villain.] To exceed in villany. *Shakspeare.*
To OUTVOI'CE. *v. a.* [out and voice.] To outroar; to exceed in clamour. *Shaksp.*
To OUTVO'TE. *v. a.* [out and vote.] To conquer by plurality of suffrages. *South.*
To OUTWA'LK. *v. a.* [out and walk.] To leave one in walking.
OUTWA'LL. *s.* [out and wall.]
 1. Outward part of building.
 2. Superficial appearance. *Shakspeare.*
OU'TWARD. *a.* [utpeapð, Sax. auswärtē, Germ.]
 1. External; opposed to inward. *Shaksp.*

2. Extrinsic; adventitious. *Dryden.*
 3. Foreign; not intestine. *Hayward.*
 4. Tending to the out parts. *Dryden.*
 5. [In theology.] Carnal; corporeal; not spiritual. *Duppa.*
 OU'TWARD. *s.* External form. *Shakspeare.*
 OU'TWARD. *ad.* 1. To foreign parts: as, a ship outwards bound.
 2. To the outer parts.
 OU'TWARDLY. *ad.* [from outward.]
 1. Externally; opposed to inwardly.
 2. In appearance; not sincerely. *Spratt.*
 OU'TWARDS. *ad.* Towards the out parts.
 To OUTWE'AR. *v. a.* [out and wear.]
 1. To pass tediously. *Pope.*
 2. To last longer than something else.
 To OUTWE'ED. *v. a.* [out and weed.] To extirpate as a weed. *Spenser.*
 * To OUTWE'EP. *v. a.* To exceed in weeping. *Dryden.*
 To OUTWEI'GH. *v. a.* [out and weigh.]
 1. To exceed in gravity. *Wilkins.*
 2. To preponderate; to excel in value or influence. *Dryden.*
 To OUTWE'LL. *v. a.* [out and well.] To pour out. *Spenser.*
 * OUTWE'NT. See To OUTGO.
 * To OUTWI'N. *v. a.* To get out of. *Spens.*
 * To OUTWI'ND. *v. a.* To extricate; to unloose. *More.*
 * To OUTWI'NG. *v. a.* To outstrip; to outgo. *Garth.*
 To OUTWI'T. *v. a.* [out and wit.] To cheat; to overcome by stratagem. *L'Estr.*
 OU'TWORK. *s.* [out and work.] The parts of a fortification next the enemy. *Bacon.*
 OUTWO'RN. *part.* [from outwear.] Consumed or destroyed by use. *Milton.*
 To OUTWO'RTH. *v. a.* [out and worth.] To excel in value. *Shakspeare.*
 To OUTWRE'ST. *v. a.* [out and wrest.] To extort by violence. *Spenser.*
 OUTWROU'GHT. *part.* [out and wrought.] Outdone; exceeded in efficacy. *B. Jonson.*
 * To OUTZA'NY. *v. a.* To exceed in buffoonery. *Ben Jonson.*
 * O'WCHES. *s. pl.* Buttons of gold set with diamonds. *Shakspeare.*
 To OWE. *v. a.* [eg, aa, Islandick.]
 1. To be obliged to pay; to be indebted.
 2. To be obliged to ascribe; to be obliged for: *I owe my life to him.* *Milton.*
 3. To have from any thing as the consequence of a cause: *he owes his fall to his vices.* *Pope.*
 4. To possess; to be the right owner of. *Shakspeare.*
 * To OWE. *v. n.* To be bound or obliged. *Bp. Fischer.*
 O'WING. *a.* 1. Consequential. *Atterbury.*
 2. Due as a debt. *Locke.*
 3. Imputable to, as an agent. *Locke.*
 OWL. } *s.* [ule; Sax. *Eule*, Germ.] A
 O'WLET. } bird that flies about in the night and catches mice. *Pope.*

- O'WLER. *s.* One who carries contraband goods. [corrupted from *wooller*, one that carries out wool by night.] *Swift.*
 * O'WL-LIGHT. *s.* Glimmering light; twilight. *Warburton.*
 * O'WL-LIKE. *a.* Resembling an owl in look or quality. *Donne.*
 * O'WLING. *s.* An offence against publick trade. *Blackstone.*
 * O'WLISH. *a.* Resembling an owl. *Gray.*
 OWN. *s.* [agen, Sax. *eigen*, Germ.]
 1. This is a word of no other use than as it is added to the possessive pronouns, my, thy, his, our, your, their. *Dryden.*
 2. It is added generally by way of emphasis or corroboration. *Dryden.*
 3. Sometimes it is added to note opposition or contradistinction; domestick; not foreign; mine, his, or yours; not another's. *Daniel.*
 To OWN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To acknowledge; to avow for one's own. *Dryden.*
 2. To possess; to claim; to hold by right. *Dryden.*
 3. To avow. *Dryden.*
 4. To confess; not to deny. *Tillotson.*
 O'WNER. *s.* [from own.] One to whom any thing belongs. *Shakspeare.*
 O'WNERSHIP. *s.* [from owner.] Property; rightful possession. *Ayliffe.*
 OWRE. *s.* [*urus jubatus*, Lat. *Querodæ*, Germ.] A beast.
 * O'WSE. *s.* Bark of oak beaten small.
 * O'WSER. *s.* Bark and water mixed in a tanpit.
 OX. *s. plur.* OXEN. [oxa, Sax. *Ōxē*, Germ.]
 1. The general name for black cattle. *Camden.*
 2. A castrated bull. *Graunt.*
 * OX-LIKE. *a.* Resembling an ox. *Sandys.*
 OXBA'NE. *s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
 O'XEYE. *s.* [*bupthalmus*, Lat.] A plant.
 * O'XEYED. *a.* Having large or full eyes like those of an ox. *Burton.*
 O'XFLY. *s.* [ox and fly.] A fly of a particular kind.
 O'XCANG of Land. *s.* Twenty acres.
 OXHE'AL. *s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
 OXLI'P. *s.* The same with cowslip; a vernal flower. *Shakspeare.*
 OXSTA'LL. *s.* [ox and stall.] A stand for oxen.
 * O'XTER. *s.* [oxtan, Sax.] The arm-pit.
 O'XTONGUE. *s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
 O'XYCRATE. *s.* [*ὀξύκρατον*.] A mixture of water and vinegar. *Wiseman.*
 * O'XYGEN. *s.* [*ὀξύς* and *γενόμεαι*.] A principle existing in the air, of which it forms the respirable parts, and which is also necessary to combustion. *Oxygen*, by combining with bodies, makes them acid; whence its name, signifying generator of acids.
 * O'XYGON. *s.* [*ὀξύς* and *γωνία*.] A triangle

- having three acute angles.
- O'XYMEL. *s.* [ὀξύμῆλι.] A mixture of vinegar and honey. *Arbuthnot.*
- OXYMO'RON. *s.* [ὀξύμωρον.] A rhetorical figure, in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to any word.
- OXY'RRHODINE. *s.* [ὀξύρροδινον.] A mixture of two parts of oil of roses with one of vinegar of roses. *Floyer.*
- O'YER. *s.* [oyer, old Fr.] A court of oyer and terminer, is a judicature where causes are heard and determined.
- OYE'S. *s.* [oyez, hear ye, Fr.] Is the introduction to any proclamation or adver-

- tisement given by the publick crier. It is thrice repeated.
- * OY'LETHOLE. *s.* [perhaps from *oeil*, Fr. but Eyelet seems better which see.]
- O'YSTER. *s.* [oester, Dutch; Myster, Germ. *huitre*, Fr.] A bivalve-testaceous fish. *Shakspeare.*
- O'YSTERWENCH. } *s.* [oyster and wench,
O'YSTERWOMAN. } or woman.] A woman whose business is to sell oysters. *Shakspeare.*
- OZÆ'NA. *s.* [ὄζαινα.] An ulcer in the inside of the nostrils that gives an ill stench. *Quincy.*

P.

P Is a labial consonant, formed by a slight compression of the anterior part of the lips; as, *pull*, *pelt*. It is confounded by the Germans and Welsh with *b*; it is sometimes mute before *t*: as *accompt*, *receipt*, but the mute *p* is in the modern orthography commonly omitted. *P* is sometimes used as an abbreviation: as, *P* in physical receipts implies *pugil* or the eight part of a handful; *P. M.* among astronomers stands for *post meridiem*, *p* in musickbooks for *piano*, *pp* for *piano piano*, *ppp* for *pianissimo*.

- * PA'AGE. *s.* [paagium, low Lat.] A toll for passage through the ground of an other person. *Burke.*
- PA'BULAR. *a.* [pabulum, Lat.] Affording aliment or provender.
- PABULA'TION. *s.* [pabulum, Lat.] The act of feeding or procuring provender.
- PA'BULOUS. *a.* [pabulum, Lat.] Alimential; affording aliment. *Brown.*
- * PA'BULUM. *s.* [Lat.] Food; support. A technical word.
- * PACA'TED. *a.* Appeased; calmed; pacified.
- * PACA'TION. *s.* [paco, Lat.] The act of appeasing. *Bailey.*
- PACE. *s.* [pas, Fr. *passus*, Lat.] 1. Step; single change of the foot in walking. *Milton.*
2. Gait; manner of walk. *Sidney.*
3. Degree of celerity. To *keep* or *hold pace*, is not to be left behind. *Shaksp.*
4. Step; gradation of business. A gallicism. *Temple.*
5. A measure of five feet. *Holder.*
6. A particular movement which horses are taught, though some have it naturally, made by lifting the legs on the same side together; amble. *Hudibr.*
- To PACE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To move on slowly. *Spenser.*
2. To move. *Shakspeare.*
3. [Used of horses.] To move by raising the legs on the same side together.
- To PACE. *v. a.*
1. To measure by steps. *Shakspeare.*

2. To direct to go. *Shakspeare.*
- PA'CED. *a.* [from *pace*.] Having a particular gait. *Dryden.*
- PA'GER. *s.* [from *pace*.] He that paces.
- * PACI'FICAL. *a.* [pacificus, Lat.] Mild; gentle; peace-making. *Wotton.*
- PACIFICA'TION. *s.* [pacification, Fr.]
1. The act of making peace. *South.*
2. The act of appeasing or pacifying. *Hook.*
- PACIFICA'TOR. *s.* [pacificateur, Fr. from *pacify*.] Peace-maker. *Bacon.*
- PACI'FICATORY. *a.* [from *pacifactor*.] Tending to make peace.
- PACI'FICK. *a.* [pacifique, Fr. *pacificus*, Lat.] Peace-making; mild; gentle; appeasing. *Hammond.*
- PA'CIFIER. *s.* [from *pacify*.] One who pacifies.
- To PA'CIFY. *v. a.* [pacifier, Fr. *pacifico*, Lat.] To appease; to still resentment; to quiet an angry person. *Bacon.*
- PACK. *s.* [pack, Dutch; *Pack*, Germ.]
1. A large bundle of any thing tied up for carriage. *Cleaveland.*
2. A burden; a load. *L'Estrange.*
3. A due number of cards. *Addison.*
4. A number of hounds hunting together.
5. A number of people confederated in any bad design or practice. *Clarendon.*
6. Any great number, as to quantity or pressure: as, a *pack* or world of troubles. *Ainsworth.*
- To PACK. *v. a.* [packen, Dutch; *packen*, Germ.] 1. To bind up for carriage. *Otway.*
2. To send in a hurry. *Shakspeare.*
3. To sort the cards so as that the game shall be iniquitously secured. *Shaksp.*
4. To unite picked persons in some bad design. *Hudibras.*
- To PACK. *v. n.* 1. To tie up goods. *Cleavel.*
2. To go off in a hurry; to remove in haste. *Tusser.*
3. To concert bad measures; to confederate in ill. *Carew.*
- * PA'CKAGE. *s.* A bale; goods packed.
- PA'CKCLOTH. *s.* [pack and cloth.] A cloth

in which goods are tied up.

PA'CKER. *s.* [from *pack*.] One who binds up bales for carriage. *Pope.*

PA'CKET. *s.* [*pacquet*, Fr.] 1. A small pack; a mail of letters. *Denham.*
2. The postship; the ship that brings letters periodically. *Swift.*

To PA'CKET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind up in parcels. *Swift.*

PA'CKHORSE. *s.* [*pack and horse*.] A horse of burden; a horse employed in carrying goods. *Locke.*

*** PA'CKING.** *s.* [from *to pack* in the sense of cheating.] A trick; a cheat; a falsehood. *Bale.*

PA'CKSADDLE. *s.* [*pack and saddle*.] A saddle on which burdens are laid. *Howel.*

*** PA'CKSTAFF.** *s.* A staff by which a pedlar occasionally supports his pack. *Bp. Hall.*

PA'CKTHREAD. *s.* [*pack and thread*.] Strong thread used in tying up parcels. *Addison.*

PA'CKWAX. *s.* The aponeuroses on the sides of the neck: peculiar to brutes but being wanting in man. *Ray.*

PACT. *s.* [Fr. *pactum*, Lat.] A contract; a bargain; a covenant. *Bacon.*

PA'CTION. *s.* [*pactio*, Lat.] A bargain; a covenant. *Hayward.*

*** PA'CTIONAL.** *a.* By way of bargain or covenant. *Hayward.*

PACTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*pactio*, Lat.] Settled by covenant.

PAD. *s.* [from *paad*, Sax. *pfad*, Germ.]
1. The road; a foot path. *Prior.*
2. An easy paced horse. *Dryden.*
3. A robber that infests the roads on foot.
4. A low soft saddle, stuffed with straw, from *payado*, Spanish. *Hudibras.*

To PAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To travel gently.
2. To rob on foot.
3. To beat a way smooth and level.

PA'DAR. *s.* Grouts; coarse flour. *Wotton.*

PA'DDER. *s.* [from *pad*.] A robber; a foot highwayman. *Dryden.*

To PA'DDLE. *v. n.* [*patouiller*, Fr.]
1. To row; to beat water, as with oars.
2. To play in the water. *Collier.*
3. To finger. *Shakspeare.*

*** To PA'DDLE.** *v. a.* To feel; to play with; to toy with. *Shakspeare.*

PA'DDLE. *s.* [*pattal*, Welsh.]
1. An oar, particularly that which is used by a single rower in a boat.
2. Any thing broad like the end of an oar. *Deuteronomy.*

PA'DDLER. *s.* [from *paddle*.] One who paddles. *Ainsworth.*

PA'DDLESTAFF. *s.* A staff headed with broad iron.

PA'DDOCK. *s.* [*pada*, Sax. *padde*, Dutch.] A great frog or toad. *Dryden.*

PA'DDOCK. *s.* [corrupted from *pappuc*, Sax.] A small inclosure for deer.

PADE'LION. *s.* [*patte de lion*, Fr. *pes leonis*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PA'DLOCK. *s.* [*padde*, Dutch.] A lock hung on a staple to hold on a link.

To PA'DLOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fasten with a padlock. *Arbuthnot.*

*** PA'D-NAG.** *s.* An ambling nag. *Pope.*

PA'DOWPIPE. *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

*** PADUASO'Y.** *s.* [*soye*, Fr.] A kind of silk. *Sheridan.*

PE'AN. *s.* [from the songs sung at festivals to Apollo, beginning *Jo Pæan*.] A song of triumph. *Pope.*

*** PE'DABAPTISM.** *s.* Infant baptism.

PA'GAN. *s.* [*paganyc*, Sax. *paganus*, Lat.] A heathen; one not a Christian.

PA'GAN. *a.* Heathenish. *Shakspeare.*

*** PA'GANISH.** *a.* [*paganyc*, Sax.] Heathenish. *Bp. King.*

PA'GANISM. *s.* [*paganisme*, Fr. from *pagan*.] Heathenism. *Hooker.*

*** To PA'GANIZE.** *v. a.* To render heathenish. *Hallywell.*

*** To PA'GANIZE.** *v. n.* To behave like a pagan. *Milton.*

PAGE. *s.* [*page*, Fr.]
1. One side of the leaf of a book.
2. [*Page*, Fr.] A young boy attending on a great person. *Donne.*

To PAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To mark the pages of a book.
2. To attend as a page. *Shakspeare.*

PA'GEANT. *s.* 1. A statue in show.
2. Any show; a spectacle of entertainment. *Shakspeare.*

PA'GEANT. *a.* Showy; pompous; ostentatious. *Dryden.*

To PA'GEANT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exhibit in shows; to represent. *Shakspeare.*

PA'GEENTRY. *s.* [from *pageant*.] Pomp; show. *Government of the Tongue.*

PA'GINAL. *a.* [*pagina*, Lat.] Consisting of pages. *Brown.*

PA'GOD. } *s.* [probably an Indian
PA'GODA. } word.]
1. An Indian idol. *Stillington.*
2. The temple of the idol. *Pope.*

PAID. The preterite and participle passive of *pay*. *Dryden.*

PAI'GLES. *s.* Flowers; also called cowslips.

PAIL. *s.* [*palia*, Span.] A wooden vessel in which milk or water is commonly carried. *Dryden.*

PAI'LFUL. *s.* [*pail and full*.] The quantity that a pail will hold. *Shakspeare.*

PAILMA'IL. *a.* Violent; boisterous. See *PALLMALL.* *Digby.*

PAIN. *s.* [*peine*, Fr. *poena*, Lat.]
1. Punishment denounced. *Sidney.*
2. Penalty; punishment. *Bacon.*
3. Sensation of uneasiness. *Bacon.*
4. [In the plural.] Labour; work; toil.
5. Labour; task: without a singular. *Spenser.*
6. Uneasiness of mind. *Prior.*

7. The throes of child-birth. *Sam.*
To PAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To afflict; to torment; to make uneasy. *Jeremiah.*
 2. [With the reciprocal pronoun.] To labour. Little used. *Spenser.*
PA'INFUL. *a.* [*pain* and *full*.]
 1. Full of pain; miserable; beset with affliction. *Milton.*
 2. Giving pain; afflictive. *Addison.*
 3. Difficult; requiring labour. *Shaksp.*
 4. Industrious; laborious. *Dryden.*
PA'INFULLY. *ad.* [from *painful*.]
 1. With great pain or affliction.
 2. Laboriously; diligently. *Raleigh.*
PA'INFULNESS. *s.* [from *painful*.]
 1. Affliction; sorrow; grief. *South.*
 2. Industry; laboriousness. *Hooker.*
PAI'NIM. *s.* [*payen*, Fr.] Pagan; infidel. *Peacham.*
PAI'NIM. *a.* Pagan; infidel. *Milton.*
PAI'NLESS. *a.* [from *pain*.] Without pain; without trouble. *Dryden.*
PAINSTA'KER. *s.* [*pains* and *take*.] Labourer; laborious person. *Gay.*
PAINSTA'KING. *a.* [*pains* and *take*.] Laborious; industrious.
To PAINT. *v. a.* [*peindre*, Fr.]
 1. To represent by delineation and colours. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To cover with colours representative of something. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To represent by colours, appearances, or images. *Locke.*
 4. To describe; to represent. *Shakspeare.*
 5. To colour; to diversify. *Spenser.*
 6. To deck with artificial colours in fraud or ostentation. *Shakspeare.*
To PAINT. *v. n.* To lay colours on the face. *Pope.*
PAINT. *s.* [from the verb.]
 1. Colours representative of any thing.
 2. Colours laid on the face. *Anon.*
PAI'NTER. *s.* [from *paint*; *peintre*, Fr.] One who professes the art of representing objects by colours. *Dryden.*
PAI'NTING. *s.* [from *paint*.]
 1. The art of representing objects by delineation and colours. *Dryden.*
 2. Picture; the painted resemblance. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Colours laid on. *Shakspeare.*
PAI'NTURE. *s.* [*peinture*, Fr.] The art of painting. A French word. *Dryden.*
PAIR. *s.* [*paire*, Fr. *Paar*, Germ.]
 1. Two things suiting one another, as a pair of gloves.
 2. A man and wife. *Milton.*
 3. Two of a sort; a couple; a brace. *Suckling.*
To PAIR. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To be joined in pairs; to couple. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To suit; to fit as a counterpart. *Shaksp.*
To PAIR. *v. a.*
 1. To join in couples. *Dryden.*

2. To unite as correspondent, or contrast as opposite.
*** To PAIR.** *v. a.* [*pæpan*, Sax.] To impair. *Spenser.*
*** PA'LABRAS.** [Span.] On my word. *Shak.*
*** POCAS PALABRAS.** Few words. *Shaksp.*
PA'LACE. *s.* [*palais*, Fr. *Paßast*, Germ.] A royal house; an house eminently splendid. *Shakspeare.*
*** PA'LACE - COURT.** *s.* A court of legal jurisdiction, now held once a week [together with the court of Marshalsea] in the borough of Southwark. *Blackstone.*
PALA'CIOUS. *a.* [from *palace*.] Royal; noble; magnificent. *Graunt.*
PALANQUI'N. *s.* Is a kind of covered carriage, used in the eastern countries, that is supported on the shoulders of slaves.
PA'LATABLE. *a.* [from *palate*.] Gustful; pleasing to the taste. *Phillips.*
PA'LATE. *s.* [*palatum*, Lat.]
 1. The instrument of taste; the upper part or roof of the mouth. *Hakewill.*
 2. Mental relish; intellectual taste. *Tayl.*
*** To PA'LATE.** *v. a.* To perceive by the taste. *Shakspeare.*
*** PALA'TIAL.** *a.* [*palatium*, Lat.] Befitting a palace; magnificent. *Drummond.*
PA'LATICK. *a.* [from *palate*.] Belonging to the palate, or roof of the mouth. *Holder.*
*** PALA'TINATE.** *s.* [*palatinatus*, Lat.]
 1. The county wherein is the seat of a count palatine, or chief officer in the court of an emperor or sovereign prince.
 2. A principality in Germany.
PA'LATINE. *s.* [*palatin*, Fr. from *palatinus*, of *palatium*, Lat.] 1. One invested with regal rights and prerogatives. *Davies.*
 2. An inhabitant of the territories of the Count palatine in Germany.
PA'LATINE. *a.* Possessing royal privileges.
*** PA'LATIVE.** *a.* Pleasing to the taste. *Brown.*
*** PA'LAVER.** *s.* [perhaps from the Span. *palabra*, a word.] Superfluous talk; deceitful conversation. *Whiter.*
PALE. *a.* [*pâle*, Fr. *pallidus*, Lat.]
 1. Not ruddy; not fresh of colour; wan; white of look.
 2. Not high coloured; approaching to transparency. *Arbuthnot.*
 3. Not bright; not shining; faint of lustre; dim. *Shakspeare.*
*** PALE.** *s.* Paleness. *Milton.*
To PALE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make pale. *Prior.*
PALE. *s.* [*palus*, Lat. *Wahl*, Germ.]
 1. Narrow piece of wood joined above and below to a rail, to inclose grounds. *Shakspeare.*
 2. An inclosure. *Milton.*
 3. Any district or territory. *Clarendon.*
 4. The *pale* is the third and middle part of the scutcheon. *Peacham.*
To PALE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inclose with pales. *Mortimer.*
 2. To inclose; to encompass. *Shakspeare.*
 * PALE-CLIPT. *a.* Fenced with pales. *Shak.*
 * PA'LED. *a.* [from *pale* in heraldry.] Striped. *Spenser.*
 PA'LEEYED. *a.* [*pale* and *eye*.] Having eyes dimmed. *Pope.*
 PALEFA'CED. *a.* [*pale* and *face*.] Having the face wan. *Shakspeare.*
 * PALEHE'ARTED. *a.* Having the heart dispirited. *Shakspeare.*
 PA'LELY. *ad.* [from *pale*.] Wanly; not freshly; not ruddily.
 PA'LENDAR. *s.* A kind of coasting vessel. Obsolete.
 PA'LENESS. *s.* [from *pale*.]
 1. Wanness; want of colour; want of freshness. *Pope.*
 2. Want of colour; want of lustre. *Shak.*
 * PALEO'GRAPHY. *s.* [*παλαιός* and *γράφω*.] The art of explaining ancient writings.
 PA'LEOUS. *a.* [*palea*, Lat.] Husky; chaffy. *Brown.*
 * PALE'STRICAL. } *a.* [*παλαίστρα*.] Be-
 * PALE'STRICK. } longing to the exercise of wrestling. *Bryant.*
 * PA'LET. *s.* [*pelote*, Fr.] The crown of the head. *Skelton.*
 PA'LETTE. *s.* [*palette*, Fr.] A light board on which a painter holds his colours when he paints. *Tickell.*
 PA'LFREY. *s.* [*palefroy*, old Fr.] A small horse for ladies. *Dryden.*
 PA'LFREYED. *a.* [from *palfrey*.] Riding on a palfrey. *Tickell.*
 PALIFICA'TION. *s.* [*palus*, Lat.] The act or practice of making ground firm with piles. *Wotton.*
 PA'LINDROME. *s.* [*πάλιν* and *δρομέω*.] A word or sentence which is the same read backward or forward: as, *madam*; or this sentence, *Subi dura a rudibus*.
 * PA'LING. *s.* A kind of fence-work for parks, gardens and grounds. *Crabbe.*
 PA'LINODE. } *s.* [*παλινωδία*.] A recanta-
 PA'LINODY. } tion. *Sandys.*
 PALISA'DE. } *s.* [*palissade*, Fr.] Pales set
 PALISA'DO. } by way of inclosure or de- fence. *Broome.*
 To PALISA'DE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose with palisades.
 PA'LISH. *a.* [from *pale*.] Somewhat pale.
 PALL. *s.* [*pallium*, Lat.]
 1. A cloak or mantle of state. *Milton.*
 2. The mantle of an archbishop. *Ayliffe.*
 3. The covering thrown over the dead.
 To PALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloak; to invest. *Shakspeare.*
 To PALL. *v. n.* To grow vapid; to become insipid. *Addison.*
 To PALL. *v. a.*
 1. To make insipid, or vapid. *Atterbury.*
 2. To make spiritless; to dispirit. *Dryden.*
 3. To weaken; to impair. *Shakspeare.*
 4. To cloy. *Tatler.*

- * PALL. *s.* Nauseating. *Shaftesbury.*
 * PALLA'DIUM. *s.* [Lat.] A statue of Pallas, pretended to be the guardian of Troy; thence, any security or protection. *Milton.*
 * PA'LLAT. *s.* A nut of a watch.
 PA'LLET. *s.* [from *paille*, Fr. straw.]
 1. A small bed; a mean bed. *Wotton.*
 2. [*Palette*, Fr.] A small measure of liquid, formerly used by surgeons in bleeding. *Hakewill.*
 PA'LLIAMENT. *s.* [*pallium*, Lat.] A dress; a robe. *Shakspeare.*
 * PA'LLIARD. *s.* [*paillard*, Fr.] A whore-master; a lecher. *Dryden.*
 PA'LLIARDISE. *s.* [*paillardise*, Fr.] Fornication; whoring. Obsolete.
 To PA'LLIATE. *v. a.* [*pallio*, Lat.]
 1. To cover with excuse. *Swift.*
 2. To extenuate; to soften by favourable representations. *Dryden.*
 3. To cure imperfectly or temporarily, not radically; to ease, not to cure.
 * PA'LLIATE. *a.* Eased; not perfectly cured. *Fell.*
 PALLIA'TION. *s.*
 1. Extenuation; alleviation; favourable representation. *King Charles.*
 2. Imperfect or temporary, not radical cure. *Bacon.*
 PA'LLIATIVE. *a.* [*palliatif*, Fr. from *palliate*.]
 1. Extenuating; favourably representative.
 2. Mitigating, not removing; not radically curative. *Arbuthnot.*
 PA'LLIATIVE. *s.* [from *palliate*.] Something mitigating. *Swift.*
 PA'LLID. *a.* [*pallidus*, Lat.] Pale; not high-coloured. *Pallid* is seldom used of the face. *Spenser.*
 * PALLI'DITY. *s.* Paleness. *Philos. Lett. on Physiogn.*
 * PA'LLIDLY. *ad.* Palely; wanly. *Bp. Tayl.*
 * PA'LLIDNESS. *s.* Paleness. *Feltham.*
 * PA'LLOR. *s.* [Lat.] Paleness. *Bp. Taylor.*
 PALLMA'LL. *s.* [*pila* and *malleus*, Lat.] A play in which the ball is struck with a mallet through an iron ring.
 PALM. *s.* [*palma*, Lat.]
 1. A tree; of which the branches were worn in token of victory. There are many species of this tree, of which the most remarkable are, the greater *palm*, or date tree. The dwarf *palm* grows in Spain, Portugal, and Italy, from whence the leaves are sent hither and made into flagbrooms.
 2. Victory; triumph. *Dryden.*
 3. [*Palma*, Lat.] The inner part of the hand; the hand spread out. *Bacon.*
 4. A measure of length, comprising three inches. *Denham.*
 To PALM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To conceal in the palm of the hand, as jugglers. *Prior.*
 2. To impose by fraud. *Dryden.*
 3. To handle. *Prior.*

4. To stroak with the hand. *Ainsworth.*
- * PALMSU'NDAY. *s.* [palm-sunnan-dag, Sax.] The Sunday next before Easter, so called in commemoration of our Saviour's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when the multitude strewed *palm* branches in his way. *Wheatly.*
- * PA'LMARY. *a.* [palmaris, Lat.] Principal; capital. *Bp. Horne.*
- * PA'LMATED. *a.* [palmatus, Lat.] Having the feet broad; also applied by naturalists to certain roots and stones having the appearance of hands or fingers. *Tr. of Buffon.*
- PA'LMER. *s.* [from *palm*.] A pilgrim; they who returned from the Holy Land carried branches of palm. *Pope.*
- PA'LMER. *s.* A crown encircling a deer's head.
- PA'LMERVORM. *s.* [palmer and worm.] A worm covered with hair, supposed to be so called because he wanders over all plants. *Boyle.*
- PALME'TTO. *s.* A species of the palm-tree: in the West-Indies the inhabitants thatch their houses with the leaves. *Thomson.*
- PALMI'FEROUS. *a.* [palma and fero, Lat.] Bearing palms. *Dict.*
- PA'LMIPEDE. *a.* [palma and pes, Lat.] Web-footed; having the toes joined by a membrane. *Brown.*
- PA'LMISTER. *s.* [from *palma*, Lat.] One who deals in palmistry. *Dict.*
- PA'LMISTRY. *s.* [palma, Lat.] The cheat of foretelling fortune by the lines of the palm. *Cleaveland.*
- PA'LMY. *a.* [from *palm*.] Bearing palms.
- PALPABI'LITY. *s.* [from *palpable*.] Quality of being perceivable to the touch. *Pope.*
- PA'LPABLE. *a.* [palpable, Fr.]
1. Perceptible by the touch. *Milton.*
 2. Gross; coarse; easily detected. *Tillots.*
 3. Plain; easily perceptible. *Hooker.*
- PA'LPABLENESS. *s.* [from *palpable*.] Quality of being palpable; plainness; grossness.
- PA'LPABLY. *ad.* [from *palpable*.]
1. In such a manner as to be perceived by the touch.
 2. Grossly; plainly. *Bacon.*
- PALPA'TION. *s.* [palpatio, Lat.] The act of feeling.
- To PA'LPITATE. *v. a.* [palpito, Lat.] To beat, as the heart; to flutter.
- PALPITA'TION. *s.* [palpitation, Fr.] Beating or panting; that alteration in the pulse of the heart, which makes it felt.
- PA'LSGRAVE. *s.* [Pfalzgrav, Germ.] A count or earl who has the overseeing of a prince's palace; the count palatine.
- PA'LSICAL. *a.* [from *palsy*.] Afflicted with the palsy; paralytick.
- PA'LSIED. *a.* [from *palsy*.] Diseased with a palsy. *Decay of Piety.*
- PA'LSY. *s.* [paralysis, Lat.] There is a three-

- fold division of a *palsy*; a privation of motion, sensation remaining; a privation of sensation, motion remaining; and a privation of both together. *Quincy.*
- To PA'LTRER. *v. n.* [from *poltron*. *Skinner.*] To shift; to dodge. Not used. *Shakspeare.*
- To PA'LTRER. *v. a.* To squander: as, he *palters his fortune.*
- PA'LTRERER. *s.* [from *palter*.] An insincere dealer; a shifter.
- PA'LTRINESS. *s.* [from *paltry*.] The state of being paltry.
- PA'LTRY. *a.* [poltron, Fr.] Sorry; worthless; despicable; contemptible; mean. *Addison.*
- PA'LY. *a.* [from *pale*.] Pale. Used only in poetry. *Shakspeare.*
- PAM. *s.* [probably from *palm*, victory, as *trump* from triumph.] The knave of clubs: at cards. *Pope.*
- To PA'MPER. *v. a.* To glut; to fill with food; to saginate.
- * PA'MPERED. *a.* Overfull. *Milton.*
- * PA'MPERING. *s.* Luxuriancy. *Fulke.*
- PA'MPHLET. *s.* [par un filet, Fr.] A small book, probably a book sold unbound, and only stitched. *Clarendon.*
- To PA'MPHLET. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To write small books. *Howel.*
- PAMPHLETE'ER. *s.* [from *pamphlet*.] A scribbler of small books. *Swift.*
- To PAN. *v. a.* An old word, denoting to close or join together. *Ainsworth.*
- PAN. *s.* [ponne, Sax. Pfanne, Germ.]
1. A vessel broad and shallow. *Spenser.*
 2. The part of the lock of the gun that holds the powder. *Boyle.*
 3. Any thing hollow: as, the brain pan.
- PANACE'A. *s.* [panacée, Fr. πανάκεια.] An universal medicine.
- PANA'CEA. *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- PANA'DO. *s.* [from *panis*, Lat. bread.] Food made by boiling bread in water. *Wiseman.*
- PA'NCAKE. *s.* [pan and cake.] Thin pudding baked in the frying-pan. *Mortimer.*
- PANCRATICAL. *a.* [πᾶν and καρτός.] Excelling in all the gymnastick exercises. *Brown.*
- PA'NCREAS. *s.* [πᾶν and κρέας.] The *pancreas* or sweet-bread, is a gland of the conglomerate sort, between the bottom of the stomach and the vertebræ of the loins. *Quincy.*
- PANCREA'TICK. *a.* [from *pancreas*.] Contained in the pancreas. *Ray.*
- PA'NCY. } *s.* [from *pensée*, Fr.] A flower;
- PA'NSY. } a kind of violet. *Locke.*
- * PA'NDARISM. *s.* [from *pander*.] The employment of a pimp or pandar. *Bp. Hall.*
- * To PA'NDARIZE. *v. n.* To act the part of a pimp or pandar. *Cotgrave.*
- * PA'NDAROUS. *a.* Pimping; acting in the character of a bawd or pandar. *Middleton.*
- PA'NDECT. *s.* [pandecta, Lat.] A treatise

that comprehends the whole of any science.
Swift.

2. The digest of the civil law.

PANDE'MICK. *a.* [πᾶς and δῆμος.] Incident to a whole people. *Harvey.*

* PANDEMO'NIUM. *s.* An infernal assembly.

PA'NDER. *s.* [from *Pandarus*, the pimp in the story of *Troilus* and *Cressida*.] A pimp; a male bawd; a procurer. *Dryden.*

To PA'NDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pimp; to be subservient to lust or passion.

* To PA'NDER. *v. n.* To play the part of an agent for the ill designs of another. *Milton.*

PA'NDERLY. *a.* [from *pander*.] Pimping; pimply.

PANDICULA'TION. *s.* [pandiculans, Lat.] The restlessness, stretching, and uneasiness that usually accompany the cold fits of an intermitting fever. *Floyer.*

* PANDO'RE. *s.* [πανδοῦρα.] A musical instrument of the lute kind, of which *bandore* seems to be a corruption. *Drayton.*

* PA'NDURATED. *a.* Having furrowed stalks.

PANE. *s.* [panneau, Fr.]

1. A square of glass. *Pope.*

2. A piece mixed in variegated works with other pieces. *Donne.*

* PA'NED. *a.* Variegated; composed of small squares, as a counterpane usually is. *Cavendish.*

* PANEGY'RICAL. } *a.* Encomiastick, containing praise. *Donne.*

* PANEGY'RICK. } *s.* [panégyrique, Fr. πανήγυρις.] An eulogy; an encomiastick piece.

* PANEGY'RIS. *s.* [πανήγυρις.] A festival; a publick meeting. *Milton.*

PANEGY'RIST. *s.* [from *panegyrick*; panégyriste, Fr.] One that writes praise; encomiast. *Camden.*

* To PANEGYRI'ZE. *v. a.* [πανηγυρίζω.] To commend highly; to bestow great praise upon. *Evelyn.*

PA'NEL. *s.* [panneau, Fr.]

1. A square, or piece of any matter inserted between other bodies. *Addison.*

2. A schedule or roll, containing the names of such jurors, as the sheriff provides to pass upon a trial. *Cowell.*

* To PA'NEL. *v. a.* To form into panels as a *pannelled* wainscot. *Pennant.*

* PA'NELLESS. *a.* Wanting panes of glass. *Shenstone.*

PANG. *s.* [bang, Germ.] Extreme pain; sudden paroxysm of torment. *Derham.*

To PANG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To torment cruelly. *Shakspeare.*

PA'NICK. *a.* Violent without cause. *Camden.*

PA'NICK. *s.* [πανικός.] A sudden fright without cause. *Shaftesbury.*

PA'NNADE. *s.* The curvet of a horse.

* PA'NNAGE. *s.* [pannagium, low Lat.]

1. Food that swine feed on in the woods, as, mast of beech, acorns etc. which

some have called *pawnes*.

2. Money taken by the agistors for the food of hogs with the mast of the king's forest. *Cowell.*

PA'NNEL. *s.* [panneel, Dutch.] A kind of rustick saddle. *Hudibras.*

PA'NNEL. *s.* The stomach of a hawk.

* PANNELLA'TION. *s.* [from *pannel*.] Act of empannelling a jury. *Wood.*

PA'NNICK. } *s.* A plant. *Peacham.*

PA'NNICLE. }

* PA'NNIKEL. *s.* [pannicula, Lat.] The brain-pan; the skull. *Spenser.*

PA'NNIER. *s.* [panier, Fr.] A basket; a wicker vessel, in which fruit, or other things, are carried on a horse. *Addison.*

PA'NOPLY. *s.* [πανοπλία.] Complete armour. *Milton.*

* PANORA'MA. *s.* [πᾶν and ὄραμα.] A large and circular painting, having no apparent beginning or end, from the centre of which the beholders view distinctly the several objects of the representation.

* PANSO'PHICAL. *a.* Aiming or pretending to know every thing. *Worthington.*

* PA'NSOPHY. *s.* [πᾶν and σοφία.] Universal wisdom. *Hartlib.*

PA'NSY. *s.* [pensée, Fr.] A flower. See PANCY.

To PANT. *v. n.* [panteler, old Fr.] 1. To palpitate; to beat as the heart in sudden terror, or after hard labour. *Crashaw.*

2. To have the breast heaving: as for want of breath. *Dryden.*

3. To play with intermission. *Pope.*

4. To long; to wish earnestly: with *after* or *for*. *Pope.*

PANT. *s.* [from the verb.] Palpitation; motion of the heart. *Shakspeare.*

* PA'NTABLE. *s.* A corruption of *pantofle*, a shoe; a slipper. *Sandys.*

PA'NTALON. *s.* [pantalon, Fr.] A man's garment anciently worn, in which the breeches and stockings were all of a piece. *Shakspeare.*

PA'NTESS. *s.* The difficulty of breathing in a hawk. *Ainsworth.*

* PA'NTER. *s.* One who pants. *Congreve.*

* PA'NTER. *s.* [painter, Irish.] A net. *Chaucer.*

* PANTHE'IST. *s.* [πᾶν and θεός.] One who confounds God with the universe, a name given to the followers of Spinoza.

* PANTHE'ISTICK. *a.* Confounding God with the universe. *Waterland.*

PANTHE'ON. *s.* [πᾶν θεῶν.] A temple of all the gods.

PAN'THER. *s.* [panthera, Lat.] A spotted wild beast; a lynx; a pard.

PA'NTILE. *s.* A gutter tile.

* PA'NTING. *s.* Palpitation. *Tatler.*

PA'NTINGLY. *ad.* [from *panting*.] With palpitation. *Shakspeare.*

PA'NTLER. *s.* [panetier, Fr.] The officer

- in a great family, who keeps the bread.
Hanmer.
- * To PA'NTLER. *v. n.* To run after one like a footman. *Shakspeare.*
- PA'NTOFLE. *s.* [*pantoufle*, Fr.] A slipper. *Peacham.*
- * PA'NTOGRAPH. *s.* [*πᾶν* and *γράφω*.] A mathematical instrument contrived to copy all sorts of drawings and designs.
- * PANTO'METER. *s.* [*πᾶν* and *μέτρον*.] An instrument for measuring all sorts of angles, elevations, and distances.
- PA'NTOMIME. *s.* [Fr. *πᾶς* and *μῖμος*.]
1. One who has the power of universal mimicry; one who expresses his meaning by mute action. *Hudibras.*
 2. A scene; a tale exhibited only in gesture and dumb show. *Arbuthnot.*
- * PA'NTOMIME. *a.* Representing only in gesture and dumb-show. *A. Smith.*
- * PANTOMI'MICAL. } *a.* Representing only
- * PANTOMI'MICK. } by gesture or dumb-show.
- PA'NTON. *s.* A shoe contrived to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel. *Farrier's Dict.*
- PA'NTRY. *s.* [*paneterie*, Fr. *panarium*, Lat.] The room in which provisions are repositied. *Wotton.*
- PAP. *s.* [*pappa*, Ital. *pappe*, Dutch; *papilla*, Lat.]
1. The nipple; the dug sucked. *Spenser.*
 2. Food made for infants, with bread boiled in water. *Donne.*
 3. The pulp of fruit.
- * To PAP. *v. a.* To feed with pap. *Beaum. and Fl.*
- PAPA'. *s.* [*πάππας*.] A fond name for father, used in many languages. *Swift.*
- PA'PACY. [*papauté*, Fr. from *papa*, the pope.] Popedom; office and dignity of the bishops of Rome. *Bacon.*
- PA'PAL. *a.* [*papal*, Fr.] Popish; belonging to the Pope; annexed to the bishoprick of Rome. *Raleigh.*
- * PA'PALIN. *s.* A papist; one devoted to the pope. *Herbert.*
- PAPA'VEROUS. *a.* [from *papaver*, Lat.] Resembling poppies. *Brown.*
- PA'PAW. *s.* A plant.
- * PAPE. *s.* [Fr.]
1. The pope. *Coles.*
 2. Any spiritual father, sometimes written *Papa*. *Ricaut.*
- PA'PER. *s.* [*papier*, Fr. *papyrus*, Lat.]
1. Substance on which men write and print; made by macerating linen rags in water. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Piece of paper. *Locke.*
 3. Single sheet printed, or written. *Shak.*
 4. It is used for deeds of security, or bills of reckoning. *Swift.*
- PA'PER. *a.* Any thing slight or thin. *Burnet.*
- To PA'PER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To register. *Shakspeare.*
- * PA'PERCREDIT. *s.* Property circulated

- by means of any written paper obligation. *Pope.*
- * PA'PERFACED. *a.* Having a face as white as paper. *Shakspeare.*
- * PA'PERKITE. *s.* A paper machine to resemble a kite in the air. *Warton.*
- PA'PERMAKER. *s.* [*paper* and *make*.] One who makes paper.
- PA'PERMILL. *s.* [*paper* and *mill*.] A mill in which rags are ground for paper. *Shakspeare.*
- * PA'PERMONEY. *s.* Bills of exchange; bank and promissory notes. *Bp. Berkeley.*
- * PA'PERSTAINER. *s.* One who colours paper.
- PAPE'SCENT. *a.* Containing pap; inclinable to pap. *Arbuthnot.*
- * PA'PESS. *s.* A female pope. *Bp. Hall.*
- PAPI'LIO. [Lat. *papillon*, Fr.] A butterfly; a moth of various colours. *Ray.*
- PAPILIONA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *papilio*, Lat.] The flowers are called *papilionaceous*, which represent something of the figure of a butterfly, with its wings displayed: the petala, or flower leaves, are always of a disform figure: they are four in number, but joined together at the extremities; one of these is usually larger than the rest, and is erected in the middle of the flower.
- PA'PILLARY. } *a.* [from *papilla*, Lat.] Hav-
- PA'PILLOUS. } ing emulgent vessels, or resemblances of paps. *Derham.*
- * PA'PISM. *s.* [from *pope*.] Popery. *Bp. Bedell.*
- PA'PIST. *s.* [*papiste*, Fr. *papista*, Lat.] One that adheres to the communion of the pope and church of Rome. *Clarendon.*
- PAPI'STICAL. *a.* [from *papist*.] Popish; adherent to popery. *Whitgiste.*
- PAPI'STRY. *s.* [from *papist*.] Popery; the doctrine of the Romish church. *Whitgiste.*
- * PAPI'ZED. *a.* Popish; adherent to popery.
- PA'PPOUS. *a.* Having soft down, growing out of the seeds of some plants, as thistles. *Ray.*
- PA'PPY. *a.* [from *pap*.] Soft; succulent; easily divided. *Burnet.*
- * PA'PULÆ. *s.* [Lat.] Eruptions of several kinds upon the skin.
- * PA'PULOUS. *a.* Full of pustules or pimples.
- PAR. *s.* [Lat.] State of equality; equivalence; equal value. Not elegant. *Locke.*
- PA'RABLE. *a.* [*parabilis*, Lat.] Easily procured. Not in use. *Brown.*
- PA'RABLE. *s.* [*παραβολή*.] A similitude; a relation under which something else is figured. *Numbers.*
- * To PA'RABLE. *v. a.* To represent by a parable. *Milton.*
- PA'RABOLA. *s.* [Lat.] The *parabola* is a conick section, arising from a cone's being cut by a plane parallel to one of its sides, or parallel to a plane that touches one side of the cone. *Bentley.*

PARABO'LICAL. } *a.* [*parabolique*, Fr.]
PARABO'LICK. } from *parable*.] 1. Ex-
 pressed by parable or similitude. *Brown.*
 2. Having the nature or form of a para-
 bola. *Ray.*
PARABO'LICALLY. *ad.* [from *parabolical*.]
 1. By way of parable or similitude. *Brown.*
 2. In the form of a parabola.
PARA'BOLISM. *s.* In algebra, the division
 of the terms of an equation, by a known
 quantity that is involved or multiplied in
 the first term. *Dict.*
PARA'BOLOID. *s.* [*παραβολή* and *εἶδος*.] A
 paraboliform curve in geometry, whose or-
 dinates are supposed to be in subtriplicate,
 subquadruplicate, etc. ratio of their respec-
 tive abscissæ. *Harris.*
*** PARACE'LSIAN.** *s.* A physician who fol-
 lows the practice of *Paracelsus*. *Ferrand.*
*** PARACE'LSIAN.** *a.* Denoting the medical
 practice of *Paracelsus*. *Hakewill.*
PARACENTE'SIS. *s.* [*παρακέντησις*.] That
 operation, whereby any of the venters are
 perforated to let out any matter; as tapping
 in a tympany.
PARACE'NTRICAL. } *a.* [*παρά* and *κέν-*
PARACE'NTRICK. } *τρον*.] Deviating
 from circularity. *Cheyne.*
*** PA'RACLETE.** *s.* [*παράκλητος*.] 1. The
 title of the Holy Ghost; the intercessor,
 by way of distinction. *Pearson.*
 2. Any advocate or intercessor. *Bale.*
*** PA'RACHRONISM.** *s.* An error in chro-
 nology.
PARA'DE. *s.* [Fr.]
 1. Shew; ostentation. *Glanville.*
 2. Military order. *Milton.*
 3. Place where troops draw up to do duty
 and mount guard.
 4. Guard; posture of defence. *Locke.*
*** To PARA'DE.** *v. n.*
 1. To go about in military procession. *Scott.*
 2. To assemble together for the purpose of
 being inspected or exercised.
*** To PARA'DE.** *v. a.* To exhibit in a showy
 or ostentatious manner.
PA'RADIGM. *s.* [*παράδειγμα*.] Example.
*** PARADIGMA'TICAL.** *a.* Exemplary. *More.*
*** To PARADI'GMATIZE.** *v. a.* To set forth
 as a model or example. *Hammond.*
PA'RADISE. *s.* [*παράδεισος*.]
 1. The blissful regions, in which the first
 pair was placed. *Milton.*
 2. Any place of felicity. *Shakspeare.*
*** PARADI'SEAN.** } *a.* Paradisiacal.
*** PARADI'SIAN.** } *Hall.*
PARADISI'ACAL. *a.* [from *paradise*.] Suit-
 ing paradise; making paradise. *Burnet.*
PA'RADOX. *s.* [*παράδοξος*.] A tenet con-
 trary to received opinion; an assertion con-
 trary to appearance. *Spratt.*
PARADO'XICAL. *a.* [from *paradox*.]
 1. Having the nature of paradox. *Norris.*
 2. Inclined to new tenets, or notions con-
 trary to received opinions.

PARADO'XICALLY. *ad.* [from *paradox*.]
 In a paradoxical manner. *Collier.*
PARADO'XICALNESS. *s.* [from *paradox*.]
 State of being paradoxical.
PARADOXO'LOGY. *s.* [from *paradox*.] The
 use of paradoxes. *Brown.*
*** PA'RADROME.** *s.* An open gallery.
PARAGO'GE. *s.* [*παραγωγή*.] A figure
 whereby a letter or syllable is added at the
 end of a word.
*** PARAGO'GICAL.** } *a.* Belonging to the
*** PARAGO'GICK.** } grammatical figure
 called *paragoge*. *Milton.*
PA'RAGON. *s.* [*paragone*, Ital.]
 1. A model; a pattern; something su-
 premely excellent. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Companion; fellow. *Spenser.*
To PA'RAGON. *v. a.* [*paragonare*, Ital.]
 1. To compare. *Sidney.*
 2. To equal. *Shakspeare.*
*** To PA'RAGON.** *v. a.* To pretend equality
 or comparison. *Skelton.*
*** PA'RAGRAM.** *s.* [*παράγραμμα*.] A kind
 of play upon words. *Addison.*
PA'RAGRAPH. *s.* [*παραγραφή*.] A distinct
 part of a discourse.
PARAGRA'PHICALLY. *ad.* [from *para-*
graph.] By paragraphs.
PARALLA'CTICAL. } *a.* [from *parallax*.]
PARALLA'CTICK. } Pertaining to a pa-
 rallax.
PA'RALLAX. *s.* [*παράλλαξις*.] The distance
 between the true and apparent place of any
 star viewed from the earth. *Milton.*
PA'RALLEL. *a.* [*παράλληλος*.] 1. Extended
 in the same direction, and preserving al-
 ways the same distance. *Brown.*
 2. Having the same tendency. *Addison.*
 3. Continuing the resemblance through
 many particulars; equal. *Watts.*
PA'RALLEL. *s.* [from the adjective.]
 1. Lines continuing their course, and still
 remaining at the same distance from
 each other. *Pope.*
 2. Lines on the globe marking the la-
 titude.
 3. Direction conformable to that of another
 line. *Garth.*
 4. Resemblance; conformity continued
 through many particulars. *Denham.*
 5. Comparison made. *Addison.*
 6. Any thing resembling another. *South.*
To PA'RALLEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To place, so as always to keep the same
 direction with another line. *Brown.*
 2. To keep in the same direction; to level.
 3. To correspond to. *Burnet.*
 4. To be equal to; to resemble through
 many particulars. *Dryden.*
 5. To compare. *Locke.*
*** PA'RALLELABLE.** *a.* That may be equalled.
*** PA'RALLELESS.** *a.* Not to be paralleled;
 matchless. *Beaum. and Fl.*
PARALLE'LISM. *s.* [*parallelisme*, Fr.] State
 of being parallel. *Ray.*

* PA/RALLELY. *ad.* With parallelism.

PARALLE'LOGRAM. *s.* [παράλληλος and γράμμα.] In geometry, a right lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal. *Scott.*

PARALLELOGRA'MICAL. *a.* [from *parallelogram.*] Having the properties of a parallelogram. *Brown.*

PARALLELOPI/PED. *s.* A solid figure contained under six parallelograms, the opposite of which are equal and parallel; or it is a prism, whose base is a parallelogram; it is always triple to a pyramid of the same base and height. *Newton.*

PA'RALOGISM. *s.* [παράλογισμός.] A false argument. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'RALOGY. *s.* False reasoning. *Brown.*

* To PA'RALYSE. *v. a.* [*paralyser*, Fr.] To strike as it were with the palsy; to render useless. *London Cries.*

PARA'LYSIS. *s.* [παράλυσις.] A palsy.

PARALY'TICAL. } *a.* [from *paralysis.*] Pal-

PARALY'TICK. } sied; inclined to palsy. *Prior.*

* PARALY'TICK. *s.* One struck by a palsy. *Bp. Hall.*

PARA'METER. *s.* The latus rectum of a parabola is a third proportional to the abscissa and any ordinate; so that the square of the ordinate is always equal to the rectangle under the parameter and abscissa; but in the ellipsis and hyperbola it has a different proportion. *Harris.*

PARAMO'UNT. *a.* [*per* and *mount.*]

1. Superiour; having the highest jurisdiction: as lord *paramount*, the chief of the seignior: with *to.* *Glanville.*

2. Eminent; of the highest order. *Bacon.*

PARAMO'UNT. *s.* The chief. *Milton.*

PA'RAMOUR. *s.* [*par* and *amour*, Fr.]

1. A lover or wooer. *Spenser.*

2. A mistress. Obsolete in both senses. *Shakspeare.*

PA'RANYMPH. *s.* [πάρα and νυμφή.]

1. A brideman; one who leads the bride to her marriage. *Milton.*

2. One who countenances or supports another. *Taylor.*

PA'RAPEGM. *s.* [παράπηγμα.] A brazen table fixed to a pillar, on which laws and proclamations were anciently engraved; also a table, containing an account of the rising and setting of the stars, eclipses of the sun and moon, the seasons of the year, etc. *Brown.*

PA'RAPET. *s.* [Fr.] A wall breast-high.

Ben Jonson.

PARAPHERNA'LIA. *s.* [Lat.] Goods in the wife's disposal.

PARAPHIMO'SIS. *s.* [παράφίμωσις.] Disease when the preputium cannot be drawn over the glans.

PA'RAPHRASE. *s.* [παράφρασις.] A loose interpretation; an explanation in many

words.

Dryden.

To PA'RAPHRASE. *v. a.* [παράφραζω.] To interpret with laxity of expression; to translate loosely. *Stillingfleet.*

* To PA'RAPHRASE. *v. n.* To make a paraphrase. *Felton.*

PA'RAPHRAST. *s.* [παράφραστής.] A lax interpreter; one who explains in many words. *Hooker.*

PARAPHRA'STICAL. } *a.* [from *para-*
PARAPHRA'STICK. } *phrase.*] Lax in interpretation; not literal; not verbal.

* PARAPHRA'STICALLY. *ad.* In a paraphrastical manner. *Howel.*

PARAPHRENI'TIS. *s.* [παρά and Φρενίτις.] *Paraphrenitis*, is an inflammation of the diaphragm. *Arbuthnot.*

* PARAQU'ETO. *s.* A little parrot. *Shaksp.*

PA'RASANG. *s.* [*parasanga*, low Lat.] A Persian measure of length. *Locke.*

* PARASCE'VE. *s.* [παρασκευή.]

1. Preparation. *Donne.*

2. The sabbath-eve of the Jews.

St. Mark. xv. 42.

* PARASCEUA'STICK. *a.* Preparatory.

Cohra's doom.

PA'RASITE. *s.* [*parasite*, Fr.] One that frequents rich tables, and earns his welcome by flattery. *Bacon.*

PARASI'TICAL. } *a.* [from *parasite.*] Flat-
PARASI'TICK. } tering; wheedling; adhesive without use. *Hakewill.*

* PARASI'TICALLY. *ad.* In a flattering manner. *Herbert.*

* PA'RASITISM. *s.* The behaviour of a parasite. *Milton.*

PA'RASOL. *s.* [*parasole*, Ital.] A small sort of canopy or umbrella carried over the head, to shelter from the heat of the sun. *Dict.*

PARASYNE'XIS. *s.* A conventicle, or unlawful meeting. A law term. *Dict.*

* PARAVA'IL. *a.* Denoting the lowest tenant; or one who holdeth his fee over of another and is called *tenant par avail*, because it is presumed he has profit and *avail* by the land. *Cowell.*

* PA'RAVAUNT. *ad.* Publickly; in front. *Spenser.*

To PA'RBOIL. *v. a.* To half boil. *Bacon.*

To PA'RBREAK. *v. a.* [brechen, Germ.] To vomit.

* To PARBRE'AK. *v. n.* To eject from the stomach. *Proverbs.*

PA'RBREAK. *s.* Vomit. Obsolete.

PA'RCEL. *s.* [*parcelle*, Fr.]

1. A small bundle.

2. A part of the whole taken separately.

3. A quantity or mass. *Newton.*

4. A number of persons, in contempt.

5. Any number or quantity, in contempt.

To PA'RCEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divide into portions. *South.*

2. To make up into a mass. *Shakspeare.*

PARCE'NER. *s.* [In common law.] When

one dies possessed of an estate, and has issue only daughters, or his sisters be his heirs; so that the lands descend to those daughters or sisters: these are called *parceners*.

Cowell.

PARCE'NERY. *s.* A holding or occupying of land by joint tenants, called *coparceners*.

Cowell.

To PARCH. *v. a.* [perhaps from *parchment*.]

To burn slightly and superficially. *Shaksp.*

To PARCH. *v. n.* To be scorched. *Shaksp.*

* **PA'RCHEDNESS.** *s.* State of being dried up.

More.

PA'RCHEMENT. *s.* [*parchemin*, Fr. *pergamena*, Lat.] Skins dressed for the writer.

Bacon.

PA'RCHEMENT-MAKER. *s.* [*parchment* and *maker*.] He who dresses parchment.

* **PA'RCITY.** *s.* [*parcitas*, Lat.] Sparingness.

Cotgrave.

PARD. } *s.* [*pardus*, Lat.] The leopard;
PA'RDAL. } pard; in poetry, any of the spotted beasts.

Shakspeare.

To PA'RDON. *v. a.* [*pardonner*, Fr.]

1. To excuse an offender. *Dryden.*

2. To forgive a crime. *May.*

3. To remit a penalty. *Shakspeare.*

4. *Pardon me*, is a word of civil denial, or slight apology. *Shakspeare.*

PA'RDON. *s.* [*pardon*, Fr.]

1. Forgiveness of an offender.

2. Forgiveness of a crime; indulgence.

3. Remission of penalty.

4. Forgiveness received. *South.*

5. Warrant of forgiveness, or exemption from punishment. *Shakspeare.*

PA'RDONABLE. *a.* [*pardonnable*, Fr.] Venial; excusable.

Dryden.

PA'RDONABLENESS. *s.* [from *pardonable*.] Venialness; susceptibility of pardon.

PA'RDONABLY. *ad.* [from *pardonable*.] Venially; excusably.

Dryden.

PA'RDONER. *s.* [from *pardon*.]

1. One who forgives another. *Shakspeare.*

2. A fellow that carried about the pope's indulgencies, and sold them to such as would buy them, against whom Luther incensed the people of Germany.

Cowell.

To PARE. *v. a.* [*parer*, Fr.] To cut off extremities of the surface; to cut away by little and little; to diminish.

Hooker.

PAREGO'RICK. *a.* [*παρηγορικός*.] Having the power in medicine to comfort, mollify, and assuage.

Dict.

PARE'NCHYMA. *s.* [*παρέγχυμα*.] A spongy or porous substance; a part through which the blood is strained.

PARENCHY'MATOUS. } *a.* [from *paren-*
PARENCHY'MOUS. } *chyma*.] Relating to the parenchyma; spongy.

Grew.

PARE'NESIS. *s.* [*παράπεισις*.] Persuasion.

* **PARENE'TICAL.** } *a.* [*παραινετικός*.] Hor-

* **PARENE'TICK.** } tatory; encouraging.

Potter.

PA'RENT. *s.* [*parens*, Lat.] A father or mother.

Hooker.

PA'RENTAGE. *s.* [from *parent*.] Extraction; birth; condition with respect to the rank of parents.

Shakspeare.

PARE'NTAL. *a.* [from *parent*.] Becoming parents; pertaining to parents.

Brown.

PARENTA'TION. *s.* [from *parento*, Lat.] Something done or said in honour of the dead.

PARE'NTHESES. *s.* [*parenthèse*, Fr. *παρά, ἐν* and *τῷ ᾧ.*] A sentence so included in another sentence, as that it may be taken out, without injuring the sense of that which incloses it: being commonly marked thus, ().

Watts.

PARENTH'E'TICAL. *a.* [from *parenthesis*.] Pertaining to a parenthesis.

* **PARENTH'E'TICALLY.** *ad.* In a parenthesis.

Bryant.

* **PA'RENTLESS.** *a.* Deprived of parents.

Mirr. for Magists.

PA'RER. *s.* [from *pare*.] An instrument to cut away the surface.

Tusser.

PA'RERGY. *s.* [*παρά* and *ἔργον*.] Something unimportant; something done by the by.

Brown.

PA'RGET. *s.* Plaster laid upon roofs of rooms.

Woodward.

To PA'RGET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To plaster; to cover with plaster.

Government of the Tongue.

* **To PA'RGET.** *v. n.* To lay paint on the face.

Ben Jonson.

PA'RGETER. *s.* [from *parget*.] A plasterer.

PARHE'LION. *s.* [*παρά* and *ἥλιος*.] A mock sun.

Boyle.

* **PA'RIAL.** } *s.* Three of a sort at

* **PAIR-ROYAL.** } certain games of cards.

Butler.

PARI'ETAL. *a.* [from *paries*, Lat.] Constituting the sides or walls.

Sharp.

PARI'ETARY. *s.* [*parietaria*, from *paries*, Lat.] An herb.

Ainsworth.

* **PA'RIETINE.** *s.* A piece of a wall; a fragment.

Burton.

* **PARI'LITY.** *s.* Likeness; resemblance.

PA'RING. *s.* [from *pare*.] That which is pared off any thing; the rind.

Pope.

PA'RIS. *s.* An herb.

Ainsworth.

PA'RISH. *s.* [*parochia*, low Lat. *paroisse*, Fr.] The particular charge of a secular priest. Our realm was divided into parishes by Honorius, archbishop of Canterbury, in the year of our Lord 636.

Cowell.

PA'RISH. *a.* 1. Belonging to the parish; having the care of the parish.

Ayliffe.

2. Maintained by the parish.

Gay.

PARI'SHIONER. *s.* [*paroissien*, Fr. from *parish*.] One that belongs to the parish.

PA'RITOR. *s.* [for *apparitor*.] A beadle; a summoner of the courts of civil law.

Dryden.

PA'RITY. *s.* [*parité*, Fr. *paritas*, Lat.] Equality; resemblance.

Hall.

PARK. *s.* [peappuc, Sax.] A piece of ground inclosed and stored with wild beasts of chase, which a man may have by prescription of the king's grant. *Cowell.*
To PARK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose as in a park. *Shakspeare.*
PA'RKER. *s.* [from *park*.] A park-keeper.
PA'RKLEAVES. *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
*** PA'RLANCE.** *s.* Conversation; talk. *Wooddeson.*
PARLE. *s.* [from *parler*, Fr.] Conversation; talk; oral treaty. *Daniel.*
*** To PARLE.** *v. n.* [*parler*, Fr.] To talk; to converse; to discuss any thing orally. *Mirr. for Magists.*
To PA'RLEY. *v. a.* [from *parler*, Fr.] To treat by word of mouth; to talk; to discuss any thing orally. It is much used in war for a meeting of enemies to talk. *Broome.*
PA'RLEY. *s.* [from the verb.] Oral treaty; talk; conference; discussion by word of mouth. *Prior.*
PA'RLIAMENT. *s.* [*parliamentum*, low Lat.] The assembly of the king and three estates of the realm; namely, the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and the commons; which assembly or court is, of all others, the highest, and of greatest authority. *Cowell.*
*** PARLIAMENTA'RIAN.** } *s.* One of those
*** PARLIAMENTE'ER.** } who embraced the cause of the parliament against the king in the time of the great rebellion. *Aubrey.*
*** PARLIAMENTA'RIAN.** *a.* Serving the parliament against the king in the great rebellion. *A. Wood.*
PARLIAME'NTARY. *a.* [from *parliament*.] Enacted by parliament; suiting the parliament; pertaining to parliament. *Bacon.*
PA'RLOUR. *s.* [*parloir*, Fr.]
 1. A room in monasteries, where the religious meet and converse.
 2. A room in houses on the first floor, elegantly furnished for reception or entertainment. *Spenser.*
PA'RLOUS. *a.* Keen; sprightly; waggish.
PA'RLOUSNESS. *s.* [from *parlous*.] Quickness; keenness of temper.
PA'RMA-CITTY. *s.* Corruptedly for *spermaceti*. *Ainsworth.*
*** PA'RMESAN Cheese.** *s.* [*Parmesan*, Fr.] A delicate sort of cheese made at Parma in Italy. *Cotgrave.*
PE'RNEL. *s.* [the diminutive of *patronella*.] A punk; a slut. Obsolete.
PARO'CHIAL. *a.* [*parochialis*, from *parochia*, low Lat.] Belonging to a parish. *Atterbury.*
*** PAROCHIA'LITY.** *s.* State of being parochial. *Marriot.*
*** PARO'CHIALLY.** *ad.* In a parish; by parishes. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*
*** PARO'CHIAN.** *a.* Belonging to a parish. *Bacon.*

*** PARO'CHIAN.** *s.* A parishioner. *Burghley.*
*** PARO'DICAL.** *a.* Copying after the manner of parody. *Warton.*
PA'RODY. *s.* [*parodie*, Fr. *παρωδία*.] A kind of writing in which the words of an author or his thoughts are taken, and by a slight change adapted to some new purpose. *Pope.*
To PA'RODY. *v. a.* [*parodier*, Fr. from *parody*.] To copy by way of parody. *Pope.*
*** PA'ROL.** *a.* By word of mouth. *Blackstone.*
PA'ROLE. *s.* [*parole*, Fr.] Word given as an assurance: as, the word given by a prisoner not to go away. *Cleaveland.*
PARONOMA'SIA. *s.* [*παρωνομασία*.] A rhetorical figure, in which by the change of a letter or syllable, several things are alluded to. *Dict.*
*** PARONOMA'STICAL.** *a.* Belonging to a paronomasy. *More.*
PARONY'CHIA. *s.* [*παρωνυχία*.] A preternatural swelling or sore under the root of the nail of one's finger; a whitlow.
PARO'NYMOUS. *a.* [*παρώνυμος*.] Resembling another word. *Watts.*
PA'RQUET. *s.* [*perroquet*, Fr.] A small species of parrot. *Grew.*
PARO'TID. *a.* [*παρωτίς*.] Salivary; so named because near the ears. *Grew.*
PA'ROTIS. *s.* [*παρωτίς*.] A tumour in the glandules behind and about the ears, generally called the emunctories of the brain; though, indeed they are the external fountains of the saliva of the mouth. *Wiseman.*
PA'ROXYSM. *s.* [*παροξυσμός*.] A fit; periodical exacerbation of a disease. *Harvey.*
*** PA'RREL.** *s.* [A naval word.] A frame or machine to fasten the yards to the mast, so as to raise or lower them.
PA'RRICIDE. *s.* [*parricida*, Lat.] 1. One who destroys his father. *Shakspeare.*
 2. One who destroys or invades any to whom he owes particular reverence.
 3. The murder of a father; murder of one to whom reverence is due. [*parricidium*, Lat.] *Dryden.*
PARRICI'DAL. } *a.* [from *parricida*, Lat.]
PARRICI'DIOUS. } Relating to parricide; committing parricide.
PA'RROT. *s.* [*perroquet*, Fr.] A particoloured bird of the species of the hooked bill, remarkable for the exact imitation of the human voice. *Dryden.*
To PA'RRY. *v. n.* [*parer*, Fr.] To put by thrusts; to fence. *Locke.*
*** To PA'RRY.** *v. a.* To turn aside. *Ld. Chesterfield.*
To PARSE. *v. a.* [from *pars*, Lat.] To resolve a sentence under the elements or parts of speech. Only used in grammar schools. *Ascham.*
PARSIMO'NIOUS. *a.* [from *parsimony*.] Covetous; frugal; sparing. *Addison.*
PARSIMO'NIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *parsimonious*.] Frugally; sparingly. *Swift.*

PARSIMONIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *parsimonious*.] A disposition to spare and save.

PARSIMONY. *s.* [*parsimonia*, Lat.] Frugality; covetousness; niggardliness.

PARSLEY. *s.* [*persly*, Welsh; *persil*, Fr. *Apium petroselinum*, Lat.] A plant.

PARSNIP. *s.* [*pastinaca*, Lat.] A plant.

PARSON. *s.* [from *parochianus*, Lat.]

1. The priest of a parish; one that has a parochial charge or cure of souls.

Clarendon.

2. A clergyman.

Shakspeare.

3. It is applied to the teachers of the presbyterians.

PARSONAGE. *s.* [from *parson*.] The benefice of a parish.

Addison.

PART. *s.* [*pars*, Lat.] 1. Something less than the whole; a portion; a quantity taken from a large quantity.

Knolles.

2. Member.

Locke.

3. That which, in division, falls to each.

4. Particular distinct species.

5. Share; concern.

Pope.

6. Side; party.

Daniel.

7. Something relating or belonging.

Shakspeare.

8. Ingredient in a mingled mass.

9. Particular office or character.

Bacon.

10. Character appropriated in a play.

Shakspeare.

11. Business; duty.

Bacon.

12. Action; conduct.

Shakspeare.

13. Proportional quantity: four parts of copper to one of tin.

14. Relation reciprocal.

Tillotson.

15. In good part; in ill part; as well done; as ill done.

Hooker.

16. [In the plural.] Qualities; powers; faculties or accomplishments.

Sidney.

17. [In the plural.] Quarters; regions; districts.

Sidney.

18. For the most part. Commonly; oftener than otherwise.

Heylin.

PART. *ad.* Partly; in some measure.

To PART. *v. a.* 1. To divide; to share; to distribute.

Acts.

2. To separate; to disunite.

Dryden.

3. To break into pieces.

Leviticus.

4. To keep asunder.

Shakspeare.

5. To separate combatants.

Shakspeare.

6. To discern.

Prior.

To PART. *v. n.* 1. To be separated.

Dryden.

2. To take farewell.

Shakspeare.

3. To have share.

Isaiah.

4. [*Partir*, Fr.] To go away; to set out.

5. To PART with. To quit; to resign; to lose.

Taylor.

PARTABLE. *a.* [from *part*.] Divisible; such as may be parted.

Camden.

PARTAGE. *s.* [*partage*, Fr.] Division; act of sharing or parting. A word merely French.

Locke.

To PARTAKE. *v. n.* Preterite, *partook*: participle passive, *partaken*. [*part* and *take*.]

1. To have share of any thing; to take

share with: commonly with *of* before the thing shared.

Locke.

2. To participate; to have something of the property, nature, or right.

Bacon.

3. To be admitted to; not to be excluded.

4. Sometimes with *in* before the thing partaken of.

Locke.

5. To combine; to enter into some design.

A law term.

To PARTAKE. *v. a.*

1. To share; to have part in.

Milton.

2. To admit to part; to extend participation to. Obsolete.

Spenser.

PARTAKER. *s.* [from *partake*.]

1. A partner in possessions; a sharer of any thing; an associate with.

Hooker.

2. Sometimes with *in* before the thing partaken.

Shakspeare.

3. Accomplice; associate: with *of* before things and *in* before actions.

Psalms.

* **PARTAKING.** *s.* Combination; union in some bad design.

Hale.

* **PARTED.** *a.* Possessing accomplishments.

Ben Jonson.

PARTER. *s.* [from *part*.] One that parts or separates.

Sidney.

PARTERRE. *s.* [Fr.] A level division of ground.

Miller.

PARTIAL. *a.* [Fr.]

1. Inclined antecedently to favour one party in a cause, or one side of the question more than the other.

Malachi.

2. Inclined to favour without reason, with *to* before the part favoured.

Locke.

3. Affecting only one part; subsisting only in a part; not universal.

Burnet.

* **PARTIALIST.** *s.* One who is partial.

Bp. Morton.

PARTIALITY. *s.* [*partialité*, Fr. from *partial*.] Unequal state of the judgment and favour of one above the other.

Spenser.

To PARTIALIZE. *v. a.* [from *partial*.] To make partial.

Shakspeare.

PARTIALLY. *ad.* [from *partial*.]

1. With unjust favour or dislike.

Rogers.

PARTIBILITY. *s.* [from *partible*.] Divisibility; separability.

PARTIBLE. *a.* [from *part*.] Divisible; separable.

Digby.

PARTICIPABLE. *a.* [from *participate*.] Such as may be shared or partaken.

Norris.

PARTICIPANT. *a.* [*participant*, Fr. from *participate*.] Sharing; having share or part.

Bacon.

* **PARTICIPANT.** *s.* A partaker.

Warburton.

To PARTICIPATE. *v. a.* [*participer*, Fr.]

1. To partake; to have share.

Shakspeare.

2. With *of*.

Hayward.

3. With *in*.

Milton.

4. To have part of more things than one: frogs participate of beast and fish.

Denham.

5. To have part of something common with another.

Bacon.

To PARTI'CIPATE. *v. a.* To partake; to receive part of; to share. *Hooker.*

PARTICIPA'TION. *s.* [from *participate*.]

1. The state of sharing something in common. *Hooker.*

2. The act or state of partaking or having part of something. *Stillingfleet.*

3. Distribution; division into shares. *Ral.*

*PARTICIPA'TIVE. *a.* Capable of partaking.

PARTICI'PIAL. *a.* [*participialis*, Lat.] Having the nature of a participle.

PARTICI'PIALLY. *ad.* [from *participle*.] In the sense and manner of a participle.

PA'RTICIPLE. *s.* [*participium*, Lat.]

1. A word partaking at once the qualities of a noun and verb. *Clarke.*

2. Any thing that participates of different things. Not used. *Bacon.*

PA'RTICLE. *s.* [*particula*, Lat.]

1. Any small proportion of a greater substance. *Clarendon.*

2. A word unvaried by inflexion. *Hooker.*

PARTI'CULAR. *a.* [*particulier*, Fr.]

1. Relating to single persons; not general.

2. Individual; one distinct from others.

3. Singular; noting properties or things peculiar: *he had nothing particular in his conduct.* *Bacon.*

4. Attentive to things single and distinct.

5. Single; not general. *Sidney.*

6. Odd; having something that eminently distinguishes him from others: commonly used in contempt.

PARTI'CULAR. *s.*

1. A single instance; a single point. *South.*

2. Individual; private person. *L'Estrange.*

3. Private interest. *Shakspeare.*

4. Private character; single self; state of an individual. *Shakspeare.*

5. A minute detail of things singly enumerated. *Ayliffe.*

6. Distinct account; not general recital. *Dryden.*

7. *In particular.* Peculiarly; distinctly.

PARTICULA'RITY. *s.* [*particularité*, Fr. from *particular*.]

1. Distinct notice or enumeration; not general assertion; detail. *Sidney.*

2. Singleness; individuality. *Hooker.*

3. Petty account; private incident. *Addis.*

4. Something belonging to single persons.

5. Something particular; singularity. *Addison.*

To PARTI'CULARIZE. *v. a.* [*particulariser*, Fr.] To mention distinctly; to detail; to shew minutely. *Atterbury.*

* To PARTI'CULARIZE. *v. n.* To be particular; to be attentive to things single and distinct. *Herbert.*

PARTI'CULARLY. *ad.* [from *particular*.]

1. Distinctly; singly; not universally. *South.*

2. In an extraordinary degree. *Dryden.*

To PARTI'CULATE. *v. a.* [from *particular*.] To make mention singly. Obsolete. *Camden.*

* PA'RTING. *s.* 1. Division. *Ezek. xxi.*

2. Separation.

3. In chymistry: an operation by which gold and silver are separated from each other.

4. In naval language: state of being driven from the anchors, when the ship has broken her cable.

PA'RTISAN. *s.* [*partisan*, Fr.]

1. A kind of pike or halberd. *Shakspeare.*

2. An adherent to a faction. *Addison.*

3. The commander of a party.

4. A commander's leading staff. *Ainsw.*

PARTI'TION. *s.* [*partition*, Fr. *partitio*, Lat.]

1. The act of dividing; a state of being divided. *Shakspeare.*

2. Division; separation; distinction. *Hook.*

3. Part divided from the rest; separate part.

4. That by which different parts are separated. *Rogers.*

5. Part where separation is made. *Dryden.*

To PARTI'TION. *v. a.* To divide into distinct parts. *Bacon.*

PA'RTLET. *s.* A name given to a hen; the original signification being a ruff or band. *Shakspeare.*

PA'RTLY. *ad.* [from *part*.] In some measure; in some degree. *Addison.*

PA'RTNER. *s.* [from *part*.]

1. Partaker; sharer; one who has part in any thing. *Milton.*

2. One who dances with another. *Shaksp.*

To PA'RTNER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To join; to associate with a partner. *Shaksp.*

PA'RTNERSHIP. *s.* [from *partner*.]

1. Joint interest or property. *Dryden.*

2. The union of two or more in the same trade. *L'Estrange.*

PARTO'OK. Preterite of *partake*.

PA'RTRIDGE. *s.* [*pertris*, Welsh; *perdrix*, Fr.] A bird of game. *Samuel.*

* PA'RTURE. *s.* Departure. *Spenser.*

PARTU'RIENT. *a.* [*parturiens*, Lat.] About to bring forth.

PARTURI'TION. *s.* [from *parturio*, Lat.] The state of being about to bring forth. *Brown.*

PA'RTY. *s.* [*partie*, Fr.]

1. A number of persons confederated by similarity of designs or opinions in opposition to others; a faction. *Locke.*

2. One of two litigants. *Shakspeare.*

3. One concerned in any affair. *Shaksp.*

4. Persons engaged against each other. *Dryden.*

5. Cause; side. *Dryden.*

6. A select assembly. *Pope.*

7. Particular person; a person distinct from, or opposed to, another. *Taylor.*

8. A detachment of soldiers.

PA'RTY-COLOURED. *a.* [*party* and *coloured*.] Having diversity of colours. *Dryden.*

PA'RTY-JURY. *s.* [In law.] A jury in some trials half foreigners and half natives.

PA'RTY-MAN. *s.* [*party* and *man*.] A factious person; an abettor of a party.

PA'RTY-WALL. *s.* [*party* and *wall*.] Wall that separates one house from the next.

PA'RVIS. *s.* [*Fr.*] A church or church-porch. Bayley.

PAR'VITUDE. *s.* [from *parvus*, *Lat.*] Little-ness; minuteness. Not used. Glanville.

PA'RVITY. *s.* [from *parvus*, *Lat.*] Little-ness; minuteness. Not used. Ray.

PAS. *s.* [*Fr.*] Precedence; right of going foremost. Arbuthnot.

PA'SCHAL. *a.* [*pascal*, *Fr.*]

1. Relating to the passover.

2. Relating to Easter.

PASH. *s.* [*paz*, *Span.*] A kiss; a face.

Shakspeare.

* PASH. *s.* [*payche*, *Sax.* $\pi\acute{\alpha}\sigma\chi\alpha$.]

1. The passover.

Wicliffe.

2. The feast of Easter.

Bullockar.

* PA'SH-EGG. *s.* An egg dyed or stained, presented, about the time of Easter, in several parts of the north of England, to this day, to young persons.

Beehive of the Romish church.

* PA'SH-FLOWER. See PASQUEFLOWER.

To PASH. *v. a.* [*perssen*, *Dutch.*] To strike; to crush; to dash.

Dryden.

PA'SQUE-FLOWER. *s.* [*pulsatilla*, *Lat.*] A plant.

PA'SQUIL.

PA'SQUIN.

PA'SQUINADE.

s. [from *pasquino*, a statue at Rome, to which they affix any lampoon.]

A lampoon.

Howel.

* To PA'SQUIL. } *v. a.* To lampoon.

* To PA'SQUIN. } Burton.

* PA'SQUILLER. *s.* A lampooner. Burton.

To PASS. *v. n.* [*passer*, *Fr.*]

1. To go; to move from one place to another; to be progressive. Commonly with some particle. Shakspeare.

2. To go forcibly; to make way: *he passed through the brakes.* Dryden.

3. To make a transition from one thing to another. Temple.

4. To vanish; to be lost: *soon passes the fragrance of the morning.* Dryden.

5. To go away successively: *many thoughts passed in his mind.* Locke.

6. To be at an end; to be over: *the pleasure of his life is past.* Dryden.

7. To die; to pass from the present life to another state. Shakspeare.

8. To be changed by regular gradation: *hairs pass from black to grey.* Arbuthn.

9. To go beyond bounds. Obsolete.

Shakspeare.

10. To be in any state: *we must pass through pleasure and pain.* Ezekiel.

11. To be enacted. Clarendon.

12. To be affected; to exist: *this was brought to pass artfully.* Hooker.

13. To gain reception; to become current: *the story passed even among wise men.*

14. To be practised artfully or successfully:

the fraud passed upon him.

15. To be regarded as good or ill: *the lines passed for good with some, for ill with others.* Atterbury.

16. To occur; to be transacted: *business passes smoothly among skilful men.* Watts.

17. To be permitted: *we must not let this pass without censure.*

18. To heed; to regard. Not used. Shak.

19. To determine finally; to judge capitally: *the jury passed upon him.* Shakspeare.

20. To be supremely excellent. Obsolete.

21. To thrust; to make a push in fencing.

22. To omit to play. Prior.

23. To go through the alimentary duct.

Arbuthnot.

24. To be in a tolerable state: *the man is well enough to pass, though not rich.* L'Estrange.

25. To PASS away. To be lost; to glide off. Locke.

26. To PASS away. To vanish.

To PASS. *v. a.* 1. To go beyond. Hayward.

2. To go through: as, *the horse passed the river.*

3. To spend; to live through. Collier.

4. To impart to any thing the power of moving. Derham.

5. To carry hastily. Addison.

6. To transfer to another proprietor. Herb.

7. To strain; to percolate. Bacon.

8. To vent; to let out. Watts.

9. To utter ceremoniously: *he passed a compliment.* Clarendon.

10. To utter solemnly: *he passed his word.* L'Estrange.

11. To transmit. Clarendon.

12. To put an end to. Shakspeare.

13. To surpass; to excel. Ezekiel.

14. To omit; to neglect. Shakspeare.

15. To transcend; to transgress. Burnet.

16. To admit; to allow. 2 Kings.

17. To enact a law. Swift.

18. To impose fraudulently: *bad money was passed on the traders.* Dryden.

19. To practise artfully; to make succeed. L'Estrange.

20. To send from one place to another.

21. To PASS away. To spend; to waste. Eccclus.

22. To PASS by. To excuse; to forgive. Tillotson.

23. To PASS by. To neglect; to disregard. Bacon.

24. To PASS over. To omit; to let go unregarded. Dryden.

PASS. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. A narrow entrance; an avenue. Shaksp.

2. Passage; road. Raleigh.

3. A permission to go or come any where.

4. An order by which vagrants or impotent persons are sent to their place of abode.

5. Push; thrust in fencing. Shakspeare.

6. State; condition. *Sidney.*
PA'SSABLE. *a.* [*passable*, Fr. from *pass.*]
 1. Possible to be passed or travelled through or over.
 2. Supportable; tolerable; allowable. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Capable of admission or reception. *Collier.*
 4. Popular; well received. Not in use. *Bacon.*
 * **PA'SSABLY.** *ad.* Tolerably; moderately. *Howel.*
PASSA'DO. *s.* [Ital.] A push; a thrust.
PA'SSAGE. *s.* [*passage*, Fr.] 1. Act of passing; travel; course; journey. *Raleigh.*
 2. Road; way. *South.*
 3. Entrance or exit; liberty to pass. *Shak.*
 4. The state of decay. Not used. *Shaksp.*
 5. Intellectual admittance; mental acceptance. *Digby.*
 6. Occurrence; hap. *Shakspeare.*
 7. Unsettled state. *Temple.*
 8. Incident; transaction. *Hayward.*
 9. Management; conduct. *Davies.*
 10. [*Endroit*, Fr.] Part of a book; single place in a writing. *Addison.*
 * **PA'SSANT.** *a.* Cursory; careless. *Barrow.*
 * **EN PA'SSANT.** *ad.* [Fr.] By the way; slightly; in haste. *Transl. of Plato.*
PA'SSED. Preterite and participle of *pass.*
PA'SSENGER. *s.* [*passager*, Fr.]
 1. A traveller; one that is upon the road; a wayfarer. *Spenser.*
 2. One who hires in any vehicle the liberty of travelling. *Sidney.*
PA'SSENGER *falcon. s.* A kind of migratory hawk. *Ainsworth.*
PA'SSER. *s.* [from *pass.*] One who passes; One that is upon the road. *Carew.*
PASSIBI'LITY. *s.* [*passibilité*, Fr. from *passible.*] Quality of receiving impressions from external agents. *Hakewill.*
PA'SSIBLE. *a.* [*passible*, Fr.] Susceptible of impressions from external agents. *Hook.*
PA'SSIBLENESS. *s.* [from *passible.*] Quality of receiving impressions from external agents. *Brerewood.*
PA'SSING. *participial a.* [from *pass.*]
 1. Supreme; surpassing others; eminent. *Fairfax.*
 2. It is used adverbially to enforce the meaning of another word. Exceeding: as, *passing fair.* *Shakspeare.*
PA'SSINGBELL. *s.* [*passing and bell.*] The bell which rings at the hour of departure, to obtain prayers for the passing soul: it is often used for the bell, which rings immediately after death.
 * **PA'SSINGLY.** *ad.* Exceedingly. *Wicliffe.*
PA'SSION. *s.* [*passion*, Fr.] 1. Any effect caused by external agency. *Locke.*
 2. Violent commotion of the mind. *Milt.*
 3. Anger. *Watts.*
 4. Zeal; ardour. *Addison.*
 5. Love. *Dryden.*

6. Eagerness. *Swift.*
 7. Emphatically. The last suffering of the Redeemer of the World. *Acts.*
To PA'SSION. *v. n.* [*passionner*, Fr. from the noun.] To be extremely agitated; to express great commotion of mind. Obsolete.
PA'SSION-FLOWER. *s.* [*passiflora*, Lat.] A plant.
PA'SSION-WEEK. *s.* The week immediately preceding Easter, named in commemoration of our Saviour's crucifixion.
 * **PA'SSIONARY.** *s.* A book describing the sufferings of saints and martyrs. *Warton.*
PA'SSIONATE. *a.* [*passionné*, Fr.]
 1. Moved by passion; causing or expressing great commotion of mind. *Clarendon.*
 2. Easily moved to anger. *Prior.*
To PA'SSIONATE. *v. n.* [from *passion.*] An old word. Obsolete.
 1. To affect with passion. *Spenser.*
 2. To express passionately. *Shakspeare.*
PA'SSIONATELY. *ad.* [from *passionate.*]
 1. With passion; with desire, love or hatred; with great commotion of mind. *L'Estrange.*
 2. Angrily. *Locke.*
PA'SSIONATENESS. *s.* [from *passionate.*]
 1. State of being subject to passion.
 2. Vehemence of mind. *Boyle.*
 * **PA'SSIONED.** *a.*
 1. Disordered; violently affected. *Spenser.*
 2. Expressing passion. *Spenser.*
 * **PA'SSIONLESS.** *a.* Not easily moved to anger; cool; undisturbed. *Skelton.*
PA'SSIVE. *a.* [*passivus*, Lat.]
 1. Receiving impression from some external agent. *South.*
 2. Unresisting; not opposing. *Pope.*
 3. Suffering; not acting.
 4. [In grammar.] A verb *passive* is that which signifies passion. *Clarke.*
PA'SSIVELY. *ad.* [from *passive.*] With a passive nature. *Dryden.*
PA'SSIVENESS. *s.* [from *passive.*]
 1. Quality of receiving impression from external agents. *Dryden.*
 2. Passibility; power of suffering. *Decay of Piety.*
PASSI'VITY. *s.* [from *passive.*] Passiveness. An innovated word. *Cheyne.*
 * **PA'SSLESS.** *a.* Having no passage. *Cowley.*
PA'SSOVER. *s.* [*pass and over.*] 1. A feast instituted among the Jews, in memory of the time when God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, *passed over the* habitations of the Hebrews. *John.*
 2. The sacrifice killed. *Exodus.*
PA'SSPORT. *s.* [*passeport*, Fr.] Permission of egress, or passage. *South.*
 * **PA'SSYMEASURE.** *s.* [*passamezzo*, Ital.] An old stately kind of dance; a cinque-pace. *Shakspeare.*
PAST. *participial a.* [from *pass.*]
 1. Not present; not to come. *Swift.*

2. Spent; gone through; undergone.
PAST. *s.* Elliptically used for past time.

Fenton.

PAST. *preposition.* 1. Beyond in time: *It is past the time of history.* *Hebrews.*

2. No longer capable of: *He is past learning.* *Hayward.*

3. Beyond; out of reach of: *The ship is past cannon-shot.* *Calamy.*

4. Beyond; further than: *We are not past the fens.* *Numbers.*

5. Above; more than: *The well was past ten feet deep.* *Spenser.*

PASTE. *s.* [*pâte*, Fr.]

1. Any thing mixed up so as to be viscous and tenacious. *Dryden.*

2. Flour and water boiled together so as to make a cement.

3. Artificial mixture, in imitation of precious stones.

To PASTE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fasten with paste. *Locke.*

PA'STEBOARD. *s.* [*paste* and *board*.] Masses made anciently by pasting one paper on another; now made sometimes by macerating paper, sometimes by pounding old cordage, and casting it in forms.

PA'STEBOARD. *a.* Made of pasteboard.

PA'STEL. *s.* An herb.

PA'STERN. *s.* [*paturon*, Fr.]

1. The knee of a horse. *Shakspeare.*

2. The legs of any human creature. *Dryd.*

* **PASTI'CCIO.** *s.* [Ital.] An oglio; a medley. *Swinburne.*

PA'STIL. *s.* [*pastille*, Fr.] A roll of paste. *Peacham.*

PA'STIME. *s.* [*pass* and *time*.] Sport; amusement; diversion. *Watts.*

* **To PA'STIME.** *v. n.* To sport; to take pastime. *Solim. and Perseda.*

* **To PA'STINATE.** *v. a.* To dig in a garden.

PA'STOR. *s.* [*pastor*, Lat.]

1. A shepherd. *Dryden.*

2. A clergyman who has the care of a flock; one who has souls to feed with sound doctrine. *Swift.*

PA'STORAL. *a.* [*pastoralis*, Lat.]

1. Rural; rustick; beseeeming shepherds; imitating shepherds. *Sidney.*

2. Relating to the care of souls. *Hooker.*

PA'STORAL. *s.* A poem in which any action or passion is represented by its effects upon a country life, in which speakers take upon them the character of shepherds; an idyl; a bucolick.

* **PA'STORLIKE.** } *a.* Becoming a pastor.

* **PA'STORLY.** } *Milton.*

* **PA'STORSHIP.** *s.* The office or rank of a pastor. *Bp. Hall.*

PA'STRY. *s.* [*pâtisserie*, Fr. from *paste*.]

1. The act of making pies. *King.*

2. Pies or baked paste. *Tusser.*

3. The place where pastry is made.

PA'STRY-COOK. *s.* [*pastry* and *cook*.] One whose trade is to make and sell things

baked in paste.

Arbuthnot.

PA'STURABLE. *a.* [from *pasture*.] Fit for pasture.

PA'STURAGE. *s.* [*pâturage*, Fr.]

1. The business of feeding cattle. *Spenser.*

2. Lands grazed by cattle. *Addison.*

3. The use of pasture. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'STURE. *s.* [*pâturage*, Fr.]

1. Food; the act of feeding. *Brown.*

2. Ground on which cattle feed. *Locke.*

3. Human culture; education. Not used. *Dryden.*

To PA'STURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place in a pasture.

To PA'STURE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To graze on the ground. *Milton.*

PA'STY. *s.* [*pâté*, Fr.] A pye of crust raised without a dish. *Shakspeare.*

PAT. *a.* [from *passen*, Germ.] Fit; convenient; exactly suitable. A low word, that should not be used but in burlesque writings.

Atterbury.

* **PAT.** *ad.* Fitly; conveniently. *Shakspeare.*

PAT. *s.* [*patte*, Fr.]

1. A light quick blow; a tap. *Collier.*

2. A small lump of matter beat into shape with the hand.

To PAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strike lightly; to tap. *Bacon.*

PA'TACHE. *s.* A small ship. *Ainsworth.*

PA'TACON. *s.* A Spanish coin worth four shillings and eight pence English. *Ainsw.*

To PATCH. *v. n.* [*pudtzer*, Danish; *pez-zare*, Ital.]

1. To cover with a piece sewed on. *Locke.*

2. To decorate the face with small spots of black silk. *Addison.*

3. To mend clumsily; to mend so as that the original strength or beauty is lost. *Dryden.*

4. To make up of shreds or different pieces.

PATCH. *s.* [*pezzo*, Ital.]

1. A piece sewed on to cover a hole. *Locke.*

2. A piece inserted in mosaick or variegated work.

3. A small spot of black silk put on the face. *Suckling.*

4. A small particle; a parcel of land. *Shakspeare.*

5. A paltry fellow. Obsolete. *Shaksp.*

PA'TCHER. *s.* [from *patch*.] One that patches; a botcher.

PA'TCHERY. *s.* [from *patch*.] Botchery; bungling work; forgery. *Shakspeare.*

PA'TCHWORK. *s.* [*patch* and *work*.] Work made by sewing small pieces of different colours interchangeably together.

PATE. *s.* The head. Now commonly used in contempt or ridicule. *South.*

PA'TED. *a.* [from *pate*.] Having a pate.

PATEFA'CTION. *s.* [*patefactio*, Lat.] Act or state of opening. *Ainsworth.*

PA'TEN. *s.* [*patina*, Lat.] A plate. Not used. *Shakspeare.*

PA'TENT. *a.* [*patens*, Lat.] 1. Open to the

- perusal of all; as, letters *patent*.
2. Something appropriated by letters patent. *Mortimer.*
- PA'TENT. *s.* A writ conferring some exclusive right or privilege. *Shakspeare.*
- PATENTEE'. *s.* [from *patent*.] One who has a patent. *Swift.*
- PA'TER-NOSTER. *s.* [Lat.] The Lord's prayer. *Camden.*
- PATE'RNAL. *a.* [paternus, Lat.]
1. Fatherly; having the relation of a father. *Hammond.*
2. Hereditary; received in succession from one's father. *Dryden.*
- PATE'RNITY. *s.* [from *paternus*, Lat.] Fatherhood; the relation of a father. *Arbuthn.*
- PATH. *s.* [paθ, Sax. Pfad, Germ.] Way; road; track.
- * To PATH. *v. a.* [peθōian, Sax.] To push forward; to cause to go; to make way for. *Shakspeare.*
- PATHE'TICAL. } *a.* [παθητικός.] Affect-
- PATHE'TICK. } ing the passions; passionate; moving. *Swift.*
- PATHE'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *pathetical*.] In such a manner as may strike the passions. *Dryden.*
- PATHE'TICALNESS. *s.* [from *pathetical*.] Quality of being pathetick; quality of moving the passions. *Dryden.*
- * PA'THFLY. *s.* A fly found in footpaths, supposed to live by sucking the ground.
- PA'THLESS. *a.* [from *path*.] Untrodden; not marked with paths. *Sandys.*
- PATHOGNOMO'NICK. *a.* [παθογνωμονικός.] Such signs of a disease as are inseparable, designing the essence or real nature of the disease; not symptomatick.
- PATHOLO'GICAL. *a.* [from *pathology*.] Relating to the tokens or discoverable effects of a distemper.
- PATHO'LOGIST. *s.* [πάθος and λέγω.] One who treats of pathology.
- PATHO'LOGY. *s.* [πάθος and λέγω.] That part of medicine which relates to the distempers, with their differences, causes and effects incident to the body. *Quincy.*
- * PA'THOS. *s.* [Gr.] Passion; vehemence; warmth; affection of mind; energy; that which excites the passions. *Mason.*
- PA'THWAY. *s.* [path and way.] A road; strictly a narrow way to be passed on foot.
- PA'TIBLE. *a.* [from *patior*, Lat.] Sufferable; tolerable. *Dict.*
- PA'TIBULARY. *a.* [from *patibulum*, Lat.] Belonging to the gallows. *Dict.*
- PA'TIENCE. *s.* [Fr. *patientia*, Lat.]
1. The power of suffering; endurance; the power of expecting long without rage or discontent; the power of supporting injuries without revenge. *Matthew.*
2. Sufferance; permission. *Hooker.*
3. An herb. *Mortimer.*
- PA'TIENT. *a.* [patiens, Lat.]
1. Having the quality of enduring; with of

- before the thing endured. *Ray.*
2. Calm under pain of affliction. *Dryden.*
3. Not revengeful against injuries.
4. Not easily provoked. *Thessal.*
5. Not hasty; not viciously eager or impetuous. *Prior.*
- PA'TIENT. *s.*
1. That which receives impressions from external agents. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
2. A person diseased, under the care of another. *Addison.*
- To PA'TIENT. *v. a.* [patienter, Fr.] To compose one's self. Obsolete. *Shakspeare.*
- PA'TIENTLY. *ad.* [from *patient*.]
1. Without rage under pain or affliction.
2. Without vicious impetuosity. *Calamy.*
- PA'TINE. *s.* [patina, Lat.] The cover of a chalice. *Ainsworth.*
- PA'TLY. *ad.* [from *pat*; παῖτις, Germ.] Commodiously; fitly.
- * PA'TNESS. *s.* Convenience; propriety; suitableness. *Barrow.*
- PA'TRIARCH. *s.* [patriarche, Fr.]
1. One who governs by paternal right; the father and ruler of a family.
2. A bishop superior to archbishops. *Ral.*
- PATRIA'RHAL. *a.* [patriarcal, Fr. from *patriarch*.]
1. Belonging to patriarchs; such as was possessed or enjoyed by patriarchs. *Norris.*
2. Belonging to hierarchical patriarchs. *Ayliffe.*
- PATRIA'RHATE. } *s.* [patriarcat, Fr.]
- PA'TRIARCHSHIP. } from *patriarch*] A bishoprick superior to archbishopricks.
- PA'TRIARCHY. *s.* Jurisdiction of a patriarch; patriarchate. *Brerewood.*
- PATRI'CIAN. *a.* [patricius, Lat.] Senatorial; noble; not plebeian.
- PATRI'CIAN. *s.* A nobleman. *Dryden.*
- PATRIMO'NIAL. *a.* [from *patrimony*.] Possessed by inheritance. *Temple.*
- * PATRIMO'NIALLY. *ad.* By inheritance. *Davenant.*
- PA'TRIMONY. *s.* [patrimonium, Lat.] An estate possessed by inheritance. *Davies.*
- PA'TRIOT. *s.* [from *patria*, Lat.] One whose ruling passion is the love of his country. *Tickell.*
- * PA'TRIOT. *a.* Actuated by the care of one's country. *Delany.*
- * PATRIO'TICK. *a.* Full of patriotism. *Farmer.*
- PA'TRIOTISM. *s.* [from *patriot*.] Love of one's country; zeal for one's country.
- To PATRO'CINATE. *v. a.* [patrocinor, Lat.] To patronize; to protect; to defend. *Dict.*
- * PATROCINA'TION. *s.* Countenance; support. *Bp. Hall.*
- PA'TROL. *s.* [patrouille, Fr.]
1. The act of going the rounds in a garrison to observe that orders are kept.
2. Those that go the rounds. *Thomson.*
- To PA'TROL. *v. n.* [patrouiller, Fr.] To go the rounds in a camp or garrison. *Blackm.*

PA'TRON. *s.* [*patronus*, Lat.]

1. One who countenances, supports, or protects. *Prior.*
2. A guardian saint. *Spenser.*
3. An advocate; defender; vindicator. *Locke.*

4. One who has donation of ecclesiastical preferment.

PA'TRONAGE. *s.* [from *patron*.]

1. Support; protection. *Creech.*
2. Guardianship of saints. *Addison.*
3. Donation of a benefice; right of conferring a benefice.

To PA'TRONAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To patronize; to protect. *Shakspeare.*

PATRO'NAL. *a.* [from *patronus*, Lat.] Pro-

tecting; supporting; guarding; defending. *Brown.*

PA'TRONESS. *s.* [feminine of *patron*.]

1. A female that defends, countenances or supports. *Fairfax.*
2. A female guardian saint.
3. A woman that has the gift of a benefice.

To PA'TRONISE. *v. a.* [from *patron*.] To protect; to support; to defend; to countenance. *Bacon.*

* PA'TRONISER. *s.* One who countenances or supports. *Skelton.*

* PA'TRONLESS. *a.* Without a patron. *Shaftesbury.*

PATRONY'MICK. *s.* [*πατρωνυμικός*.] Name expressing the name of the father or ancestor. *Broome.*

PA'TTEN. *s.* [*patin*, Fr.] A shoe of wood with an iron ring, worn under the common shoe by women to keep them from the dirt. *Camden.*

PA'TTEN of a pillar. *s.* Its base. *Ainsworth.*

PA'TTENMAKER. *s.* [*patten* and *maker*.] He that makes pattens.

* PA'TTE-PAN. *s.* A pan to bake small pies in.

To PA'TTER. *v. n.* [from *patte*, Fr. the foot.] To make a noise like the quick steps of many feet. *Dryden.*

* To PA'TTER. *v. a.* [*paetra*, Swed.] To recite or repeat hastily. *Chaucer.*

PA'TTERN. *s.* [*patron*, Fr. *patroon*, Dutch.]

1. The original proposed to imitation; the archetype; that which is to be copied. *Rogers.*
2. A specimen; a part shown as a sample of the rest. *Swift.*
3. An instance; an example. *Hooker.*
4. Any thing cut out in paper to direct the cutting of cloth.

To PA'TTERN. *v. a.* [*patronner*, Fr.]

1. To make in imitation of something; to copy. *Shakspeare.*
2. To serve as an example to be followed. Neither sense is now much in use.

* PA'TTY. *s.* [*pâté*, Fr.] A little pie; as, a *veal-patty*.

* PA'TTY-PAN. *s.* A pan to bake a little pie in.

PA'VAN. } *s.* A kind of light tripping

PA'VIN. } dance. *Ainsworth.*

PAUCI'LOQUY. *s.* [*pauciloquium*, Lat.] Sparing and rare speech.

PAU'CITY. *s.* [*paucitas*, Lat.]

1. Fewness; smallness of number. *Boyle.*
2. Smallness of quantity. *Brown.*

To PAVE. *v. a.* [*paver*, Fr.]

1. To lay with brick or stone; to floor with stone. *Shakspeare.*
2. To make a passage easy. *Bacon.*

PA'VEMENT. *s.* [*pavimentum*, Lat.] Stones or bricks laid on the ground; stone floor. *Addison.*

PA'VER. } *s.* [from *pave*.] One who lays

PA'VIER. } with stones.

PAVI'LION. *s.* [*pavillon*, Fr.] A tent; a temporary or moveable house. *Sandys.*

To PAVI'LION. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with tents. *Milton.*
2. To be sheltered by a tent.

* PA'VING. *s.* Pavement of stone, brick or tile.

* To PAUM. *v. a.* [from *palm*.] To impose by fraud. *Swift.*

* PAUNCE. *s.* A pansy. See PANCY. *Spenser.*

PAUNCH. *s.* [*panse*, Fr.] The belly; the region of the guts. *Bacon.*

To PAUNCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pierce or rip the belly; to exenterate.

* PAVO'NE. *s.* [Ital.] A pea cock. *Spenser.*

PAU'PER. *s.* [Lat.] A poor person.

* PA'UPERISM. *s.* The state of poverty.

PAUSE. *s.* [*pause*, Fr. *παύω*.]

1. A stop; a time of intermission.
2. Suspense; doubt. *Shakspeare.*
3. Break; paragraph; apparent separation of the parts of a discourse.
4. Place of suspending the voice marked in writing thus —.
5. A stop or intermission in musick.

To PAUSE. *v. n.* 1. To wait; to stop; not to proceed; to forbear for a time. *Milton.*

2. To deliberate. *Knolles.*
3. To be intermitted. *Tickell.*

PAU'SER. *s.* [from *pause*.] He who pauses; he who deliberates. *Shakspeare.*

* PA'USINGLY. *ad.* After a pause; by breaks. *Shakspeare.*

PAW. *s.* [*pawen*, Welsh; *patte*, Fr. *pfote*, Germ.]

1. The foot of a beast of prey. *More.*
2. Hand. In contempt. *Dryden.*

To PAW. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To draw the fore foot along the ground. *Pope.*

To PAW. *v. a.* 1. To strike with a draught of the fore foot. *Tickell.*

2. To handle roughly.
3. To fawn; to flatter. *Ainsworth.*

PA'WED. *a.* [from *paw*.] 1. Having paws. *Ainsworth.*

2. Broad-footed.

* PA'WKY. *a.* [*pæcan*, Sax.] Arch; cunning; artful. *Grose.*

PAWVN. *s.* [*pand*, Dutch; *pfand*, Germ.]

1. Something given to pledge as a security

- for money borrowed or promise made. *Howel.*
2. The state of being pledged. *Shakspeare.*
3. A common man at chess. [corrupted from *pion*, Fr.] *Ainsworth.*
- To PAWN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pledge; to give in pledge. *Shakspeare.*
- PA/WNBROKER. *s.* [pawn and broker.] One who lends money upon pledge. *Arbuthnot.*
- * PAWNE'E. *s.* One to whom something is entrusted as security for money borrowed. *Littleton.*
- * PAX. *s.* [Lat.] A sort of little image; a piece of board, having the image of Christ upon the cross on it; which the people before the reformation used to kiss after the service was ended, that ceremony being considered as the *kiss of peace*. The word has been often confounded with *pix*. *Crowley.*
- * PA'X-WAX. See PACK-WAX.
- To PAY. *v. a.* [*payer*, Fr.]
1. To discharge a debt. *Dryden.*
 2. To dismiss one to whom any thing is due with his money.
 3. To atone; to make amends by suffering. *Roscommon.*
 4. To beat. *Shakspeare.*
 5. To reward; to recompense. *Dryden.*
 6. To give the equivalent for any thing bought. *Locke.*
- PAY. *s.* [from the verb.] Wages; hire; money given in return for service. *Temple.*
- PA/YABLE. *a.* [*payable*, Fr.]
1. Due; to be paid. *Bacon.*
 2. Such as there is power to pay. *South.*
- PA/YDAY. *s.* [*pay* and *day*.] Day on which debts are to be discharged or wages paid.
- PA/YER. *s.* [*payeur*, Fr.] One that pays.
- PA/YMASTER. *s.* [*pay* and *master*.] One who is to pay; one from whom wages or reward is received. *Taylor.*
- PA/YMENT. *s.* [from *pay*.]
1. The act of paying.
 2. The discharge of debt or promise. *Bac.*
 3. A reward. *South.*
 4. Chastisement; sound beating. *Ainsw.*
- * PA/YNIM. See PAINIM.
- To PAYSE. *v. n.* [used by *Spenser* for *paise*.] To balance. *Spenser.*
- PA/YSER. *s.* [for *poiser*.] One that weighs. *Carew.*
- PEA. *s.* [*pisum*, Lat. *piya*, Sax. *pois*, Fr.] A plant.
- PEACE. *s.* [*paix*, Fr. *pax*, Lat.]
1. Respite from war. *Addison.*
 2. Quiet from suits or disturbances. *Davies.*
 3. Rest from any commotion.
 4. Stillness from riots or tumults. *Shaksp.*
 5. Reconciliation of differences. *Isaiah.*
 6. A state not hostile. *Bacon.*
 7. Rest; quiet; content; freedom from terrour; heavenly rest.
 8. Silence; suppression of the thoughts.

9. In law: general security.
- PEACE. *interjection.* A word commanding silence. *Crashaw.*
- PEA'CE-OFFERING. *s.* [*peace* and *offer*.] Among the Jews, a sacrifice or gift offered to God for atonement and reconciliation for a crime or offence. *Leviticus.*
- PEA'CEABLE. *a.* [from *peace*.] 1. Free from war; free from tumult. *Swift.*
2. Quiet; undisturbed. *Spenser.*
 3. Not violent; not bloody-minded. *Hale.*
 4. Not quarrelsome; not turbulent.
- PEA'CEABLENESS. *s.* [from *peaceable*.] Quietness; disposition to peace. *Hamm.*
- PEA'CEABLY. *ad.* [from *peaceable*.]
1. Without war; without tumult. *Swift.*
 2. Without disturbance. *Shakspeare.*
- * PE'ACEBREAKER. *s.* One who disturbs the peace of the publick. *Holyday.*
- PEA'CEFUL. *a.* [*peace* and *full*.]
1. Quiet; not in war. *Dryden.*
 2. Pacifick; mild. *Dryden.*
 3. Undisturbed; still; secure. *Pope.*
- PEA'CEFULLY. *ad.* [from *peaceful*.]
1. Quietly; without disturbance. *Dryden.*
 2. Mildly; gently.
- PEA'CEFULNESS. *s.* [from *peaceful*.] Quiet; freedom from disturbance.
- * PE'ACELESS. *a.* Wanting peace; disturbed. *Sandys.*
- PEA'CEMAKER. *s.* [*peace* and *maker*.] One who reconciles differences. *Shakspeare.*
- PEACEPA'RTED. *a.* [*peace* and *parted*.] Dismissed from the world in peace. *Shak.*
- PEACH. *s.* [*pêche*, Fr.] A roundish fleshy fruit, having a longitudinal furrow, inclosing a rough rugged stone. *Miller.*
- To PEACH. *v. n.* [corrupted from *impeach*.] To accuse of some crime. *Dryden.*
- * To PEACH. *v. a.* To accuse. *Hyke scorner.*
- PEACH-COLOURED. *a.* [*peach* and *colour*.] Of a colour like a peach. *Shakspeare.*
- * PE'ACHER. *s.* An accuser. *Fox.*
- PEA'CHIK. *s.* [*pea* and *chick*.] The chicken of a peacock. *Southern.*
- PEA'COCK. *s.* A fowl eminent for the beauty of his feathers, and particularly of his tail. *Sandys.*
- PEA'HEN. *s.* [*pea* and *hen*.] The female of the peacock.
- PEAK. *s.* [*peac*, Sax. *pic*, Fr.]
1. The top of a hill or eminence. *Prior.*
 2. Any thing acuminated.
 3. The rising forepart of a head-dress.
- To PEAK. *v. n.* 1. To look sickly. *Shaksp.*
2. To make a mean figure; to sneak. *Shakspeare.*
- * PE'AKISH. *a.* Denoting or belonging to a hilly or acuminated situation. *Drayton.*
- PEAL. *s.* A succession of loud sounds: as, of bells, thunder, cannon. *Hayward.*
- To PEAL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play solemnly and loud. *Milton.*
- To PEAL. *v. a.* To assail with noise. *Milton.*
- PEAR. *s.* [*poire*, Fr. *pyrum*, Lat.] A fruit

more produced toward the footstalk than the apple, but hollow like a navel at the extreme part.

* *To* PEAR. See *To* PEER.

* PEARCH. *s.* [See PERCH.]

1. A long pole for various uses.
2. A kind of fish.

* PE'ARCHSTONE. *s.* A sort of stone.

PEARL. *s.* [*perle*, Fr.] *Pearls*, though esteemed gems, are a distemper in the creature that produces them: *Pearls* are most frequently found in the oyster. The true shape of the *pearl* is a perfect round; but some are of the shape of a pear; their colour ought to be pure, clear, and brilliant white. *Hill.*

PEARL. *s.* [*albugo*, Lat.] A white speck or film on the eye. *Ainsworth.*

* *To* PEARL. *v. n.* To resemble pearls. *Spenser.*

PEA'RLED. *a.* [from *pearl*.] Adorned or set with pearls. *Milton.*

PEA'RLEYED. *a.* [*pearl* and *eye*.] Having a speck in the eye.

PEA'RLGRASS.

PEA'RLPLANT. } *s.* Plants. *Ainsworth.*

PEA'RLWORT. }

PEA'RLY. *a.* [from *pearl*.] 1. Abounding

with pearls; containing pearls. *Woodw.*

2. Resembling pearls. *Drayton.*

PEA'RMAIN. *s.* An apple. *Mortimer.*

PEA'RTREE. *s.* [*pear* and *tree*.] The tree that bears pears. *Bacon.*

PEA'SANT. *s.* [*paysan*, Fr.] A hind; one whose business is rural labour. *Spenser.*

* PEA'SANT. *a.* Rustick; country. *Spenser.*

* PEA'SANTLIKE. } *a.* Rude; untaught;

* PEA'SANTLY. } clownish; resembling

the behaviour of peasants. *Milton.*

PEA'SANTRY. *s.* Peasants; rusticks; country people. *Locke.*

PEA'SCOD. } *s.* [*pea*, *cod* and *shell*.] The

PEA'SHELL. } husk that contains peas. *Walton.*

PEASE. *s.* Food of peas. *Tusser.*

PEAT. *s.* A species of turf used for fire. *Bacon.*

PEAT. *s.* [from *petit*, Fr.] A little fondling; a darling; a dear play-thing, now commonly called *pet*. *Donne.*

PE'BBLE. } *s.* [*pæbolytana*, Sax.]

PE'BBLESTONE. } A stone distinct from

flints, being not in layers, but in one homogeneous mass. Popularly a small stone. *Sidney.*

PE'BBLE-CRYSTAL. *s.* Crystal in form of nodules. *Woodward.*

PE'BBLED. *a.* [from *pebble*.] Sprinkled or

abounding with pebbles. *Thomson.*

PE'BBLY. *a.* [from *pebble*.] Full of pebbles.

PECCABI'LITY. *s.* [from *peccable*.] State of being subject to sin. *Decay of Piety.*

PE'CCABLE. *a.* [from *pecco*, Lat.] Liable to sin.

PECCADI'LLO. *s.* [Span. *peccadille*, Fr.]

A petty fault; a slight crime; a venial offence. *Atterbury.*

PE'CCANCY. *s.* [from *peccant*.] Bad quality. *Wiseman.*

PE'CCANT. *a.* [*peccans*, Lat.]

1. Guilty; criminal. *South.*

2. Ill-disposed; corrupt; bad; offensive to the body. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Wrong; bad; deficient; unformal. *Ayliffe.*

* PE'CCANT. *s.* An offender. *Whitlock.*

* PECCA'VI. [Lat.] I have offended. A colloquial expression still in use: as, he cried *peccavi*. *Aubrey.*

PECK. *s.* [from *pocca*, Sax.]

1. The fourth part of a bushel. *Hudibras.*

2. Proverbially. [In low language.] A great deal. *Suckling.*

To PECK. *v. a.* [*bequeter*, Fr. *picen*, Germ.]

1. To strike with the beak as a bird.

2. To pick up food with the beak. *Addis.*

3. To strike with any pointed instrument.

4. To strike; to give blows. *South.*

PE'CKER. *s.* [from *peck*.]

1. One that pecks.

2. A kind of bird; as the wood-pecker.

PE'CKLED. *a.* [corrupted from *speckled*.]

Spotted; varied with spots. *Walton.*

PECTI'NAL. *s.* [from *pecten*, Lat. a comb.]

There are fishes as *pectinals*, such as have their bones made laterally like a comb. *Brown.*

PE'CTINATED. *a.* [from *pecten*, Lat.] Form-

ed like a comb. *Brown.*

PECTINA'TION. *s.* The state of being pec-

tinated. *Brown.*

PE'CTORAL. *a.* [*pectoralis*, Lat.] Belong-

ing to the breast. *Wiseman.*

* PE'CTORAL. *s.* 1. A medicine intended

against diseases of the breast. *Wiseman.*

2. [*pectorale*, Lat.] A breast-plate. *Hammond.*

* *To* PE'CULATE. *v. n.* [*peculor*, Lat.] To

rob or defraud the publick. *Burke.*

PE'CULATE. } *s.* [*peculatus*, Lat. *péculat*,

PECULA'TION. } Fr.] Robber of the pub-

lick; theft of publick money.

PECULA'TOR. *s.* [Lat.] Robber of the

publick.

PECU'LIAR. *a.* [*peculiaris*, from *peculium*

Lat.] 1. Appropriate; belonging to any

one with exclusion of others.

2. Not common to other things. *Milton.*

3. Particular; single.

PECU'LIAR. *s.*

1. The property; the exclusive property.

2. Something absconded from the ordinary

jurisdiction. *Carew.*

PECULIA'RITY. *s.* [from *peculiar*.] 1. Parti-

cularity; state of being found only in one.

2. The thing peculiar.

* *To* PECU'LIARIZE. *v. a.* To appropriate;

to make peculiar. *Smith.*

PECU'LIARLY. *ad.* [from *peculiar*.]

1. Particularly; singly. *Woodward.*

2. In a manner not common to others.
- * PECU/LIARNESS. *s.* Appropriation. *Mede.*
- PECU/NIARY. *a.* [*pecuniarius*, Lat.]
1. Relating to money. *Brown.*
 2. Consisting of money. *Bacon.*
- * PECU'NIOUS. *a.* [*pecunieux*, Fr.] Full of money. *Sherwood.*
- PED. *s.* 1. A small packsaddle. *Tusser.*
2. A basket; a hamper. *Spenser.*
- PEDAGO'GICAL. *a.* [from *pedagogue*.] Suited or belonging to a schoolmaster.
- * PE/DAGOGICK. *a.* Suited a schoolmaster. *Warton.*
- * PE/DAGOGISM. *s.* Office or character of a pedagogue.
- PE/DAGOGUE. *s.* [*παιδαγωγός*.] One who teaches boys; a schoolmaster; a pedant.
- To PE/DAGOGUE. *v. a.* [*παιδαγωγέω*.] To teach with superciliousness. *Prior.*
- PE/DAGOGY. *s.* [*παιδαγωγία*.] The mastership; preparatory discipline. *South.*
- PE'DAL. *a.* [*pedalis*, Lat.] Belonging to a foot.
- PE'DALS. *s.* [*pedalis*, Lat.] The large pipes of an organ: so called because played upon with the foot. *Dict.*
- PEDA'NEOUS. *a.* [*pedaneus*, Lat.] Going on foot. *Dict.*
- PE'DANT. *s.* [*pédant*, Fr.]
1. A schoolmaster. *Dryden.*
 2. A man vain of low knowledge. *Swift.*
- PEDA'NTICAL. } *a.* [*pédantesque*, Fr. from
- PEDA'NTICK. } *pedant*.] Awkwardly ostentatious of learning. *Hayward.*
- PEDA'NTICALLY. *ad.* [from *pedantical*.] With awkward ostentation of literature.
- * To PE/DANTIZE. *v. n.* [*pédantiser*, Fr.] To play the pedant; to domineer over lads; to use pedantical expressions. *Cotgrave.*
- PE/DANTRY. *s.* [*pédanterie*, Fr.] Awkward ostentation of needless learning. *Cowley.*
- To PE/DDLE. *v. n.* To be busy about trifles: commonly *piddle*. *Ainsworth.*
- PE'DDLING. *a.* Petty-dealing; trifling; unimportant.
- PEDERE'RO. *s.* [Span.] A small cannon managed by a swivel. It is frequently written *paterero*.
- PE'DESTAL. *s.* [*piédestal*, Fr.] The lower member of a pillar; the basis of a statue. *Dryden.*
- * PEDE'STRIAL. *a.* [*pedestris*, Lat.] Employing the foot; belonging to the foot. *Moseley.*
- * PEDE'STRIAN. *a.* On foot.
- * PEDE'STRIAN. *s.* One who makes a journey on foot; one distinguished for his power of walking.
- PEDE'STRIOUS. *a.* [*pedestris*, Lat.] Not winged; going on foot. *Brown.*
- PE'DICLE. *s.* [*pédicule*, Fr.] The footstalk; that by which a leaf or fruit is fixed to the tree. *Bacon.*
- PEDI'CLULAR. *a.* [*pedicularis*, Lat.] Hav-

- ing the phthyriasis or lousy distemper. *Ainsworth.*
- PE'DIGREE. *s.* [*per* and *degré*, Skinner.] Genealogy; lineage; account of descent.
- PE'DIMENT. *s.* [*pedis*, Lat.] In architecture, an ornament that crowns the ordonnances, finishes the front of buildings, and serves as a decoration over gates. *Dict.*
- PE/DLAR. } *s.* [corrupted from *petty dealer*.]
- PE/DLER. } One who travels the country with small commodities. *Shakspeare.*
- * PE/DLERESS. *s.* A female pedler. *Overb.*
- PE/DLERY. *s.* [from *pedler*.] Wares sold by pedlers. *Swift.*
- PE'DOBAPTISM. *s.* [*παῖς, ἰδος, and βάπτισμα*.] Infant baptism.
- PE'DOBAPTIST. *s.* [*πάιδος and βαπτιστής*.] One that holds or practises infant baptism.
- * PEDO'METER. *s.* [*pes*, Lat. and *μέτρον*.] A mathematical instrument by the management of the wheels of which paces are numbered and distances from one place to another exactly measured.
- * To PEE. *v. n.* To look with one eye. *Ray.*
- * PEED. *a.* Blind of one eye.
- To PEEL. *v. a.* [*peler*, Fr. from *pellis*, Lat.]
1. To decorticate; to flay. *Shakspeare.*
 2. [From *piller*, Fr. to rob.] To plunder. According to analogy this should be written *pill*. *Milton.*
- PEEL. *s.* [*pellis*, Lat.] The skin or thin rind of any thing.
- PEEL. *s.* [*pelle*, Fr.] A broad thin board with a long handle, used by bakers to put their bread in and out of the oven.
- * PE/ELED. See *PIELED*.
- PEE'LER. *s.* [from *peel*.]
1. One who strips or flays.
 2. A robber; a plunderer. *Tusser.*
- To PEEP. *v. n.*
1. To make the first appearance. *Spenser.*
 2. To look sily, or curiously, or through any crevice. *Cleaveland.*
- PEEP. *s.* 1. First faint appearance: as, at the peep and first break of day.
2. A sly look. *Swift.*
- PEE'PER. *s.* Young chickens just breaking the shell. *Bramstead.*
- PEE'PHOLE. } *s.* [*peep* and *hole*.]
- PE'EPINGHOLE. } Hole through which one may look without being discovered.
- PEER. *s.* [*pair*, Fr.]
1. Equal, one of the same rank. *Davies.*
 2. One equal in excellence and endowments.
 3. Companion; fellow. *Ben Jonson.*
 4. A nobleman: of nobility we have five degrees, who are all nevertheless called *peers*, because their essential privileges are the same. *Dryden.*
- To PEER. *v. n.* [By contradiction from *appear*.]
1. To come in sight. *Ben Jonson.*
 2. To look narrowly; to peep. *Sidney.*
- PEE'RAGE. *s.* [*pairie*, Fr. from *peer*.]
1. The dignity of a peer. *Swift.*

2. The body of peers. *Dryden.*
 PEE'RDOM. *s.* [from *peer.*] Peerage. *Ainsw.*
 PEE'RESS. *s.* [female of *peer.*] The lady of a peer; a lady ennobled.
 PEE'RLESS. *a.* [from *peer.*] Unequalled; having no peer. *Milton.*
 *PE'ERLESSLY. *ad.* Without an equal; matchlessly. *Ben Jonson.*
 PEE'RLESSNESS. *s.* [from *peerless.*] Universal superiority.
 PEE'VISH. *a.* Petulant; waspish; easily offended; irritable; hard to please. *Swift.*
 PEE'VISHLY. *ad.* [from *peevish.*] Angrily; querulously; morosely. *Hayward.*
 PEE'VISHNESS. *s.* [from *peevish.*] Irascibility; querulousness; fretfulness; perverseness. *King Charles.*
 PEG. *s.* 1. A piece of wood driven into a hole, which does the office of a nail. *Swift.*
 2. The pins of an instrument in which the strings are strained. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To take a PEG lower. To depress; to sink. *Hudibras.*
 4. The nickname of Margaret.
 To PEG. *v. a.* To fasten with a peg. *Evelyn.*
 *PE'GGER. *s.* One who fastens with pegs. *Sherwood.*
 *PEGM. *s.* [πῆγμα.] A sort of moving machine in the old pageants. *Ben Jonson.*
 *PEISE. *s.* [pesa, Span.] A weight, or poise; a blow; a stroke. *Spenser.*
 To PEISE. *v. a.* [péser, Fr.] To poise; to balance; to weigh. *Sidney.*
 *PELA'GIAN. *s.* One of the followers of Pelagius, a monk, at the beginning of the fifth century, who denied original sin, and maintained free will and the merit of good works. *Bp. Hall.*
 *PELA'GIAN. *a.* Belonging to the notions of the Pelagians. *South.*
 *PELA'GIANISM. *s.* The doctrine of Pelagius and his followers. *South.*
 PELF. *s.* [In low Latin, *pelfra.*] Money; riches. *Swift.*
 PE'LICAN. *s.* [pélican, Fr.] There are two sorts of *pelicans*; one lives upon fish; the other keeps in deserts, and feeds upon serpents; the *pelican* is supposed to admit its young to suck blood from its breast.
 *PELI'SSE. *s.* [Fr.] A kind of coat or robe. *Guthrie.*
 PE'LLET. *s.* [pelote, Fr.]
 1. A little ball. *Sandys.*
 2. A bullet; a ball to be shot. *Ray.*
 *To PE'LLET. *v. a.* To form into little balls. *Shakspeare.*
 PE'LLETED. *a.* [from *pellet.*] Consisting of bullets. *Shakspeare.*
 PE'LLICLE. *s.* [pellicula, Lat.]
 1. A thin skin. *Sharp.*
 2. It is often used for the film which gathers upon liquors impregnated with salt or other substances, and evaporated by heat.
 PE'LLITORY. *s.* [parietaria, Lat.] An

herb. *Miller.*
 PE'LLMELL. *ad.* [pêle, mêle, Fr.] Confusedly; tumultuously; one among another. *Hudibras.*
 PELL. *s.* [pellis, Lat.] Clerk of the pells, an officer belonging to the exchequer, who enters every teller's bill into a parchment roll called *pellis acceptorum*, the roll of receipts. *Bailey.*
 PELLU'CID. *a.* [pellucidus, Lat.] Clear; transparent; not opaque; not dark. *Newton.*
 PELLUCI'DITY. } *s.* [from *pellucid.*]
 PELLU'CIDNESS. } Transparency; clearness; not opacity. *Keil.*
 PELT. *s.* [from *pellis*, Lat. *Pelt*, Germ.]
 1. Skin; hide. *Brown.*
 2. The quarry of a hawk all torn. *Ainsw.*
 PELT-MONGER. *s.* [pellis, Lat. *pelt* and *monger.*] A dealer in raw hides.
 To PELT. *v. a.* [voltern, Germ. *Skinner.*]
 1. To strike with something thrown. *Atterbury.*
 2. To throw; to cast. *Dryden.*
 *PE'LTR. *s.* A pinch-penny; one withered with covetousness; a mean paltry wretch. *Huloet.*
 *PE'LTING. *s.* Assault; violence. *Shaksp.*
 PE'LTING. *a.* This word, in *Shakspeare*, signifies paltry; pitiful.
 *PE'LTRY. *s.* [pelleterie, Fr.] Furs or skins in general. *Smollet.*
 PE'LVIS. *s.* [Lat.] The lower part of the belly.
 PEN. *s.* [penna, Lat.]
 1. An instrument of writing. *Dryden.*
 2. Feather. *Spenser.*
 3. Wing. *Milton.*
 4. [From *pennan*, Sax.] A small inclosure; a coop. *L'Estrange.*
 To PEN. *v. a.* [pennan and pindan, Sax.]
 1. To coop; to shut up; to incage; to imprison in a narrow place. *Bacon.*
 2. [From the noun.] To write. *Digby.*
 PE'NAL. *a.* [pénal, Fr. from *pœna*, Lat.]
 1. Denouncing punishment; enacting punishment. *South.*
 2. Used for the purposes of punishment; vindictive. *Milton.*
 PE'NALT. } *s.* [from *pénalité*, old Fr.]
 PENA'LITY. } 1. Punishment; censure; judicial infliction. *Brown.*
 2. Forfeiture upon non-performance. *Shakspeare.*
 *PENA'LITY. *s.* Liableness to punishment; condemnation to punishment. *Brown.*
 PE'NANCE. *s.* [pénitence, Fr.] Infliction either publick or private, suffered as an expression of repentance for sin. *Bacon.*
 PENCE. *s.* The plural of *penny*.
 PE'NCIL. *s.* [Pinzel, Germ.]
 1. A small brush of hair which painters dip in their colours. *Dryden.*
 2. A black lead pen, with which, cut to a point, they write without ink. *Watts.*
 3. Any instrument of writing without ink.

To PE'NCIL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To paint *Shakspeare.*

PE'NDANT. *s.* [*pendant*, Fr.]

1. A jewel hanging in the ear. *Pope.*
2. Any thing hanging by way of ornament.
3. A pendulum. Obsolete. *Digby.*
4. A small flag in ships.

PE'NDENCE. *s.* [from *pendeo*, Lat.] Slope-ness; inclination. *Wotton.*

PE'NDENCY. *s.* [from *pendeo*, Lat.] Sus-pence; delay of decision. *Ayliffe.*

PE'NDENT. *a.* [*pendens*, Lat.]

1. Hanging. *Shakspeare.*
2. Jutting over. *Shakspeare.*
3. Supported above the ground. *Milton.*

* PE'NDICE. See PENTICE.

PE'NDING. *s.* [*pendente lite*, Lat.] Depend-ing; remaining yet undecided. *Ayliffe.*

PENDULO'SITY. } *s.* [from *pendulous*.]

PE'NDULOUSNESS. } The state of hanging; suspension. *Brown.*

PE'NDULOUS. *a.* [*pendulus*, Lat.] Hang-ing; not supported below. *Ray.*

PE'NDULUM. *s.* [*pendulus*, Lat. *pendule*, Fr.] Any weight hung so that it may easily swing backward and forward, of which the great law is, that its oscillations are always performed in equal time. *Hudibras.*

PE'NETRABLE. *a.* [*pénétrable*, Fr. *pene-trabilis*, Lat.] 1. Such as may be pierced; such as may admit the entrance of another body. *Dryden.*

2. Susceptive of moral or intellectual im-pression. *Shakspeare.*

PENETRABI'LITY. *s.* [from *penetrable*.] Susceptibility of impression from another body. *Cheyne.*

PE'NETRAIL. *s.* [*penetralia*, Lat.] Inte-riour parts. *Harvey.*

PE'NETRANCY. *s.* [*pénétrant*, Fr.] Power of entering or piercing. *Ray.*

PE'NETRANT. *a.* [*pénétrant*, Fr.] Having the power to pierce or enter; sharp; sub-tile. *Boyle.*

To PE'NETRATE. *v. a.* [*penetro*, Lat. *péné-trer*, Fr.] 1. To pierce; to enter beyond the surface; to make way into a body. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To affect the mind.
3. To teach the meaning.

To PE'NETRATE. *v. n.* To make way; to enter into something else. *Locke.*

PENETRA'TION. *s.* [*pénétration*, Fr. from *penetrate*.] 1. The act of entering into any body. *Milton.*

2. Mental entering into any thing abstruse.
3. Acuteness; sagacity. *Watts.*

PE'NETRATIVE. *a.* [from *penetrate*.]

1. Piercing; sharp; subtile. *Wotton.*
2. Acute; sagacious; discerning. *Swift.*
3. Having the power to impress the mind.

PE'NETRATIVENESS. *s.* [from *penetrative*.] The quality of being penetrative.

PE'NGUIN. *s.* [*anser magellanicus*, Lat.]

1. A bird, though he be no higher than a large goose, yet he weighs sometimes sixteen pounds. *Grew.*

2. A fruit very common in the West-In-dies, of a sharp acid flavour. *Milton.*

PENI'NSULA. *s.* [Lat. *pæne insula*] A piece of land almost surrounded by the sea.

PENI'NSULATED. *a.* [from *peninsula*.] Al-most surrounded by water.

* PE'NISTINES. } *s.* A sort of coarse woollen

* PE'NISTONS. } cloth.

PE'NITENCE. } *s.* [*pœnitentia*, Lat.] Re-

PE'NITENCY. } pentance; sorrow for crimes; contrition for sin, with amend-ment of life or change of the affections. *Dryden.*

PE'NITENT. *a.* [*pénitent*, Fr. *pœnitens*, Lat.] Repentant; contrite for sin; sorrowful for past transgressions, and resolutely amend-ing life. *Milton.*

PE'NITENT. *s.* 1. One sorrowful for sin.

2. One under censures of the church, but admitted to penance. *Stillingfleet.*

3. One under the direction of a confessor.

PENITE'NTIAL. *a.* [from *penitence*.] Ex-pressing penitence; enjoined as penance.

PENITE'NTIAL. *s.* [*pœnitentiale*, low Lat.] A book directing the degrees of penance. *Ayliffe.*

PENITE'NTIARY. *s.* [*pénitencier*, Fr. *pœ-nitentiarius*, low Lat.]

1. One who prescribes the rules and mea-sures of penance. *Bacon.*

2. A penitent; one who does penance.

3. The place where penance is enjoined.

PE'NITENTLY. *ad.* [from *penitent*.] With repentance; with sorrow for sin; with con-trition.

PENKNI'FE. *s.* [*pen* and *knife*.] A knife used to cut pens. *Bacon.*

PE'NMAN. *s.* [*pen* and *man*.]

1. One who professes the art of writing.

2. An author; a writer. *Addison.*

* PE'NMANSHIP. *s.* The use of the pen; art of writing. *Massey.*

PE'NNACHED. *a.* [*panaché*, Fr.] Is only applied to flowers when the ground of the natural colour of their leaves is radiated and diversified neatly without any con-fusion. *Evelyn.*

PE'NNANT. *s.* [*panon*, Fr.]

1. A small flag, ensign or colours.

2. A tackle for hoisting things on board.

PE'NNATED. *n.* [*pennatus*, Lat.]

1. Winged.

2. Pennated, among botanists, are those leaves of plants that grow directly one against another on the same rib or stalk; as those of ash and walnut-tree. *Quincy.*

* PE'NNED. *a.* Winged; plumed. *Huloet.*

PE'NNER. *s.* [from *pen*.] 1. Writer.

2. A pence. *Ainsworth.*

PE'NNILESS. *a.* [from *penny*.] Moneyless; poor; wanting money.

* **PE'NNING.** *s.* Written work; composition. *Shakspeare.*
PE'NNON. *s.* [*panon*, Fr.] A small flag or colour. *Shakspeare.*
PENNY. *s.* plural *pence*. [*penig*, Sax. *pfennig*, Germ.] 1. A small coin, of which twelve make a shilling: a penny is the radical denomination from which English coin is numbered.
 2. Proverbially. A small sum. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Money in general. *Dryden.*
PE'NNYROAL, or *pudding-grass.* *s.* An herb.
PE'NNYWEIGHT. *s.* [*penny* and *weight*.] A weight containing twenty-four grains troy weight. *Arbuthnot.*
PE'NNYWISE. *a.* [*penny* and *wise*.] One who saves small sums at the hazard of larger; niggardly on improper occasions. *Bacon.*
PE'NNYWORTH. *s.* [*penny* and *worth*.]
 1. As much as is bought for a penny.
 2. A purchase; any thing bought or sold for money. *South.*
 3. Something advantageously bought; a purchase got for less than it is worth. *Dryden.*
 4. A small quantity. *Swift.*
PE'NSILE. *a.* [*pensilis*, Lat.]
 1. Hanging; suspended. *Bacon.*
 2. Supported above the ground. *Prior.*
PE'NSILENESS. *s.* [from *pensile*.] The state of hanging.
PE'NSION. *s.* [Fr.] An allowance made to any one without an equivalent. *Addis.*
To PE'NSION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To support by an arbitrary allowance. *Addis.*
PE'NSIONARY. *a.* [*pensionnaire*, Fr.] Maintained by pensions. *Donne.*
 * **PE'NSIONARY.** *s.* One receiving a pension or annual payment. *Injunct. by K. Edw. vi.*
PE'NSIONER. *s.* [from *pension*.] 1. One who is supported by an allowance paid at the will of another; a dependant.
 2. A slave of state hired by a stipend to obey his master. *Pope.*
PE'NSIVE. *a.* [*pensif*, Fr.]
 1. Sorrowfully thoughtful; sorrowful; mournfully serious; melancholy. *Pope.*
 2. It is generally and properly used of persons.
PE'NSIVELY. *ad.* [from *pensive*.] With melancholy; sorrowfully. *Spenser.*
PE'NSIVENESS. *s.* [from *pensive*.] Melancholy; sorrowfulness. *Hooker.*
 * **PE'NSTOCK.** *s.* A sort of sluice, placed in the water of a mill pond; a floodgate.
PENT. *part. pass. of pen.* Shut up. *Milton.*
PENTACA'PSULAR. *a.* [*πέντε* and *capsular*.] Having five cavities.
PE'NTACHORD. *a.* [*πέντε* and *χορδή*.] An instrument with five strings.
PENTAE'DROUS. *a.* [*πέντε* and *ἵδρα*.] Having five sides. *Woodward.*
PE'NTAGON. *s.* [*πέντε* and *γωνία*.] A figure

with five angles. *Wotton.*
PENTA'GONAL. *a.* [from *pentagon*.] Quinquangular; having five angles. *Woodward.*
PENTA'METER. *s.* [*pentametrum*, Lat.] A Latin verse of five feet. *Addison.*
 * **PENTA'METER.** *a.* Having five metrical feet. *Dr. Warton.*
PENTA'NGULAR. *a.* [*πέντε* and *angular*.] Five cornered. *Grew.*
PENTAPE'TALOUS. *a.* [*πέντε* and *petala*, Lat.] Having five petals.
PENTAPTO'TE. *s.* A noun that has five cases.
 * **PE'NTARCHY.** *s.* [*πέντε* and *ἀρχή*.] Government exercised by five. *Brewer.*
PE'NTASPAST. *a.* [*πέντε* and *σπάω*.] An engine with five pulleys. *Dict.*
PENTA'STICK. *s.* [*πέντε* and *στίχος*.] A composition consisting of five verses.
PE'NTASTYLE. *s.* [*πέντε* and *στυλος*.] In architecture, a work in which are five rows of columns.
PE'NTATEUCH. *s.* [*πέντε* and *τῶχος*.] The five books of Moses. *Bentley.*
PE'NTECOST. *s.* [*πεντεκοστή*; *pentecôte*, Fr.]
 1. A feast among the Jews.
 2. Whitsuntide.
PENTECO'STAL. *a.* [from *pentecost*.] Belonging to Whitsuntide. *Sanderson.*
PE'NTHOUSE. *s.* [*pent*, from *pente*, Fr. and *house*.] A shed hanging out aslope from the main wall. *Knolles.*
PE'NTICE. *s.* [*pendice*, Ital.] A sloping roof. *Wotton.*
PE'NTILE. *s.* [*pent* and *tile*.] A tile formed to cover the sloping part of the roof. *Mox.*
PENT up. *part. a.* [*pent*, from *pen* and *up*.] Shut up. *Shakspeare.*
PENU'LTIMA. *s.* [Lat.] The last syllable but one.
 * **PENU'LTIMATE.** *a.* [*penultimus*, Lat.] Last but one.
PENU'MBRA. *s.* [*pæne*, *penes* and *umbra*, Lat.] An imperfect shadow. *Newton.*
PENU'RIOUS. *a.* [from *penuria*, Lat.]
 1. Niggardly; sparing; not liberal; sordidly mean. *Prior.*
 2. Scant; not plentifully.
PENU'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *penurious*.] Sparingly; not plentifully.
PENU'RIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *penurious*.] Niggardliness; parsimony; scantiness. *Addison.*
PE'NURY. *s.* [*penuria*, Lat.] Poverty; indigence. *Hooker.*
 * **PE'ON.** *s.* In India a foot-soldier; also one employed as a servant or attendant. The original word is said to be *peadah*. The corruption, *peon* [*pion*] has passed into the French language; and signifies a common man in the game of chess. See **PAWN.** *Herbert*
PE'ONY. *s.* [*pæonia*, Lat.] A flower.
PE'OPLE. *s.* [*peuple*, Fr. *populus*, Lat.]
 1. A nation; those who compose a com-

- munity. *Shakspeare.*
 2. The vulgar. *Waller.*
 3. The commonalty; not the princes or nobles. *Addison.*
 4. Persons of a particular class. *The mercantile people. Bacon.*
 5. Men, or persons in general. People talk variously. In this sense the word people is used indefinitely, like *on* in French. *Arbuthnot.*
 To PE'OPLE. *v. a.* [*peupler*, Fr.] To stock with inhabitants. *Prior.*
 * PE'OPLISH. *a.* Vulgar. *Chaucer.*
 PE'PASTICKS. *s.* [*πεπαίνω*.] Medicines which are good to help the rawness of the stomach and digest crudities. *Dict.*
 PE'PPER. *s.* [*piper*, Lat. *poivre*, Fr. *Wfeffer*, Germ.] We have three kinds of pepper; the black, the white, and the long; which are three different fruits produced by three distinct plants.
 To PE'PPER. *v. a.* [from the noun; *wfeffer*, Germ.] 1. To sprinkle with pepper.
 2. To beat; to mangle with shot or blows.
 PE'PPERBOX. *s.* [*pepper* and *box*.] A box for holding pepper. *Shakspeare.*
 * PE'PPER-CAKE. See PEPPERGINGERBREAD.
 PE'PPERCORN. *s.* [*pepper* and *corn*.] Any thing of considerable value. *Prior.*
 * PE'PPER-GINGERBREAD. *s.* What is now called *spice-gingerbread*; and in the north *pepper-cake*. *Shakspeare.*
 * PE'PPERING. *a.* Hot; fiery; angry. *Swift.*
 PE'PPERMINT. *s.* [*pepper* and *mint*; *mentha piperita*, Lat.] Mint eminently hot.
 PE'PPERWORT. *s.* [*pepper* and *wort*.] A plant. *Miller.*
 PE'PTICK. *a.* [*πεπτικός*.] What helps digestion. *Ainsworth.*
 * PER SE. *ad.* [Lat.] By himself, herself, or itself abstractedly. *Shakspeare.*
 PERACU'TE. *a.* [*peracutus*, Lat.] Very sharp; very violent. *Harvey.*
 PERADVE'NTURE. *ad.* [*par aventure*, Fr.]
 1. Perhaps; may be; by chance. *Digby.*
 2. Doubt; question. *South.*
 To PE'RAGRATE. *v. a.* [*peragro*, Lat.] To wander over.
 PERAGRA'TION. *s.* [from *peragrate*.] The act of passing through any state or space. *Holder.*
 To PERA'MBULATE. *v. a.* [*perambulo*, Lat.]
 1. To walk through.
 2. To survey, by passing through. *Davies.*
 PERAMBULA'TION. *s.* [from *perambulate*.]
 1. The act of passing through or wandering over. *Bacon.*
 2. A roving survey. *Howel.*
 * PERAMBULA'TOR. *s.* A wheel for measuring roads. *Alingham.*
 PERCA'SE. *ad.* [*per* and *case*.] Perchance; perhaps. *Bacon.*
 PE'RCEANT. *a.* [*percant*, Fr.] Piercing; penetrating. *Obsolète. Spenser.*
 PERCEI'VABLE. *a.* [from *perceive*.] Per-

- ceptible; such as falls under perception.
 PERCEI'VABLY. *ad.* [from *perceivable*.] In such a manner as may be observed or known.
 * PERCE'IVANCE. *s.* Power of perceiving. *Milton.*
 To PERCEI'VE. *v. a.* [*percipio*, Lat.]
 1. To discover by some sensible effects. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To know; to observe. *Locke.*
 3. To be affected by. *Bacon.*
 * PERCE'IVER. *s.* One who perceives or observes. *Milton.*
 PERCEPTI'BLITY. *s.* [from *perceptible*.]
 1. The state of being an object of the senses or mind.
 2. Perception; the power of perceiving. Not proper. *More.*
 PERCE'PTIBLE. *a.* [*perceptible*, Fr.] Such as may be known or observed. *Bacon.*
 PERCE'PTIBLY. *ad.* [from *perceptible*.] In such a manner as may be perceived. *Pope.*
 PERCE'PTION. *s.* [*perception*, Fr. *perceptio*, Lat.] 1. The power of perceiving; knowledge; consciousness. *Bentley.*
 2. The act of perceiving; observation.
 3. Notion; idea. *Hale.*
 4. The state of being affected by something. *Bacon.*
 PERCE'PTIVE. *a.* [*perceptus*, Lat.] Having the power of perceiving. *Glanville.*
 PERCEPTI'VITY. *s.* [from *perceptive*.] The power of perception or thinking. *Locke.*
 PERCH. *s.* [*perche*, Fr.] The perch is one of the fishes of prey: he has a hooked or hog back, which is armed with stiff bristles, and all his skin armed with thick hard scales. *Walton.*
 PERCH. *s.* [*pertica*, Lat. *perche*, Fr.] 1. A measure of five yards and a half; a pole.
 2. [*Perche*, Fr.] Something on which birds roost or sit. *Dryden.*
 To PERCH. *v. n.* [*percher*, Fr. from the noun.] To sit or roost as a bird. *Spenser.*
 To PERCH. *v. a.* To place on a perch.
 PERCHA'NCE. *ad.* [*per* and *chance*.] Perhaps; peradventure. *Wotton.*
 PE'RCHERS. *s.* Paris candles used in England in ancient times; also the larger sort of wax candles, which were usually set upon the altar. *Bailey.*
 PERCI'PIENT. *a.* [*percipiens*, Lat.] Perceiving; having the power of perception.
 PERCI'PIENT. *s.* One that has the power of perceiving. *Glanville.*
 PERCLO'SE. *s.* [*per* and *close*.] Conclusion; last part. *Obsolète. Raleigh.*
 To PE'RCOLATE. *v. a.* [*percolo*, Lat.] To strain through. *Hale.*
 PERCOLA'TION. *s.* [from *percolate*.] The act of straining; purification or separation by straining. *Ray.*
 To PERCU'SS. *v. a.* [*percussus*, Lat.] To strike. *Bacon.*
 PERCU'SSION. *s.* [*percussio*, Lat.]

1. The act of striking; stroke. *Newton.*
 2. Effect of sound in the ear. *Rymer.*
PERCU'TIENT. *s.* [*percutiens*, Lat.] Striking; having the power to strike. *Bacon.*
PERDI'TION. *s.* [*perditio*, Lat.]
 1. Destruction; ruin; death. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Loss. *Shakspeare.*
 3. External death. *Raleigh.*
 * **PE'RDU.** *s.* [Fr. forlorn hope, or advanced sentinel.] One who is placed in ambush, or on the watch. *Shakspeare.*
PE'RDUE. *ad.* Close; in ambush. *Hudibras.*
PE'RDULOUS. *a.* [from *perdo*, Lat.] Lost; thrown away. *Bramhall.*
PE'RDURABLE. *a.* [*per* and *durable*, Fr.] Lasting; long continued. *Shakspeare.*
PE'RDURABLY. *ad.* [from *perdurable*.] Lastingly. *Shakspeare.*
PERDURA'TION. *s.* [*perduro*, Lat.] Long continuance. *Ainsworth.*
 * **PE'RDY.** *ad.* [a corruption of the French oath, *par Dieu*.] A term of asseveration; frequent in our ancient poetry; certainly; verily; in truth. *Spenser.*
PE'REGAL. *a.* [Fr.] Equal. Obsolete. *Spenser.*
To PE'REGRINATE. *v. n.* [*peregrinus*, Lat.] To travel; to live in foreign countries. *Dict.*
PEREGRINA'TION. *s.* [from *peregrinus*, Lat.] Travel; abode in foreign countries. *Bentl.*
 * **PEREGRINA'TOR.** *s.* A traveller. *Casaubon.*
PE'REGRINE. *a.* [*peregrinus*, Lat.] Foreign; not native; not domestick. *Bacon.*
 * **PEREGRI'NITY.** *s.* [*peregrinus*, Lat.] Strangeness. *Cockeram.*
To PERE'MPT. *v. a.* [*peremptus*, Lat.] To kill; to crush. A law term. *Ayliffe.*
PERE'MPTION. *s.* [*peremptus*, Lat. *peremption*, Fr.] Crush; extinction. Law term.
PERE'MPTORILY. *ad.* [from *peremptory*.] Absolutely; positively; so as to cut off all farther debate. *Clarendon.*
PERE'MPTORINESS. *s.* [from *peremptory*.] Positiveness; absolute decision; dogmatism. *Tillotson.*
PERE'MPTORY. *a.* [*peremptorius*, low Lat. *péremptoire*, Fr.] Dogmatical; absolute; such as destroys all further expostulation. *South.*
PERE'NNIAL. *a.* [*perennis*, Lat.]
 1. Lasting through the year. *Cheyne.*
 2. Perpetual; unceasing. *Harvey.*
 * **PERE'NNIAL.** *s.* [In botany.] A plant, of which the roots will endure many years.
PERE'NNITY. *s.* [from *perennitas*, Lat.] Equality of lasting through all seasons; perpetuity. *Derham.*
 * **PERERRA'TION.** *s.* [*per* and *errare*, Lat.] Travel; act of rambling through various places. *Howel.*
PE'RFECT. *a.* [*perfectus*, Lat. *parfait*, Fr.]
 1. Complete; consummate; finished; neither defective nor redundant. *Hooker.*
 2. Fully informed; fully skilful. *Shaksp.*
 3. Pure; blameless; clear; immaculate.

4. Safe; out of danger. *Shakspeare.*
To PE'RFECT. *v. a.* [*perfectus*, from *parficio*, Lat.]
 1. To finish; to complete; to consummate; to bring to its due state. *Waller.*
 2. To make skilful; to instruct fully. *Shakspeare.*
PE'RFECTER. *s.* [from *perfect*.] One that makes perfect. *Pope.*
PERFE'CTION. *s.* [*perfectio*, Lat. *perfection*, Fr.]
 1. The state of being perfect. *Milton.*
 2. Something that concurs to produce supreme excellence. In this sense it has a plural. *Dryden.*
 3. Attribute of God. *Atterbury.*
 4. Exact resemblance.
 * **PERFE'CTIONAL.** *a.* Made complete. *Pearson.*
To PERFE'CTIONATE. *v. a.* [*perfectionner*, Fr.] To make perfect; to advance to perfection. Not elegant. *Dryden.*
 * **PERFE'CTIONIST.** *s.* One pretending to extreme perfection; a puritan. *South.*
PERFE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *perfect*.] Conducting to bring to perfection; with *of*. *Ray.*
PERFE'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *perfective*.] In such a manner as brings to perfection.
PE'RFECTLY. *ad.* [from *perfect*.]
 1. In the highest degree of excellence.
 2. Totally; completely. *Boyle.*
 3. Exactly; accurately. *Locke.*
PE'RFECTNESS. *s.* [from *perfect*.]
 1. Completeness.
 2. Goodness; virtue. A scriptural word.
 3. Skill. *Shakspeare.*
PERFI'DIOUS. *a.* [*perfidus*, Lat. *perfide*, Fr.] Treacherous; false to trust; guilty of violated faith. *Widow and Cat.*
PERFI'DIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *perfidious*.] Treacherously; by breach of faith. *Hudibr.*
PERFI'DIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *perfidious*.] The quality of being perfidious. *Tillotson.*
PE'RFIDY. *s.* [*perfidia*, Lat. *perfidie*, Fr.] Treachery; want of faith; breach of faith.
PE'RFLABLE. *a.* [from *persflo*, Lat.] Having the wind driven through.
To PE'RFLATE. *v. a.* [*persflo*, Lat.] To blow through. *Arbuthnot.*
PERFLA'TION. *s.* [from *perflate*.] The act of blowing through. *Woodward.*
To PE'RFORATE. *v. a.* [*perforo*, Lat.] To pierce with a tool; to bore. *Blackmore.*
PERFORA'TION. *s.* [from *perforate*.]
 1. The act of piercing or boring. *More.*
 2. Hole; place bored. *Ray.*
 * **PE'RFORATIVE.** *a.* Having power to pierce; applied to the chirurgical instrument; called a trepan.
PERFORA'TOR. *s.* [from *perforate*.] The instrument of boring. *Sharp.*
PERFO'RCE. *ad.* [*per* and *force*.] By violence; violently. *Shakspeare.*
To PERFO'RM. *v. a.* [*per* and *form*.] To execute; to do; to discharge; to achieve an undertaking. *Sidney.*

To **PERFO'RM.** *v. n.* To succeed in an attempt. *Watts.*
PERFO'RMABLE. *a.* [from *perform.*] Practicable; such as may be done. *Brown.*
PERFO'RMANCE. *s.* [from *perform.*]
 1. Completion of something designed; execution of something promised. *South.*
 2. Composition; work. *Dryden.*
 3. Action; something done. *Shakspeare.*
PERFO'RMER. *s.* [from *perform.*]
 1. One that performs any thing. *Shaksp.*
 2. It is generally applied to one that makes a publick exhibition of his skill.
 To **PE'RFRICATE.** *v. n.* [*perfrico*, Lat.] To rub over. *Dict.*
PERFU'MATORY. *a.* [from *perfume.*] That which perfumes.
PERFU'ME. *s.* [*parfum*, Fr.]
 1. Strong odour of sweetness used to give scents to other things.
 2. Sweet odour; fragrance. *Pope.*
 To **PERFU'ME.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To scent; to impregnate with sweet scent.
PERFU'MER. *s.* [from *perfume.*] One whose trade is to sell things made to gratify the scent. *Swift.*
PERFU'NCTORILY. *ad.* [*perfunctorie*, Lat.] Carelessly; negligently. *Clarendon.*
 * **PERFUNCTO'RINESS.** *s.* Carelessness; negligence. *Whitlock.*
PERFU'NCTORY. *a.* [*perfunctorius*, Lat.] Slight; careless; negligent. *Woodward.*
 To **PERFU'SE.** *v. a.* [*perfusus*, Lat.] To tincture; to overspread. *Harvey.*
 * **PE'RGOLA.** *s.* [Ital.] A kind of arbour; a covering with boughs. *Finett.*
PERHA'PS. *ad.* [*per* and *hap.*] Peradventure; it may be. *Smith.*
PE'RIAPT. *s.* [*περιάπτω*.] Amulet; charm worn as a preservative against diseases or mischief. *Shakspeare.*
PERICA'RDIIUM. *s.* [*περί* and *καρδία*.] The *pericardium* is a thin membrane of a conick figure that resembles a purse, and contains the heart in its cavity. *Quincy.*
PERICA'RPIUM. *s.* [*περί* and *καρπός*; *pericarpe*, Fr.] A pellicle or thin membrane encompassing the fruit or grain of a plant. *Ray.*
 * To **PERI'CLITATE.** *v. n.* [*periclitor*, Lat.] To hazard. *Cockeram.*
PERICLITA'TION. *s.* [from *periclitor*, Lat.]
 1. The state of being in danger.
 2. Trial; experiment.
PERICRA'NIUM. *s.* [from *περί* and *cranium*.] The *pericranium* is the membrane that covers the skull. *Quincy.*
PERI'CULOUS. *a.* [*periculosus*, Lat.] Dangerous; jeopardous; hazardous. *Brown.*
PERIE'RGY. *s.* [*περί* and *εργον*.] Needless caution in an operation; unnecessary diligence.
PERIGE'E. } *s.* [*περί* and *γῆ*.] Is a point
PERIGE'UM. } in the heavens, wherein a planet is said to be in its nearest distance

possible from the earth.
PERIHE'LIUM. *s.* [*περί* and *ἥλιος*.] Is that point of a planet's orbit, wherein it is nearest the sun.
PE'RIL. *s.* [Fr. *periculum*, Lat. *perikel*, Dutch.]
 1. Danger; hazard; jeopardy. *Daniel.*
 2. Denunciation; danger denounced. *Shakspeare.*
 * To **PE'RIL.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be in danger. *Milton.*
PE'RILOUS. *a.* [*périlleux*, Fr. from *peril*.]
 1. Dangerous; hazardous; full of danger.
 2. It is used by way of emphasis, or ludicrous exaggeration of any thing bad. *Hudibras.*
 3. Smart; witty. *Shakspeare.*
PE'RILOUSLY. *ad.* [from *perilous*.] Dangerously.
PE'RILOUSNESS. *s.* [from *perilous*.] Dangerousness.
PERI'METER. *s.* [*περί* and *μετρέω*; *perimètre*, Fr.] The compass or sum of all the sides which bound any figure, whether rectilinear or mixed. *Newton.*
PE'RIOD. *s.* [*période*, Fr. *περίοδος*.]
 1. A circuit.
 2. Time in which any thing is performed, so as to begin again in the same manner.
 3. A stated number of years; a round of time, at the end of which the things comprised within the calculation shall return to the state in which they were at the beginning. *Holder.*
 4. The end or conclusion. *Addison.*
 5. The state at which any thing terminates. *Suckling.*
 6. Length of duration. *Bacon.*
 7. A complete sentence from one full stop to another. *Ben Jonson.*
 8. A space of time or course of transactions, distinctly limited at the beginning and end.
 To **PE'RIOD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put an end to. A bad word. *Shakspeare.*
PERIO'DICAL. } *a.* [*périodique*, Fr. from
PERIO'DICK. } *period.*]
 1. Circular; making a circuit; making a revolution. *Watts.*
 2. Happening by revolution at some stated time. *Bentley.*
 4. Regular; performing some action at stated times. *Addison.*
 4. Relating to periods or revolutions. *Brown.*
PERIO'DICALLY. *ad.* [from *periodical*.] At stated periods. *Broome.*
PERIO'STEUM. *s.* [*περί* and *ὀστέον*.] All the bones are covered with a very sensible membrane, called the *periosteum*. *Cheyne.*
 * **PERIPATE'TICAL.** } *a.* [*περιπατητικός*.]
 * **PERIPATE'TICK.** } Belonging to, or denoting the Peripateticks. *Hales.*
 * **PERIPATE'TICISM.** *s.* The notions of the Peripateticks. *Barrow.*
 * **PERIPA'TETICK.** *s.*

1. One of the followers of Aristotle; so called, because they used to teach and dispute in the Lyceum at Athens, walking about. *Milton.*
 2. Ludicrously used for one, who is obliged to walk, who cannot afford to ride. *Tatler.*
- PERI'PHERY. *s.* [περί and φέρω.] Circumference. *Harvey.*
- To PE'RIPHRASE. *v. a.* [périphtaser, Fr.] To express one word by many; to express by circumlocution.
- PERI'PHRASIS. *s.* [περίφρασις.] Circumlocution; use of many words to express the sense of one. *Watts.*
- PERIPHRA'STICAL. *a.* [from *periphrasis*.] Circumlocutory; expressing the sense of one word in many.
- * PERIPHRA'STICALLY. *ad.* With circumlocution. *Boswell.*
- * PE'RIPLUS. *s.* [περίπλους.] A voyage round a certain sea or sea-coast; circumnavigation. *Dr. Vincent.*
- PERIPNEU'MONY. } *s.* [περί and πνεύμων.]
- PERIPNEUMO'NIA. } An inflammation of the lungs. *Arbuthnot.*
- * PERI'SCIAN. *a.* Having shadows all around. *Brown.*
- * PERI'SCII. *s. pl.* [Lat. περίσκιος.] Those who, living within the polar circle, see the sun move round them, and consequently project their shadows in all directions. *Johnson.*
- To PE'RISH. *v. n.* [périr, Fr. pereo, Lat.]
1. To die; to be destroyed; to be lost; to come to nothing. *Locke.*
 2. To be in a perpetual state of decay. *Locke.*
 3. To be lost eternally. *Moreton.*
- To PE'RISH. *v. a.* To destroy; to bring to decay. Not in use. *Collier.*
- PE'RISHABLE. *a.* [from *perish*.] Liable to perish; subject to decay; of short duration.
- PE'RISHABLENESS. *s.* [from *perishable*.] Liableness to be destroyed; liableness to decay. *Locke.*
- * PERISSO'LOGY. *s.* [περισσολογία.] A figure of rhetorick called also *macrology*. See *MACROLOGY*.
- PERISTA'LTICK. *a.* [περιστέλλω; péristaltique, Fr.] *Peristaltick* motion is that vermicular motion of the guts, which is made by the contraction of the spiral fibres, whereby the excrements are pressed downward and voided. *Quincy.*
- PERISTE'RION. *s.* The herb vervain. *Dict.*
- PERISTY'LE. *s.* [péristyle, Fr.] A circular range of pillars. *Arbuthnot.*
- PE'RISYSTOLE. *s.* [περί and συστολή.] The pause or interval betwixt the two motions of the heart or pulse; namely that of the *systole* or contraction of the heart, and that of the *diastole* or dilatation. *Dict.*
- * PERI'TE. *a.* [peritus, Lat.] Skilful. *Whitaker.*

- PERITONE'UM. *s.* [περιτόναιον.] This lies immediately under the muscles of the lower belly, and is a thin and soft membrane, which incloses all the bowels.
- PE'RJURE. *s.* [perjurus, Lat.] A perjured or forsworn person. Not used. *Shakspeare.*
- To PE'RJURE. *v. a.* [perjuro, Lat.] To forswear; to taint with perjury. *Shakspeare.*
- PE'RJURER. *s.* [from *perjure*.] One that swears falsely. *Spenser.*
- * PERJU'RIOUS. *a.* Guilty of perjury. *Coke.*
- PE'RJURY. *s.* [perjurium, Lat.] False oath. *Shakspeare.*
- PE'RIVIG. *s.* [perruque, Fr.] Adscitious hair; hair not natural, worn by way of ornament or concealment of baldness. *Swift.*
- To PE'RIVIG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress in false hair. *Swift.*
- PE'RIVINKLE. *s.*
1. A small shell fish; a kind of fish snail.
 2. A plant. [clematis, Lat.] *Bacon.*
- To PERK. *v. n.* [from *perch*, *Skinner*.] To hold up the head with an affected briskness.
- To PERK. *v. a.* To dress; to prank. *Shakspeare.*
- PERK. *a.* Pert; brisk; airy. Obsolete. *Spens.*
- PE'RLOUS. *a.* [from *perilous*.] Dangerous; full of hazard. *Spenser.*
- * PERLUSTRA'TION. *s.* [perlustratus, Lat.] The act of viewing all over. *Howell.*
- PE'RMAGY. *s.* A little Turkish boat.
- PE'RMANENCE. } *s.* [from *permanent*.]
- PE'RMANENCY. } Duration; consistency; continuance in the same state or in rest. *Hale.*
- PE'RMANENT. *a.* [permanent, Fr. permanens, Lat.] Durable; not decaying; unchanged. *Dryden.*
- PE'RMANENTLY. *ad.* [from *permanent*.] Durably; lastingly. *Boyle.*
- PERMA'NSION. *s.* [from *permaneo*, Lat.] Continuance. *Brown.*
- PE'RMEABLE. *a.* [from *permeo*, Lat.] Such as may be passed through. *Boyle.*
- PE'RMEANT. *a.* [permeans, Lat.] Passing through. *Brown.*
- To PE'RMEATE. *v. a.* [permeo, Lat.] To pass through. *Woodward.*
- PERMEA'TION. *s.* [from *permeate*.] The act of passing through.
- PERMI'SCIBLE. *a.* [from *permisceo*, Lat.] Such as may be mingled.
- PERMI'SSIBLE. *a.* [permissus, Lat.] What may be permitted.
- PERMI'SSION. *s.* [Fr. permissus, Lat.] Allowance; grant of liberty. *Milton.*
- PERMI'SSIVE. *a.* [from *permitto*, Lat.]
1. Granting bare liberty, not favour; not hindering, though not approving. *Milton.*
 2. Granted; suffered without hinderance; not authorised or favoured. *Milton.*
- PERMI'SSIVELY. *ad.* [from *permissive*.]

By bare allowance; without hinderance. *Bacon.*
PERMI'STION. *s.* [*permistus*, Lat.] The act of mixing.
To PERMI'T. *v. a.* [*permitto*, Lat. *permettre*, Fr.] 1. To allow without command. *Hook.*
 2. To suffer, without authorising or approving.
 3. To allow; to suffer. *Locke.*
 4. To give up; to resign. *Dryden.*
PE/RMIT. *s.* A written permission from an officer for transporting of goods from place to place, showing the duty on them to have been paid.
PERMI'TTANCE. *s.* [from *permit*.] Allowance; forbearance of opposition; permission. *Derham.*
PERMI'XTION. *s.* [from *permistus*, Lat.] The act of mingling; the state of being mingled. *Brerewood.*
PERMUTA'TION. *s.* [Fr. *permutatio*, Lat.] Exchange of one for another.
To PERMU'TE. *v. a.* [*permuto*, Lat. *permuter*, Fr.] To exchange.
PERMU'TER. *s.* [from *permute*.] An exchanger; he who permutes.
PERNI'CIOUS. *a.* [*perniciosus*, Lat. *pernicieux*, Fr.] 1. Mischievous in the highest degree; destructive. *Shakspeare.*
 2. [*Pernix*, Lat.] Quick. Only by *Milton.*
PERNI'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *pernicious*.] Destructively; mischievously; ruinously.
PERNI'CIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *pernicious*.] The quality of being pernicious.
PERNI'CITY. *s.* [from *pernix*.] Swiftmess; celerity. *Ray.*
***PERNOCTA'TION.** *s.* Act of tarrying or watching all night. *Bp. Taylor.*
PERORA'TION. *s.* [*peroratio*, Lat.] The conclusion of an oration. *Smart.*
To PERPE'ND. *v. a.* [*perpendo*, Lat.] To weigh in the mind; to consider attentively. *Brown.*
PERPE'NDER. *s.* A coping stone.
PE/RPENDICLE. *s.* [*perpendicular*, Fr. *perpendiculum*, Lat.] Any thing hanging down by a straight line.
PERPENDI'CULAR. *a.* [*perpendicularis*, Lat.] 1. Crossing the horizon at right angles.
 2. Cutting the horizon at right angles.
PERPENDI'CULAR. *s.* A line crossing the horizon at right angles. *Woodward.*
PERPENDICULA'RITY. *s.* [from *perpendicular*.] The state of being perpendicular. *Watts.*
PERPENDI'CULARLY. *ad.* [from *perpendicular*.] 1. In such a manner as to cut another line at right angles.
 2. In the direction of a straight line up and down. *More.*
PERPE'NSION. *s.* [from *perpend*.] Consideration. *Brown.*
***PERPE'SSION.** *s.* [*perpessio*, Lat.] Suffering. *Pearson.*
To PE/RPETRATE. *v. a.* [*perpétrer*, Fr.]

To commit; to act. Always in an ill sense.
PERPETRA'TION. *s.* [from *perpetrate*.]
 1. The act of committing a crime. *Wott.*
 2. A bad action. *King Charles.*
PERPE'TUAL. *a.* [*perpétuel*, Fr. *perpetuus*, Lat.] 1. Never ceasing; eternal with respect to futurity.
 2. Continual; uninterrupted; perennial.
 3. Perpetual screw. A screw which acts against the teeth of a wheel, and continues its action without end. *Wilkins.*
PERPE'TUALLY. *ad.* [from *perpetual*.] Constantly; continually; incessantly. *Newton.*
To PERPE'TUATE. *v. a.* [*perpétuer*, Fr. *perpetuo*, Lat.]
 1. To make perpetual; to preserve from extinction; to eternize. *Addison.*
 2. To continue without cessation or intermission. *Hammond.*
PERPETUA'TION. *s.* [from *perpetuate*.] The act of making perpetual; incessant continuance. *Brown.*
PERPETU'ITY. *s.* [*perpetuitas*, Lat.]
 1. Duration to all futurity. *Hooker.*
 2. Exemption from intermission or cessation. *Holder.*
 3. Something of which there is no end. *Pope.*
To PERPLE'X. *v. a.* [*perplexus*, Lat.]
 1. To disturb with doubtful notions; to entangle; to make anxious; to teaze with suspence or ambiguity; to distract. *Dryden.*
 2. To make intricate; to involve; to complicate. *Addison.*
 3. To plague; to torment; to vex. Not used. *Glanville.*
PERPLE'X. *a.* [*perplexe*, Fr. *perplexus*, Lat.] Intricate; difficult. *Glanville.*
PERPLE'XEDLY. *ad.* [from *perplexed*.] Intricately; with involution.
PERPLE'XEDNESS. *s.* [from *perplexed*.]
 1. Embarrassment; anxiety.
 2. Intricacy; involution; difficulty. *Locke.*
PERPLE'XITY. *s.* [*perplexité*, Fr.]
 1. Anxiety; distraction of mind. *Spenser.*
 2. Entanglement; intricacy. *Shakspeare.*
***PERPLE'XLY.** *ad.* Confusedly. *Milton.*
PERPOTA'TION. *s.* [*per* and *poto*, Lat.] The act of drinking largely.
PE'RQUISITE. *s.* [*perquisitus*, Lat.] Something gained by a place or office over and above the settled wages. *Addison.*
PE'RQUISITED. *a.* Supplied with perquisites. *Savage.*
PERQUISI'TION. *s.* [*perquisitus*, Lat.] An accurate enquiry; a thorough search.
PE'RRY. *s.* [*poiré*, Fr. from *poire*.] Cider made of pears. *Mortimer.*
To PE'RSECUTE. *v. a.* [*persécuter*, Fr. *persecutus*, Lat.] 1. To harass with penalties; to pursue with malignity. *Acts.*
 2. To pursue with repeated acts of vengeance or enmity. *Dryden.*

3. To importune much.

PERSECUTION. *s.* [*persécution*, Fr. *persecutio*, Lat.] 1. The act or practice of persecuting. *Addison.*

2. The state of being persecuted. *Spratt.*

PERSECUTOR. *s.* [*persécuteur*, Fr. from *persecute*.] One who harasses others with continued malignity. *Milton.*

PERSEVE'RANCE. *s.* [*persévérance*, Fr. *perseverantia*, Lat.] Persistence in any design or attempt; steadiness in pursuits; constancy in progress. *King Charles.*

PERSEVE'RANT. *a.* [*persévérant*, Fr. *perseverans*, Lat.] Persisting; constant.

* **PERSEVE'RANTLY.** *ad.* With constancy. *Spiritual conquest.*

To PERSEVE'RE. *v. n.* [*persevero*, Lat.] To persist in an attempt; not to give over; not to quit the design. *Wake.*

PERSEVE'RINGLY. *ad.* [from *persevere*.] With perseverance.

To PERSI'ST. *v. n.* [*persisto*, Lat. *persistere*, Fr.] To persevere; to continue firm; not to give over. *South.*

PERSI'STENCE. } *s.* [from *persist*.]
PERSI'STENCY. }

1. The state of persisting; steadiness; constancy; perseverance in good or bad.

2. Obstinacy; obduracy; contumacy.

Shakspeare.

PERSI'STIVE. *a.* [from *persist*.] Steady; not receding from a purpose; persevering.

PE'RSON. *s.* [*personne*, Fr. *persona*, Lat.]

1. Individual or particular man or woman.

2. Man or woman considered as opposed to things. *Spratt.*

3. Corporeal existence. *He had her person, and cared not for her heart.* *Dryden.*

4. Man or woman considered as present, acting or suffering. *I know his name but not his person.* *Shakspeare.*

5. A general loose term for a human being. *Let a person be ever so wise, cheats will sometimes succeed.* *Clarissa.*

6. One's self; not a representative. *Dryd.*

7. Exterieur appearance: *she had a fine person.* *Shakspeare.*

8. Man or woman represented in a fictitious dialogue. *Baker.*

9. Character. *Hayward.*

10. Character of office. *South.*

11. [In grammar.] The quality of the noun that modifies the verb. *South.*

PE'RSONABLE. *a.* [from *person*.]

1. Handsome; graceful; of good appearance. *Raleigh.*

2. [In law.] One that may maintain any plea in a judicial court. *Ainsworth.*

PE'RSONAGE. *s.* [*personage*, Fr.]

1. A considerable person; a man or woman of eminence. *Sidney.*

2. Exterieur appearance; air; stature. *Hayward.*

3. Character assumed. *Addison.*

4. Character represented. *Broome.*

PE'RSONAL. *a.* [*personel*, Fr. *personalis*, Lat.] 1. Belonging to men or women, not to things; not real. *Hooker.*

2. Affecting individuals or particular people; peculiar; proper to him or her; relating to private actions or character. *Rogers.*

3. Present; not acting by representative. *Shakspeare.*

4. Exterieur; corporeal. *Addison.*

5. [In law.] Something moveable; something appendant to the person. *Davies.*

6. [In grammar.] A personal verb is that which has all the regular modifications of the three persons: opposed to the impersonal that has only the third.

* **PE'RSONAL.** *s.* Any moveable possession; goods; in opposition to lands and tenements, or real estate.

PERSONA'LITY. *s.* [from *personal*.] The existence or individuality of any one. *Locke.*

PE'RSONALLY. *ad.* [from *personal*.]

1. In person; in presence; not by representative. *Hooker.*

2. With respect to an individual; particularly. *Bacon.*

3. With regard to numerical existence.

To PE'RSONATE. *v. a.* [from *persona*, Lat.]

1. To represent by a fictitious or assumed character, so as to pass for the person represented. *Bacon.*

2. To represent by action or appearance; to act. *Crashaw.*

3. To exhibit hypocritically, with the reciprocal pronoun. *Swift.*

4. To counterfeit; to feign. *Hammond.*

5. To resemble. *Shakspeare.*

6. To make a representative of, as in picture. Out of use. *Shakspeare.*

7. To describe. Out of use. *Shakspeare.*

* **To PE'RSONATE.** *v. n.* To play a fictitious character. *Sir Bulk.*

PERSONA'TION. *s.* [from *personate*.] Counterfeiting of another person. *Bacon.*

* **PE'RSONATOR.** *s.*

1. One who acts or performs. *Ben Jonson.*

2. One who personates a fictitious character. *Ben Jonson.*

PERSONIFICA'TION. *s.* [from *personify*.] Prosopopœia; the change of things to persons; as, *confusion heard his voice.* *Milt.*

To PE'RSONIFY. *v. a.* [from *person*.] To change from a thing to a person.

* **To PE'RSONIZE.** *v. a.* To personify. *Richardson.*

PE'RSPECTIVE. *s.* [*perspectif*, Fr. *perspicio*, Lat.] 1. A glass through which things are viewed. *Temple.*

2. The science by which things are ranged in picture, according to their appearance in their real situation. *Addison.*

3. View; visto. *Dryden.*

PE'RSPECTIVE. *a.* Relating to the science of vision; optick; optical. *Bacon.*

- * **PERSPE'CTIVELY.** *ad.* Optically; through a glass; by representation. *Shakspeare.*
- * **PE'RSPICABLE.** *s.* [*perspicabilis*, Lat.] Discernible. *Herbert.*
- PERSPICA'CIOUS.** *a.* [*perspicax*, Lat.] Quicksighted; sharp of sight. *Brown.*
- PERSPICA'CIOUSNESS.** *s.* [from *perspicacious*.] Quickness of sight. *Brown.*
- PERSPICA'CITY.** *s.* [*perspicacit  *, Fr.] Quickness of sight. *Brown.*
- * **PE'RSPICACY.** *s.* [from *perspicax*, Lat.] Quickness of sight; discernment. *B. Jons.*
- PERSPI'CIENCE.** *s.* [*perspiciens*, Lat.] The act of looking sharply. *Dict.*
- PE'RSPICIL.** *s.* [*perspicillum*, Lat.] A glass through which things are viewed; an optick glass. Little used. *Crashaw.*
- PERSPICU'ITY.** *s.* [*perspicuit  *, Fr. from *perspicuous*.] 1. Clearness to the mind; easiness to be understood; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity. *Locke.*
2. Transparency; translucency; diaphaneity. *Brown.*
- PERSPI'CUOUS.** *s.* [*perspicuus*, Lat.]
1. Transparent; clear; such as may be seen through. *Peacham.*
2. Clear to the understanding; not obscure; not ambiguous. *Spratt.*
- PERSPI'CUOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *perspicuous*.] Clearly; not obscurely. *Bacon.*
- PERSPI'CUOUSNESS.** *s.* [from *perspicuous*.] Clearness; freedom from obscurity.
- PERSPI'RABLE.** *a.* [from *perspire*.]
1. Such as may be emitted by the cuticular pores. *Brown.*
2. Perspiring; emitting perspiration. Not proper. *Bacon.*
- PERSPIRA'TION.** *s.* [from *perspire*.] Excretion by the cuticular pores. *Arbuthnot.*
- PERSPI'RATIVE.** *a.* [from *perspire*.] Performing the act of perspiration.
- * **PERSPI'RATORY.** *a.* Perspirative. *Bp. Berkeley.*
- To PERSPI'RE.** *v. n.* [*perspiro*, Lat.]
1. To perform excretion by the cuticular pores.
2. To be excreted by the skin. *Arbuthnot.*
- To PERSPI'RE.** *v. a.* To emit by the pores. *Smollett.*
- To PERSTRI'NGE.** *v. a.* [*perstringo*, Lat.] To gaze upon; to glance upon. *Dict.*
- PERSUA'DABLE.** *a.* [from *persuade*.] Such as may be persuaded.
- To PERSUA'DE.** *v. a.* [*persuadeo*, Lat.]
1. To bring to any particular opinion. *Wake.*
2. To influence by argument or expostulation. *Persuasion* seems rather applicable to the passions, and *argument* to the reason; but this is not always observed. *Sidney.*
3. To inculcate by argument or expostulation. *Taylor.*
4. To treat with persuasion. *Shakspeare.*
- * **PERSUA'DE.** *s.* Persuasion. *Solim. and Pers.*

- PERSUA'DER.** *s.* [from *persuade*.] One who influences by persuasion; an importunate adviser. *Bacon.*
- * **PERSUASIBI'LITY.** *s.* Capability of being persuaded. *Hallywell.*
- PERSUA'SIBLE.** *a.* [*persuasibilis*, Lat.] To be influenced by persuasion. *Government of the Tongue.*
- PERSUA'SIBLENESS.** *s.* [from *persuasible*.] The quality of being flexible by persuasion.
- PERSUA'SION.** *s.* [*persuasion*, Fr. from *persuasus*, Lat.]
1. The act of persuading; the act of influencing by expostulation; the act of gaining or attempting the passions. *Otw.*
2. The state of being persuaded; opinion.
- PERSUA'SIVE.** *a.* [*persuasif*, Fr. from *persuade*.] Having the power of persuading; having influence on the passions. *Hooker.*
- * **PERSUA'SIVE.** *s.* Exhortation; argument or importunity employed to direct the mind to any purpose or pursuit. *South.*
- PERSUA'SIVELY.** *ad.* [from *persuasive*.] In such a manner as to persuade. *Milton.*
- PERSUA'SIVENESS.** *s.* [from *persuasive*.] Influence on the passions. *Hammond.*
- PERSUA'SORY.** *a.* [*persuasorius*, Lat. from *persuade*.] Having the power to persuade. *Brown.*
- * **PERSULTA'TION.** *s.* [in surgery.] A bursting of blood through the vessels.
- PERT.** *a.* [*pert*, Welsh.]
1. Lively; brisk; smart. *Milton.*
2. Saucy; petulant; with bold and garrulous loquacity. *Collier.*
- * **PERT.** *s.* An assuming, over-forward, or impertinent person. *Goldsmith.*
- To PERTA'IN.** *v. n.* [*pertineo*, Lat.] To belong; to relate. *Peacham.*
- PERTEREBRA'TION.** *s.* [*per* and *terebratio*, Lat.] The act of boring through.
- PERTINA'CIOUS.** *a.* [from *pertinax*, Lat.]
1. Obstinate; stubborn; perversely resolute. *Walton.*
2. Resolute; constant; steady. *South.*
- PERTINA'CIOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *pertinacious*.] Obstinately; stubbornly. *King Charles.*
- PERTINA'CITY.** } *s.* [*pertinacia*,
PERTINA'CIOUSNESS. } Lat.]
1. Obstinacy; stubbornness. *Brown.*
2. Resolution; constancy.
- PE'RTINACY.** *s.* [from *pertinax*, Lat.]
1. Obstinacy; stubbornness; persistency.
2. Resolution; steadiness; constancy. *Taylor.*
- PE'RTINENCE.** } *s.* [from *pertineo*, Lat.]
PE'RTINENCY. } Justness of relation to the matter in hand; propriety to the purpose; appositeness. *Bentley.*
- PE'RTINENT.** *a.* [*pertinens*, Lat.]
1. Related to the matter in hand; just to the purpose; not useless to the end proposed; apposite. *Bacon.*
2. Relating; regarding; concerning. *Now*

we use *pertaining*.

PE'RTINENTLY. *ad.* [from *pertinent*.] Ap-
positely; to the purpose. *Taylor.*

PE'RTINENTNESS. *s.* [from *pertinent*.] Ap-
positeness. *Dict.*

PERTI'NGENT. *a.* [*pertingens*, Lat.] Reach-
ing to; touching. *Dict.*

PE'RTLY. *ad.* [from *pert*.]

1. Briskly; smartly. *Pope.*

2. Saucily; petulantly. *Swift.*

PE'RTNESS. *s.* [from *pert*.] 1. Brisk folly;
sauciness; petulance. *Pope.*

2. Pretty liveliness; spriteliness without
force. *Watts.*

PERTRA'NSIENT. *a.* [*pertransiens*, Lat.]
Passing over. *Dict.*

To PERTU'RB.

To PERTU'RBATE. } *v. a.* [*perturbo*, Lat.]

1. To disquiet; to disturb; to deprive of
tranquillity. *Sandys.*

2. To disorder; to confuse; to put out of
regularity. *Brown.*

PERTURBA'TION. *s.* [*perturbatio*, Lat.]

1. Disquiet of mind; deprivation of tran-
quillity. *Ray.*

2. Restlessness of passions. *Bacon.*

3. Disturbance; disorder; confusion; com-
motion. *Bacon.*

4. Cause of disquiet. *Shakspeare.*

5. Commotion of passions. *Ben Jonson.*

PERTURBA'TOR. *s.* [*perturbator*, Lat.]
Raiser of commotions.

* PERTU'RBER. *s.* A disturber. *Sir Paul.*

PERTU'SED. *a.* [*pertusus*, Lat.] Bored;
punched; pierced with holes.

PERTU'SION. *s.* [from *pertusus*, Lat.]

1. The act of piercing or punching. *Arb.*

2. Hole made by piercing or punching.
Bacon.

To PERVA'DE. *v. a.* [*pervado*, Lat.]

1. To pass through an aperture; to per-
meate. *Blackmore.*

2. To pass through the whole extension.
Bentley.

PERVA'SION. *s.* [from *pervade*.] The act
of pervading or passing through. *Boyle.*

PERVE'RSE. *a.* [*pervers*, Fr. *perversus*, Lat.]

1. Distorted from the right. *Milton.*

2. Obstinate in the wrong; stubborn; un-
tractable. *Dryden.*

3. Petulant; vexatious. *Shakspeare.*

PERVE'RSELY. *ad.* [from *perverse*.] With
intent to vex; peevishly; vexatiously; spite-
fully; crossly. *Decay of Piety.*

PERVE'RSENESS. *s.* [from *perverse*.]

1. Petulance; peevishness; spiteful cross-
ness. *Donne.*

2. Perversion; corruption. Not in use.

PERVE'RSION. *s.* [from *perverse*.] The act
of perverting; change to worse. *Swift.*

PERVE'RSITY. *s.* [*perversité*, Fr. from *per-
verse*.] Perverseness; crossness. *Norris.*

* PERVE'RSIVE. *a.* Having power to cor-
rupt or turn from right to wrong.

To PERVE'RT. *v. a.* [*perverto*, Lat.]

1. To distort from the true end or purpose.

2. To corrupt; to turn from the right: op-
posed to *convert*. *Milton.*

PERVE'RTER. *s.* [from *pervert*.]

1. One that changes any thing from good
to bad; a corrupter. *South.*

2. One who distorts any thing from the
right purpose. *Stillingsfleet.*

PERVE'RTIBLE. *a.* [from *pervert*.] That
may be easily perverted. *Ainsworth.*

* To PERVE'STIGATE. *v. n.* [*pervestigo*,
Lat.] To find out by searching. *Cockeram.*

* PERVESTIGA'TION. *s.* A diligent enquiry
or search after. *Chillingworth.*

PERVICA'CIOUS. *a.* [*pervicax*, Lat.] Spite-
fully obstinate; peevishly contumacious.

Clarissa.

PERVICA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *pervicacious*.]
With spiteful obstinacy.

PERVICA'CIOUSNESS. } *s.* [*pervicacia*,
PERVICA'CITY. } Lat.] Spiteful

PE'RVICACY. } obstinacy.

PE'RVIOUS. *a.* [*pervius*, Lat.]

1. Admitting passage; capable of being
permeated. *Taylor.*

2. Pervading; permeating. *Prior.*

PE'RVIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *pervious*.] Qua-
lity of admitting a passage. *Boyle.*

* PE'RVIS. See PARVIS.

PE'RUKE. *s.* [*perruque*, Fr.] A cap of false
hair; a periwig. *Wiseman.*

To PE'RUKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
dress in adscititious hair.

PE'RUKE-MAKER. *s.* [*peruke* and *maker*.]
A maker of perukes; a wigmaker.

PERU'SAL. *s.* [from *peruse*.] The act of
reading. *Atterbury.*

To PERU'SE. *v. a.* [*per* and *use*.]

1. To read. *Bacon.*

2. To observe; to examine. *Shakspeare.*

PERU'SER. *s.* [from *peruse*.] A reader;
examiner. *Woodward.*

PESA'DE. *s.* A motion a horse makes in
rearing. *Farrier's Dict.*

PE'SSARY. *s.* [*pessaire*, Fr.] Is an oblong
form of medicine, made to thrust up into
the uterus upon some extraordinary oc-
casions. *Arbuthnot.*

PEST. *s.* [*peste*, Fr. *pestis*, Lat.]

1. Plague; pestilence. *Pope.*

2. Any thing mischievous or destructive.

To PE'STER. *v. a.* [*pester*, Fr.]

1. To disturb; to perplex; to harass; to
turmoil. *Swift.*

2. To encumber. *Milton.*

PE'STERER. *s.* [from *pester*.] One that
pesters or disturbs.

PE'STEROUS. *a.* [from *pester*.] Encum-
bering; cumbersome. *Bacon.*

PE'STHOUSE. *s.* [from *pest* and *house*.] An
hospital for persons infected with the
plague.

* PE'STIDUCT. *s.* [*pestis* and *duco*, Lat.]
That which conveys or brings contagion.

Donne.

PESTI'FEROUS. *a.* [from *pestifer*, Lat.]
 1. Destructive; mischievous. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Pestilential; malignant; infectious. *Arbuthnot.*

PE/STILENCE. *s.* [*pestilence*, Fr. *pestilentia*, Lat.] Plague; pest; contagious distemper. *Shakspeare.*

PE'STILENT. *a.* [Fr. *pestilens*, Lat.] 1. Producing plagues; malignant. *Bentley.*
 2. Mischievous; destructive. *Knolles.*

PESTILE'NTIAL. *a.* [*pestilential*, Fr.]
 1. Partaking of the nature of pestilence; producing pestilence; infectious; contagious. *Woodward.*
 2. Mischievous; destructive; pernicious.

PE'STILENTLY. *ad.* [from *pestilent*.] Mischievously; destructively.

PESTILLA'TION. *s.* [*pistillum*, Lat.] The act of pounding or breaking in a mortar. *Brown.*

PE'STLE. *s.* [*pistillum*, Lat.] An instrument with which any thing is broken in a mortar. *Locke.*

PE'STLE of Pork. *s.* A gammon of bacon.

* To PE'STLE. *v. n.* To use a pestle. *Ben Jonson.*

* To PET. *v. a.* To treat as a pet; to fondle; to indulge.

PET. *s.*
 1. A slight passion; a slight fit of anger.
 2. A lamb taken into the house and brought up by hand. See PEAT. *Hanmer.*

PE'TAL. *s.* [*πέταλον*.] *Petal* is a term in botany, signifying those fine coloured leaves that compose the flowers of all plants. *Quincy.*

PE'TALOUS. *a.* [from *petal*.] Having petals.

* PE'TALISM. *s.* [*πεταλισμός*.] A form for sentence of banishment among the Syracusans, writing his name, whom they would be rid of, in an olive leaf. *Cotgrave.*

PE'TAR. } *s.* [*petard*, Fr.] An engine of

PE'TARD. } metal, almost in the shape of a hat, about seven inches deep, and about five inches over at the mouth; when charged with fine powder, this *petard* is applied to gates or barriers of places, to blow them up. *Military Dict. Hudibras.*

* PETE'CHIE. *s. pl.* [Lat.] In medicine: pestilential spots. *Fordyce.*

PETE'CHIAL. *a.* [from *petechiæ*, Lat.] Pestilentially spotted. *Arbuthnot.*

* PE'TEREL. *s.* A kind of sea-bird. *Hawkesworth.*

* PE'TERPENCE. *s.* A tribute or tax formerly paid by this country to the pope, otherwise called *Romescot*, viz, a penny for every house, payable at Lammas day. *Bp. Hall.*

PE'TERWORT. *s.* A plant.

PE'TIT. *a.* [Fr.] Small; inconsiderable. *South.*

PETI'TION. *s.* [*petitio*, Lat.]

1. Request; intreaty; supplication; prayer. *Hooker.*

2. Single branch or article of a prayer. To PETI'TION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To solicit; to supplicate. *Addison.*

PETI'TIONARILY. *ad.* [from *petitionary*.] By way of begging the question. *Brown.*

PETI'TIONARY. *a.* [from *petition*.]
 1. Supplicatory; coming with petitions.
 2. Containing petitions or requests. *Pope.*

PETI'TIONER. *s.* [from *petition*.] One who offers a petition. *South.*

PE'TITORY. *a.* [*petitorius*, Lat. *pétitoire*, Fr.] Petitioning; claiming the property of any thing. *Ainsworth.*

PE'TRE. *s.* [from *petra*, a stone.] Nitre; salt petre. See NITRE. *Boyle.*

PETRE'SCENT. *a.* [*petrescens*, Lat.] Growing stone; becoming stone. *Boyle.*

PETRIFA'CTION. *s.* [from *petrificio*, Lat.]

1. The act of turning to stone; the state of being turned to stone. *Brown.*

2. That which is made stone. *Cheyne.*

PETRIFA'CTIVE. *a.* [from *petrificio*, Lat.] Having the power to form stone. *Brown.*

* To PETRI'FICATE. *v. a.* To petrify. *J. Hall.*

PETRIFICA'TION. *s.* [*pétrification*, Fr. from *petrify*.] A body formed by changing other matter to stone. *Boyle.*

PETRI'FICK. *a.* [*petrificus*, Lat.] Having the power to change to stone. *Milton.*

To PE'TRIFY. *v. a.* [*pétrifier*, Fr. *petra* and *fio*, Lat.] To change to stone. *Woodward.*

To PE'TRIFY. *v. n.* To become stone.

PETRO'L. } *s.* [*pétrole*, Fr.] A liquid

PETRO'LEUM. } bitumen, black, floating on the water of springs. *Woodward.*

PE/TRONEL. *s.* A pistol, a small gun used by a horseman. *Hudibras.*

PE'TTICOAT. *s.* [*petit* and *coat*.] The lower part of a woman's dress. *Suckling.*

* To PE'TTIFOG. *v. n.* To play the petty-fogger. *Milton.*

PE'TTIFOGGER. *s.* [corrupted from *petit* and *voguer*, Fr.] A petty small-rate lawyer. *Swift.*

* PE'TTIFOGGERY. *s.* The practice of a pettifogger; trick; quibble. *Milton.*

PE'TTINESS. *s.* [from *petty*.] Smallness; littleness; inconsiderableness; unimportance. *Shakspeare.*

PE'TTISH. *a.* [from *pet*.] Fretful; peevish. *Creech.*

* PE'TTISHLY. *ad.* In a pet. *Beaum. and Fl.*

PE'TTISHNESS. *s.* [from *pettish*.] Fretfulness; peevishness. *Collier.*

PE'TTITOES. *s.* [*petty* and *toe*.]

1. The feet of a sucking pig.

2. Feet in contempt. *Shakspeare.*

PE'TTO. [Ital.] The breast; figuratively privacy.

PE'TTY. *a.* [*petit*, Fr.] Small; inconsiderable; inferior; little. *Stillingsfleet.*

* PE'TTYCHAPS. *s.* A kind of wagtail, called in some parts the beam-bird.

PE'TULANCE. } *s.* [*pétulance*, Fr. *petu-*
PE'TULANCY. } *lantia*, Lat.] Sauciness;
peevishness; wantonness. *Clarendon.*

PE'TULANT. *a.* [*petulans*, Lat.]
1. Saucy; perverse. *Watts.*
2. Wanton. *Spectator.*

PE'TULANTLY. *ad.* [from *petulant*.] With
petulance; with saucy pertness.

PEW. *s.* [*puye*, Dutch.] A seat inclosed in
a church. *Addison.*

* To PEW. *v. a.* To furnish with pews.
Asham.

PE'WET. *s.* [*piewit*, Dutch.]
1. A water fowl. *Carew.*
2. The lapwing.

* PE'WFELLOW. *s.* A companion. *Bp. Hall.*

PE'WTER. *s.* [*peauter*, Dutch.]
1. A compound of metals; an artificial
metal. *Bacon.*
2. The plates and dishes in a house. *Addis.*

PE'WTERER. *s.* [from *pewter*.] A smith
who works in pewter. *Boyle.*

* PE'XITY. *s.* [*pecto*, Lat.] The nap or shag
of cloth. *Coles.*

PHENO'MENON. *s.* This has sometimes
phænomena in the plural. [*Φαινόμενον*.]
An appearance in the works of nature.
Newton.

* PHA'ETON. *s.* [from *Phaeton* the fabled
driver of the chariot of the sun.] A kind
of lofty open chaise upon four wheels.
Young.

PHAGEDE'NA. *s.* [*Φαγέδαινα*; from *Φάγω*,
to eat.] An ulcer, where the sharpness
of the humours eats away the flesh.

PHAGEDE'NICK. } *a.* [*phagédénique*, Fr.]
PHAGEDE'NOUS. } Eating; corroding.

Wiseman.

PHA'LANX. *s.* [*phalanx*, Lat.] A troop of
men closely embodied. *Pope.*

PHANTA'SM. } *s.* [*Φάντασμα*, *Φαντασία*,
PHANTA'SMA. } *phantasme*, *fantaisie*, Fr.]
Vain and airy appearance; something ap-
pearing only to imagination. *Raleigh.*

PHANTA'STICAL. } See FANTASTICAL.
PHANTA'STICK. }

* PHA'NTASY. See FANTASY.

PHA'NTOM. *s.* [*fantôme*, Fr.]
1. A spectre; an apparition. *Atterbury.*
2. A fancied vision. *Rogers.*

PHARISA'ICAL. *a.* [from *pharisee*.] Ritual;
externally religious; from the sect of the
Pharisees, whose religion consisted almost
wholly in ceremonies. *Bacon.*

* PHARISA'ICALNESS. *s.* Pharisaical ob-
servance of rituals. *Puller.*

* PHA'RISAISM. *s.* The notions and con-
duct of a Pharisee. *Hammond.*

* PHARISE'AN. *a.* Following the practice
of the Pharisees. *Milton.*

* PHA'RISÉE. *s.* [Heb. *pharash*.] One of
a sect among the Jews, whose religion
consisted almost wholly in ceremonies;
and whose pretended holiness occasioned
them to hold at a distance, or separate

themselves from, not only Pagans, but
all such Jews as complied not with their
peculiarities. *St. Matt. v.*

PHARMACE'UTICAL. } *a.* [*Φαρμακευτι-*
PHARMACE'UTICK. } *κός*, from *Φαρ-*
μακεύω.] Relating to the knowledge or
art of pharmacy, or preparation of medi-
cines.

PHARMACO'LOGIST. *s.* [*Φάρμακον* and
λέγω.] One who writes upon drugs.
Woodward.

PHARMACO'LOGY. *s.* [*Φάρμακον* and *λέγω*.]
The knowledge of drugs and medicines.

PHARMACOPE'IA. *s.* [*Φάρμακον* and *ποιέω*.]
A dispensatory; a book containing rules
for the composition of medicines.

PHARMACO'POLIST. *s.* [*Φάρμακον* and
πολέω.] An apothecary; one who sells
medicines.

PHA'RMACY. *s.* [from *Φάρμακον*.] The art
or practice of preparing medicines; the
trade of an apothecary. *Garth.*

PHA'ROS. } *s.* [from *Pharos* in Egypt.] A
PHARE. } light-house; a lantern from
the shore to direct sailors. *Arbuthnot.*

* PHA'RSANG. See PARASANG.

PHARYNGO'TOMY. *s.* [*Φάρυγξ* and *τέμνω*.]
The act of making an incision into the
wind-pipe, used when some tumour in the
throat hinders respiration.

PHA'SELS. *s.* [*phaseoli*, Lat.] French beans.
Ainsworth.

PHA'SIS. *s.* In the plural *phases*. [*Φάσις*;
phase, Fr.] Appearance exhibited by any
body; as the changes of the moon. *Creech.*

PHASM. *s.* [*Φάσμα*.] Appearance; phantom;
fancied apparition. *Hammond.*

PHE'ASANT. *s.* [*phasianus*, Lat. from *Pha-*
sis the river of Colchos.] A kind of wild
cock. *Pope.*

PHEER. *s.* A companion. See FEER.

To PHEESE. *v. a.* [perhaps to *feaze*.] To
comb; to fleece; to curry. *Shakspeare.*

PHE'NICOPTER. *s.* [*Φοινικόπτερος*.] A kind
of bird. *Hakewill.*

PHE'NIX. *s.* [*Φοίνιξ*.] The bird which is
supposed to exist single, and to rise again
from its own ashes. *Milton.*

PHENO'MENON. *s.* [*Φαινόμενον*; it is there-
fore often written *phænomenon*.]

1. Appearance; visible quality. *Burnet.*
2. Any thing that strikes by any new ap-
pearance.

* PHE'ON. *s.* In heraldry: the barbed iron
head of a dart.

PHI'AL. *s.* [*phiala*, Lat. *phiòle*, Fr.] A
small bottle. *Newton.*

* To PHI'AL. *v. a.* To keep in a phial.
Shenstone.

* PHILANTHRO'PICAL. } *a.* Loving man-
* PHILANTHRO'PICK. } kind; wishing

to do good to mankind. *Bp. Horsley.*

* PHILA'NTHROPIST. *s.* One who loves
and wishes to serve mankind. *Young.*

PHILA'NTHROPY. *s.* [*Φιλέω* and *άνθρωπος*.]

Love of mankind; good-nature. *Addison.*
 * PHI/LIBEG. See FILLIBEG.
 PHILI'PPICK. *s.* [from the invectives of Demosthenes against *Philip* of Macedon.] Any invective declamation.
 * To PHI'LIPPIZE. *v. n.* To declaim against; to utter or write invectives. *Burke.*
 * PHILLYRE'A. *s.* An evergreen plant. *Evel.*
 PHILO'LOGER. *s.* [φιλόλογος.] One whose chief study is language; a grammarian; a critick. *Spratt.*
 PHILOLO'GICAL. *a.* [from *philology*.] Critical; grammatical. *Watts.*
 PHILO'LOGIST. *s.* [φιλόλογος.] A critick, a grammarian.
 * To PHILO'LOGIZE. *v. n.* To offer criticisms. *Evelyn.*
 PHILO'LOGY. *s.* [φιλολογία.] Criticism; grammatical learning. *Walker.*
 * PHI'LOMATH. *s.* [φιλομαθής.] A lover of learning; generally used in slight contempt. *Biblioth. Bibl.*
 PHI'LOMEL. } *s.* [from *Philomela*,
 PHILOME'LA. } changed into a bird.]
 The nightingale. *Shakspeare.*
 PHI'LOMOT. *a.* [corrupted from *feuille morte*, Fr. a dead leaf.] Coloured like a dead leaf. *Addison.*
 * To PHILO'SOPHATE. *v. n.* To moralize; to play the philosopher. *Barrow.*
 * PHILOSOPHA'TION. *s.* Philosophical discussion. *Petty.*
 PHILO'SOPHEME. *s.* [φιλοσόφημα.] Principle of reasoning; theorem. *Watts.*
 PHILO'SOPHER. *s.* [*philosophus*, Lat.] A man deep in knowledge, either moral or natural. *Hooker.*
 PHILO'SOPHERS stone. *s.* A stone dreamed of by alchemists; which, by its touch, converts base metals into gold.
 PHILOSO'PHICK. } *a.* [*philosophique*,
 PHILOSO'PHICAL. } Fr.]
 1. Belonging to philosophy; suitable to a philosopher. *Milton.*
 2. Skilled in philosophy. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Frugal; abstemious. *Dryden.*
 PHILOSO'PHICALLY. [from *philosophical*.] In a philosophical manner; rationally; wisely. *Bentley.*
 To PHILO'SOPHIZE. *v. a.* [from *philosophy*.] To play the philosopher; to reason like a philosopher. *L'Estrange.*
 PHILO'SOPHY. *s.* [*philosophia*, Lat.]
 1. Knowledge natural or moral. *Shaksp.*
 2. Hypothesis or system upon which natural effects are explained. *Locke.*
 3. Reasoning; argumentation. *Rogers.*
 4. The course of sciences read in the schools.
 PHI'LTER. *s.* [φίλτρον; *philtre*, Fr.] A liquor to cause love. *Dryden.*
 To PHI'LTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To charm to love. *Government of the Tongue.*
 PHIZ. *s.* [A ridiculous contraction from *physiognomy*.] The face. *Stepney.*

To PHLEBO'TOMISE. *v. a.* [*phlébotomiser*, Fr.] To let blood. *Howel.*
 PHLEBO'TOMIST. *s.* [from φλέψ and τέμνω.] One that opens a vein; a blood-letter.
 PHLEBO'TOMY. *s.* [φλεβοτομία.] Blood-letting; the act or practice of opening a vein for medical intentions. *Brown.*
 PHLEGM. *s.* [φλέγμα.] 1. The watery humour of the body, which, when it predominates, is supposed to produce sluggishness or dulness. *Roscommon.*
 2. Water: among chymists. *Boyle.*
 PHLE'GMAGOGUES. *s.* [φλέγμα and ἄγω.] A purge of the milder sort, supposed to evacuate phlegm and leave the other humours. *Floyer.*
 PHLEGMA'TICK. *a.* [φλεγματικός.]
 1. Abounding in phlegm. *Arbuthnot.*
 2. Generating phlegm. *Brown.*
 3. Watry. *Newton.*
 4. Dull; cold; frigid. *Southern.*
 PHLE'GMON. *s.* [φλεγμονή.] An inflammation; a burning tumour. *Wiseman.*
 PHLE'GMONOUS. *a.* [from *phlegmon*.] Inflammatory; burning. *Harvey.*
 PHLEME. *s.* [from *phlebotomus*, Lat.] An instrument for letting blood, which is placed on the vein and driven into it with a blow; it is commonly written *fleam*.
 * PHLOGI'STICK. *a.* Partaking of phlogiston. *Adams.*
 PHLOGI'STON. *s.* [φλογιστός, from φλέγω.]
 1. A chemical liquor extremely inflammable
 2. The inflammable part of any body.
 PHO'NICKS. *s.* [from φωνή.] The doctrine of sounds.
 PHONOCA'MPTICK. *s.* [φωνή and κάμπτω.] Having the power to inflect or turn the sound, and by that to alter it. *Derham.*
 PHO'SPHOR. } *s.* [*phosphorus*, Lat.]
 PHO'SPHORUS. }
 1. The morning star. *Pope.*
 2. A chemical substance, which, exposed to the air, takes fire. *Cheyne.*
 * PHO'SPHORATED. *a.* Impregnated with phosphor. *Kirwan.*
 * PHO'TOMETER. *s.* [φῶς and μέτρον.] An instrument which measures light. *Garnett.*
 PHRASE. *s.* [Fr. *phrase*.] 1. An idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to a language.
 2. An expression; a mode of speech. *Tillotson.*
 3. Stile; expression. *Shakspeare.*
 To PHRASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stile; to call; to term. *Shakspeare.*
 * To PHRA'SE. *v. n.* To employ peculiar expressions. *Transl. of the Bible.*
 * PHRASEOLO'GICAL. *a.* Peculiar to a language or phrase. *Pearson.*
 PHRASEO'LOGY. *s.* [φράσις and λέγω.]
 1. Stile; diction. *Swift.*
 2. A phrase book.

PHRENE'TICK. } *a.* [Φρενητικός; *phréné-*
PHRE'NTICK. } *tique*, Fr.] Mad; inflam-
ed in the brain; frantick. *Woodward.*
* PHRE'NETICK. } *s.* A madman; a fran-
* PHRE'NTICK. } tick person. *Selden.*
PHRENI'TIS. *s.* [Φρενίτις.] Madness.
PHRE'NSY. *s.* [from Φρενίτις; *phrénésie*,
Fr.] Madness; frantickness. *Milton.*
* PHRO'NTISTERY. *s.* [Φροντιστήριον.] A
school; a seminary of learning.
Corah's doom.
* PHRY'GIAN. *a.* Denoting amongst the
ancients a sprightly and animating kind
of musick. *Arbuthnot.*
PHTHI'SICAL. *a.* [Φθισικός.] Wasting by
disease. *Harvey.*
PHTHI'SICK. *s.* [Φθίσις.] A consumption.
Harvey.
PHTHI'SIS. *s.* [Φθίσις.] A consumption.
* PHYLA'CTERED. *a.* Wearing phylacte-
ries; dressed like the Pharisees. *Green.*
* PHYLACTE'RICAL. *a.* Relating to phy-
lacteries. *L. Addison.*
PHYLA'CTERY. *s.* [Φυλακτήριον.] A ban-
dage on which was inscribed some memo-
rable sentence. *Hammond.*
PHY'SICAL. *a.* [from *physick*.]
1. Relating to nature or to natural philo-
sophy; not moral. *Hammond.*
2. Pertaining to the science of healing.
3. Medicinal; helpful to health. *Shaksp.*
4. Resembling physick.
PHY'SICALLY. *ad.* [from *physical*.] Ac-
cording to nature; by natural operation;
not morally. *Stillingsfleet.*
PHYSI'CIAN. *s.* [from *physiek*.] One who
professes the art of healing.
PHY'SICK. *s.* [from Φύσις.]
1. The science of healing.
2. Medicines; remedies. *Hooker.*
3. [In common phrase.] A purge.
To PHY'SICK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
purge; to treat with physick; to cure.
Shakspeare.
PHYSICO'THEOLOGY. *s.* [from *physico*
and *theology*.] Divinity enforced or illus-
trated by natural philosophy.
PHYSIO'GNOMER. } *s.* [from *physiogno-*
PHYSIO'GNOMIST. } *my*.] One who judges
of the temper or future fortune by the
features of the face. *Peacham.*
PHYSIOGNO'MICAL. } *a.* [Φυσιогνωμο-
PHYSIOGNO'MICK. } νικός.] Drawn
PHYSIOGNO'MONICK. } from the con-
templation of the face; conversant in con-
templation of the face.
PHYSIO'GNOMY. *s.* [Φυσιогνωμονία.]
1. The art of discovering the temper, and
foreknowing the fortune by the fea-
tures of the face. *Bacon.*
2. The face; the cast of the look. *Hudibr.*
PHYSIOLO'GICAL. } *a.* [from *physiology*.]
PHYSIOLO'GICK. } Relating to the doc-
trine of the natural constitution of things.
Boyle.

PHYSIO'LOGIST. *s.* [from *physiology*.] A
writer of natural philosophy.
PHYSIO'LOGY. *s.* [Φύσις and λέγω.] The
doctrine of the constitution of the works of
nature. *Bentley.*
* PHY'SNOMY. *s.* The old word for Phy-
siognomy. *Spenser.*
PHY'SY. *s.* The same with *fusee*.
PHYTI'VOROUS. *a.* [Φυτόν and voro, Lat.]
That eats grass or any vegetable. *Ray.*
PHYTO'GRAPHY. *s.* [Φυτόν and γράφω.]
A description of plants.
* PHYTO'LOGIST. *s.* One skilled in phy-
tology. *Evelyn.*
PHY'TOLOGY. *s.* [Φυτόν and λέγω.] The
doctrine of plants; botanical discourse.
* PHY'TONESS. See PYTHONESS.
* PHYZ. See PHIZ.
PI'ACLE. *s.* [piaculum, Lat.] An enormous
crime. Not used. *Howel.*
PIA'CLAR. } *a.* [piacularis, piaculum,
PIA'CULOUS. } Lat.] 1. Expiatory; hav-
ing the power to atone.
2. Such as requires expiation. *Brown.*
3. Criminal; atrociously bad. *Glanville.*
PIA MATER. *s.* [Lat.] A thin and deli-
cate membrane, which lies under the dura
mater, and covers immediately the sub-
stance of the brain.
PI'ANET. *s.*
1. A bird; the lesser wood-pecker.
2. The magpie. Still used in Scotland.
* PIA'NO-FO'RTE. *s.* [Ital.] The name of
a musical instrument, so called, from
the facility with which the player upon
it can give a *soft* or *strong* expression.
PI'ASTER. *s.* [piastra, Ital.] An Italian
coin, about five shillings sterling in value.
* PIA'TION. *s.* Expiation; the act of aton-
ing or purging by sacrifice. *Cocker.*
PIA'ZZA. *s.* [Ital.] A walk under a roof
supported by pillars. *Arbuthnot.*
* PI'BRACH. } *s.* [piob, Gael. pib, Cor-
* PI'BROCH. } nish, a pipe.] A kind of
marshal musick among the Highlanders
of Scotland. *Tytler.*
PI'CA. *s.* Among printers, a particular size
of their types or letters.
PICARO'ON. *s.* [from *piccare*, Ital.] A
robber; a plunderer. *Temple.*
* PI'CCADIL. } *s.* A high collar; a
* PICCADI'LLY. } kind of ruff.
* PI'CARDIL. } *Wilson.*
PI'CCAGE. *s.* [piccagium, low Lat.] Mo-
ney paid at fairs for breaking ground for
booths.
To PICK. *v. a.* [picken, Dutch; picken, Germ.]
1. To cull; to choose; to select; to glean.
Knolles.
2. To take up; to gather; to find indus-
triously. *Bacon.*
3. To separate from any thing useless or
noxious, by gleaning out either part.
Bacon.
4. To clean, by gathering off gradually any

thing adhering.

More.

It has commonly *out* after it, when it implies selection, and *up* when it means casual occurrence.

5. [*Piquer*, Fr.] To pierce; to strike with a sharp instrument. *Wiseman.*

6. To strike with a bill or beak; to peck.

7. [*Piccare*, Ital.] To rob. *Shakspeare.*

8. To open a lock by a pointed instrument. *Denham.*

9. To *PICK* a hole in one's coat. A proverbial expression for one finding fault with another.

To *PICK*. *v. n.*

1. To eat slowly and by small morsels.

2. To do any thing nicely and leisurely.

PICK. *s.* A sharp pointed iron tool. *Woodw.*

PI'CKAPACK. *ad.* [from *pack*.] In manner of a pack. *L'Estrange.*

PI'CKAXE. *s.* [*pick* and *axe*.] An axe not made to cut but pierce; an axe with a sharp point. *Milton.*

PI'CKBACK. *a.* On the back. *Hudibras.*

PI'CKED. *a.* [*piqué*, Fr.] Sharp; smart.

* *PI'CKEDNESS*. *s.*

1. State of being pointed or picked.

2. Foppery; spruceness. *Ben Jonson.*

To *PI'CKEE'R*. *v. a.* [*piccare*, Ital.]

1. To pirate; to pillage; to rob.

2. To make a flying skirmish. *Hudibras.*

PI'CKER. *s.* [from *pick*.]

1. One who picks or culls. *Mortimer.*

2. A pickaxe; an instrument to pick with. *Mortimer.*

PI'CKEREL. *s.* [from *pick*.] A small pike.

PI'CKEREL-VVEED. *s.* [from *pike*.] A water plant, from which pikes are fabled to be generated. *Walton.*

* *PI'CKET*. *s.* [*piquet*, Fr.]

1. In fortification: a sharp stake.

2. A guard, posted before an army, to give notice of an enemy's approach.

* To *PI'CKET*. *v. a.* To fasten to a picket. *Lieut. Moore.*

PI'CKLE. *s.* [*pikel*, Dutch.]

1. A kind of salt liquor, in which flesh or other substance is preserved. *Addis.*

2. Thing kept in pickle.

3. Condition; state: ludicrously. *Shaksp.*

PI'CKLE, or *pightel*. *s.* A small parcel of land inclosed with a hedge, which in some countries is called a *pingle*. *Phillips.*

To *PI'CKLE*. *v. a.* [from the noun; *vöcfein*, Germ.] 1. To preserve in pickle. *Dryden.*

2. To season or imbue highly with any thing bad.

PI'CKLEHERRING. *s.* [*pickle* and *herring*.]

A jack-pudding; a merry-andrew; a zany; a buffoon. *Addison.*

PI'CKLOCK. *s.* [*pick* and *lock*.]

1. An instrument by which locks are opened. *Brown.*

2. The person who picks locks.

* *PI'CKNICK*. *s.* [Swed.] An assembly, where each person contributes to the general en-

tertainment.

PI'CKPOCKET. } *s.* [*pick* and *pocket*, or
PI'CKPURSE. } *purse*.] A thief who steals, by putting his hand privately into the pocket or purse. *Bentley.*

* *PI'CKPOCKET*. *a.* Privately stealing. *South.*

PI'CKTHANK. *s.* [*pick* and *thank*.] An officious fellow, who does what he is not desired. *South.*

* *PI'CKTOOTH*. *s.* [*pick* and *tooth*.] An instrument by which the teeth are cleaned. *Swift.*

* *PI'CO*. *s.* [Span.] Peak; point. *Bentley.*

PICT. *s.* [*pictus*, Lat.] A painted person. *Lee.*

PICTO'RIAL. *a.* [from *pictor*, Lat.] Produced by a painter. *Brown.*

* *PICTS*. *s. pl.* A Scythian or German colony who settled in Scotland, so called from the custom of painting their bodies.

* *PI'CTURAL*. *s.* A representation. *Spenser.*

PI'CTURE. *s.* [*pictura*, Lat.]

1. A resemblance of persons or things in colours. *Shakspeare.*

2. The science of painting.

3. The works of painters. *Stillington.*

4. Any resemblance or representation. *Locke.*

To *PI'CTURE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To paint; to represent by painting.

2. To represent. *Spenser.*

* *PI'CTURELIKE*. *a.* Like a picture; according to the manner of a picture. *Shak.*

* *PI'CTURESQUE*. *a.* [*pittoresque*, Fr.] Expressing that peculiar kind of beauty which is agreeable in a picture, whether natural or artificial; striking the mind with great power or pleasure, in representing objects of vision, and in painting to the imagination any circumstance or event as clearly as if delineated in a picture. *Gray.*

* *PICTURE'SQUENESS*. *s.* State or quality of being picturesque. *Price.*

To *PI'DDLE*. *v. n.*

1. To pick at table; to feed squeamishly, and without appetite. *Swift.*

2. To trifle; to attend to small parts rather than to the main.

PI'DDLER. *s.* [from *piddle*.] 1. One that eats squeamishly, and without appetite.

2. One that is busy about trifles.

PIE. *s.*

1. Any crust baked with something in it.

2. [*Pica*, Lat. *pie*, Fr.] A magpie; parti-coloured bird. *Shakspeare.*

3. The old popish service book, so called from the rubrick.

4. Cock and *pie*, was a slight expression in *Shakspeare's* time, of which I know not the meaning.

PI'EBALD. *a.* [from *pie*.] Of various colours; diversified in colour.

PIECE. *s.* [*pièce*, Fr.] 1. A patch.

2. A part of a broken whole; a fragment. *Acts.*

3. A part. *Tillotson.*
 4. A picture. *Dryden.*
 5. A composition; performance. *Addison.*
 6. A single great gun. *Knolles.*
 7. A hand-gun. *Cheyne.*
 8. A coin; a single piece of money. *Prior.*
 9. In ridicule and contempt: as, a *piece* of a lawyer.
 10. *A-PIECE.* To each. *More.*
 11. *Of a PIECE with.* Like; of the same sort; united; the same with the rest.
To PIECE. v. a. [from the noun.]
 1. To enlarge by the addition of a piece.
 2. To join; to unite.
 3. *To PIECE out.* To increase by addition. *Shakspeare.*
To PIECE. v. n. [from the noun.] To join; to coalesce; to be compacted. *Bacon.*
PIE'CER. s. [from *piece.*] One that pieces.
PIE'CELESS. a. [from *piece.*] Whole; compact; not made of separate pieces. *Donne.*
 * *PI'ECELY. ad.* In pieces. *Huloet.*
PIE'CEMEAL. ad. [*pice* and *mel*, Sax.] In pieces; in fragments. *Pope.*
PIE'CEMEAL. a. Single; separate; divided.
 * *PI'ECEMEALD. a.* Divided into small morsels or pieces. *Cotgrave.*
PI'ED. a. [from *pie.*] Variegated; particoloured. *Drayton.*
PI'EDNESS. s. [from *pied.*] Variegation; diversity of colour. *Shakspeare.*
PIE'LED. a. Bald. *Shakspeare.*
PIE'POWDER court. s. [from *pied*, foot, and *poudre*, dusty.] A court held in fairs for redress of all disorders committed therein.
PIER. s. [*pierre*, Fr.] The columns on which the arch of a bridge is raised. *Bacon.*
 * *To PIEP. v. n.* [*piepen*, Germ.] To cry like a young bird. *Huloet.*
To PIERCE. v. a. [*percer*, Fr.] 1. To penetrate; to enter; to force. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To touch the passions; to affect. *Shakspeare.*
To PIERCE. v. n. 1. To make way by force into or through any thing. *Bacon.*
 2. To strike; to move; to affect. *Shaksp.*
 3. To enter; to dive as into a secret. *Sidney.*
 4. To affect severely. *Shakspeare.*
 * *PI'ERCEABLE. a.* That may be penetrated. *Spenser.*
PIE'RCER. s. [from *pierce.*]
 1. An instrument that bores or penetrates.
 2. The parts with which insects perforate bodies. *Ray.*
 3. One who perforates.
 * *PI'ERCING. s.* Penetration. *Prov. XII.*
PIE'RCINGLY. ad. [from *pierce.*] Sharply.
PIE'RCINGNESS. s. [from *piercing.*] Power of piercing. *Derham.*
 * *PI'ET, or PI'OT. s.* [from *pie*] A magpie.
 * *PI'ETISM. s.* A kind of extremely strict devotion. *Frey.*
 * *PI'ETIST. s.* One of a sect professing

strictness and purity of life, despising learning and ecclesiastical polity; a kind of mystick. The sect sprung up in the later part of the seventeenth century.

Burnet.

PI'ETY. s. [*pietas*, Lat. *piété*, Fr.]

1. Discharge of duty to God. *Peacham.*

2. Duty to parents or those in superior relation. *Swift.*

PIG. s. [*bigge*, Dutch.]

1. A young sow or boar. *Floyer.*

2. An oblong mass of lead or unforged iron. *Pope.*

To PIG. v. a. [from the noun.] To farrow; to bring pigs.

PI'GEON. s. [*pigeon*, Fr.] A fowl bred in a cote or a small house, in some places called dovecote. *Raleigh.*

PI'GEONFOOT. s. An herb. *Ainsworth.*

* *PI'GEONHEARTED. a.* Timid; frightened. *Beaum. and Fl.*

* *PI'GEONHOLES. s.* 1. The title of an old English game; so called from the machine, through which balls were rolled, resembling the cavities in a dovehouse. *Steevens.*

2. Cavities or divisions, in which letters and papers are deposited. *Burke.*

PI'GEONLIVERED. a. [*pigeon* and *liver.*] Mild; soft; gentle. *Shakspeare.*

PI'GIN. s. In the northern provinces, a small wooden vessel.

* *PI'GHEADED. a.* Having a large head; a word still vulgarly applied to a stupid and obstinate person. *Ben Jonson.*

PIGHT. [old preter. and part. pass. of pitch.] Pitched; placed; fixed; determined. *Shakspeare.*

* *To PIGHT. v. n.* [perhaps from *pigg*. Su. Goth.] To pierce. *Wicliffe.*

* *PI'GHTEL. s.* [*piccolo*, Lat.] A little enclosure.

PI'GMENT. s. [*pigmentum*, Lat.] Paint; colour to be laid on any body. *Boyle.*

PI'GMY. s. [*pygmaeus*, Lat.] A small nation, fabled to be devoured by the cranes. *Swift.*

* *PI'GMY. a.* Small; little; short. *Habingt.*

PIGNORA'TION. s. [*pignus*, Lat.] The act of pledging.

* *PIGNORA'TIVE. a.* [*pignus*, Lat.] Pledging; pawning. *Bullockar.*

PI'GNUT. s. [*pig* and *nut.*] An earth nut.

PI'GSNEY. s. [*piza*, Sax. a girl.] A word of endearment to a girl.

* *PI'GTAIL. s.* [*pig* and *tail.*] 1. A cue; the hair tied behind in a ribbon so as to resemble the tail of a pig.

2. A kind of twisted tobacco having a similar resemblance. *Swift.*

PIGWI'DGEON. s. Any thing pretty or small. *Cleaveland.*

PIKE. s. [His snout being sharp.]

1. The *pike* is the tyrant of the fresh water. *Bacon* observes the *pike* to be the long-

est lived of any fresh water fish, and yet he computes it to be not usually above forty years. *Walton.*

2. [*Pique*, Fr.] A long lance used by the foot soldiers to keep of the horse, to which bayonets have succeeded. *Hayw.*

3. A fork used in husbandry. *Tatler.*

4. Among turners, two iron sprigs between which any thing to be turned is fastened. *Moxon.*

PI/KED. *a.* [*piqué*, Fr.] Sharp; acuminate; ending in a point. *Shakspeare.*

* PI/KELET. } *s.* A light cake; a kind of

* PI/KELIN. } muffin. *Seward's Lett.*

PI/KEMAN. *s.* [*pike* and *man*.] A soldier armed with a pike. *Knolles.*

PI/KESTAFF. *s.* [*pike* and *staff*.] The wooden pole of a pike. *Tatler.*

PILA'STER. *s.* [*pilastre*, Fr.] A square column sometimes insulated, but oftener set within a wall, and only showing a fourth or a fifth part of its thickness. *Dict.*

* PILCH. *s.* [*pylca*, *pylece*, Sax.] A cloak or coat of skins; a furred gown. *Chaucer.*

* PI/LCHARD. *s.* The fish called also *pilcher*. *Shakspeare.*

PI/LCHER. *s.* 1. A furred gown or case; any thing lined with fur. *Hanmer.*

2. A fish like a herring much caught in Cornwall.

PILE. *s.* [*pile*, Fr. *pyle*, Dutch.] 1. A strong piece of wood driven into the ground to make a firm foundation. *Knolles.*

2. A heap; an accumulation. *Shaksp.*

3. Any thing heaped together to be burned. *Collier.*

4. An edifice; a building. *Pope.*

5. [*Pilus*, Lat.] A hair. *Shakspeare.*

6. Hairy surface; nap. *Grew.*

7. [*Pilum*, Lat.] The head of an arrow.

8. One side of a coin; the reverse of cross.

9. [In the plural, *piles*.] The hæmorrhoids. *Arbuthnot.*

To PILE. *v. a.*

1. To heap; to coacervate. *Shakspeare.*

2. To fill with something heaped. *Abbot.*

PI/LATED. *a.* [*pileus*, Lat.] In the form of a cover or hat. *Woodward.*

* PI/LEMENT. *s.* Accumulation. *Bp. Hall.*

PI/LER. *s.* [from *pile*.] He who accumulates.

* PI/LEWORT. *s.* A plant.

To PI/LFER. *v. a.* [*piller*, Fr.] To steal; to gain by petty robbery. *Bacon.*

To PI/LFER. *v. n.* To practise petty theft.

PI/LFERER. *s.* [from *pilfer*.] One who steals petty things. *Atterbury.*

* PI/LFERING. *s.* A petty theft. *Shakspeare.*

PI/LFERINGLY. *ad.* With petty larceny; filchingly.

PI/LFERY. *s.* [from *pilfer*.] Petty theft.

* PILGA/RLICK. See PILLED-GARLICK.

PI/LGRIM. *s.* [*Pilgrim*, Germ.] A traveller; a wanderer; particularly one who travels on a religious account. *Stillingsfleet.*

To PI/LGRIM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To

wander; to ramble. Not used. *Grew.*

PI/LGRIMAGE. *s.* [*pèlerinage*, Fr.] A long journey; travel; more usually a journey on account of devotion. *Dryden.*

* To PI/LGRIMIZE. *v. n.* To ramble about like a pilgrim. *Ben Jonson.*

PILL. *s.* [*pillula*, Lat.] Medicine made into a small ball or mass. *Crashaw.*

To PILL. *v. a.* [*piller*, Fr.]

1. To rob; to plunder. *Shakspeare.*

2. For *peel*: to strip off the bark. *Gen.*

To PILL. *v. n.* To be stript away; to come off in flakes or scoræ. See *PEEL*. *Tob.*

PI/LLAGE. *s.* [*pillage*, Fr.]

1. Plunder; something got by plundering or pilling. *Shakspeare.*

2. The act of plundering. *Shakspeare.*

To PI/LLAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To plunder; to spoil. *Arbuthnot.*

PI/LLAGER. *s.* [from *pillage*.] A plunderer; a spoiler.

PI/LLAR. *s.* [*pilier*, Fr.]

1. A column. *Wotton.*

2. A supporter; a maintainer. *Shaksp.*

PI/LLARED. *a.* [from *pillar*.]

1. Supported by columns. *Milton.*

2. Having the form of a column. *Thomson.*

* PI/LLED-GARLICK. *s.* 1. One whose hair is fallen off by a disease.

2. A sneaking or hen-hearted fellow.

* PI/LLER. *s.* [*pilleur*, Fr.] A plunderer; a robber. *Chaucer.*

* PI/LLERY. *s.* [from *pill*.] Rapine; robbery. *Huloet.*

PI/LLION. *s.* [from *pillow*.]

1. A soft saddle set behind a horseman for a woman to sit on. *Swift.*

2. A pad; a pannel; a low saddle. *Spens.*

3. The pad of the saddle that touches the horse.

PI/LLORY. *s.* [*pilori*, Fr. *pillorium*, low Lat.] A frame erected on a pillar, and made with holes and folding boards, through which the heads and hands of criminals are put. *Watts.*

To PI/LLORY. *v. a.* [*pilorier*, Fr. from the noun.] To punish with the pillory. *Government of the Tongue.*

PI/LLOW. *s.* [*pyle*, Sax. *pulewe*, Dutch; *Wüht*, *Wülbe*, Germ.] A bag of down or feathers laid under the head to sleep on. *Donne.*

To PI/LLOW. *v. a.* To rest any thing on a pillow. *Milton.*

PI/LLOWBEER. } *s.* The cover of a pil-

PI/LLOWCASE. } low. *Swift.*

PILO/SITY. *s.* [from *pilosus*, Lat.] Hairiness. *Bacon.*

PI/LOT. *s.* [*pilote*, Fr. *piloot*, Dutch.] He whose office is to steer the ship. *B. Jonson.*

To PI/LOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To steer; to direct in the course.

PI/LOTAGE. *s.* [Fr. from *pilot*.] 1. Pilot's skill; knowledge of coasts. *Raleigh.*

2. A pilot's hire. *Ainsworth.*

- * PI/LOTISM. *s.* Pilotage; skill of a pilot.
Cotgrave. Sherwood.
- * PI/LOTRY. *s.* Skill of a pilot. *Harris.*
- * PI/LOUS. *a.* [*pilosus*, Lat.] Hairy; full of hairs. *Dr. Robinson.*
- PI/LSER. *s.* The moth or fly that runs into a candle flame.
- * PI'MENT. *s.* Wine mixed with spice or honey. *Chaucer.*
- PIME'NTA. *s.* [*piment*, Fr.] A kind of spice called Jamaica pepper; all-spice.
- PIMP. *s.* One who provides gratifications for the lust of others; a procurer; a pander. *Addison.*
- To PIMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To provide gratifications for the lust of others; to pander. *Swift.*
- PI'MPERNEL. *s.* [*pimpinella*, Lat.] A plant.
- PI'MPING. *a.* [*pimple mensch*, a weak man, Dutch.] Little; petty. *Skinner.*
- PI'MPLE. *s.* A small red pustule. *Addison.*
- PI'MPLED. *a.* [from *pimple*.] Having red pustules; full of pimples: as, *his face is pimpled.*
- PIN. *s.* [*épingle*, Fr. *spina*, Lat.]
1. A short wire with a sharp point and round head, used by women to fasten their clothes. *Pope.*
 2. Any thing inconsiderable or of little value. *Spenser.*
 3. Any thing driven to hold parts together; a peg; a bolt. *Milton.*
 4. Any slender thing fixed in another body. *Shakspeare.*
 5. That which locks the wheel to the axle; a linchpin.
 6. The central part. *Shakspeare.*
 7. The pegs by which musicians intend or relax their strings.
 8. A note; a strain. In low language. *L'Estrange.*
 9. A horny induration of the membranes of the eye. *Shakspeare.*
 10. A cylindrical roller made of wood, with which pastry is wrought. *Corbet.*
 11. A noxious humour in a hawk's foot.
- To PIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fasten with pins. *Pope.*
 2. To fasten; to make fast. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To join; to fix. *Digby.*
 4. [*Pindan*, Sax.] To shut up; to inclose; to confine. *Hooker.*
- * PINA'STER. *s.* [Lat.] The wild pine. *Anon.*
- PI'NCASE. *s.* [*pin and case*.] A pincushion, or small box for pins.
- PI'NCERS. *s.* [*pincette*, Fr.]
1. An instrument by which nails are drawn, or any thing is gripped, which requires to be held hard. *Spenser.*
 2. The claw of an animal. *Addison.*
- To PINCH. *v. a.* [*pincer*, Fr.]
1. To squeeze between the fingers or with the teeth. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To hold hard with an instrument.

3. To squeeze the flesh till it is pained or livid. *Shakspeare.*
 4. To press between hard bodies.
 5. To gall; to fret. *Shakspeare.*
 6. To gripe; to oppress; to straiten. *Ral.*
 7. To distress; to pain. *Thomson.*
 8. To press; to drive to difficulties.
 9. To try thoroughly; to force out what is contained within. *Collier.*
- To PINCH. *v. n.*
1. To act with force, so as to be felt; to bear hard upon; to be puzzling. *Dryden.*
 2. To spare; to be frugal. *Dryden.*
- PINCH. *s.* [*pinçon*, Fr. from the verb.]
1. A painful squeeze with the fingers. *Dryden.*
 2. A gripe; a pain given. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Oppression; distress inflicted. *L'Estr.*
 4. Difficulty; time of distress. *L'Estrange.*
- * PI'NCHBECK. *s.* [from the name of the inventor.] Mixed gold-coloured metal.
- PI'NCHFIST. } *s.* [*pinch, fist and penny*.]
- PI'NCHPENNY. } A miser.
- PI'NCUSHION. *s.* [*pin and cushion*.] A small bag stuffed with bran or wool on which pins are stuck. *Addison.*
- * PI'NDARICK. *s.* An irregular ode; so named from a pretended imitation of the odes of the Grecian poet Pindar. *Addison.*
- * PI'NDARICK. *a.* After the style or manner of Pindar. *Addison.*
- PI'NDUST. *s.* [*pin and dust*.] Particles of metal made by cutting pins. *Digby.*
- PINE. *s.* [*pinus*, Lat.] A tree.
- * PINE. *s.* [*peine*, Fr. *Vein*, Germ.] Woe; want; suffering of any kind. *Spenser.*
- To PINE. *v. n.* [*pinian*, Sax. *pijnen*, Dutch.]
1. To languish; to wear away with any kind of misery. *Spenser.*
 2. To languish with desire. *Shakspeare.*
- To PINE. *v. a.*
1. To wear out; to make to languish. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To grieve for; to bemoan in silence.
- PI'NEAPPLE. *s.* A plant. *Anana.*
- PI'NEAL. *a.* [*pinéale*, Fr.] Resembling a pineapple. An epithet given by *Des Cartes* to the gland which he imagined the seat of the soul. *Arbuthnot.*
- * PI'NEFUL. *a.* Full of woe and lamentation. *Bp. Hall.*
- * PI'NERY. *s.* A place where pine-apples are raised.
- PI'NFEATHERED. *a.* [*pin and feather*.] Not fledged; having the feathers yet only beginning to shoot. *Dryden.*
- PI'NFOLD. *s.* [*pindan*, Sax. to shut up, and *fold*.] A place in which beasts are confined. *Milton.*
- PI'NGLE. *s.* A small close; an inclosure.
- PI'NGUID. *a.* [*pinguis*, Lat.] Fat; unctuous. Little used. *Mortimer.*
- PI'NHOLE. *s.* [*pin and hole*.] A small hole, such as is made by the perforation of a pin. *Wiseman.*
- PI'NION. *s.* [perhaps from *pignon*, Fr.]

1. The joint of the wing remotest from the body.
 2. *Shakspeare* seems to use it for a feather or quill of the wing.
 3. Wing.
 4. The tooth of a smaller wheel, answering to that of a larger. [*pignon*, Fr.]
 5. Fetters for the hands. *Ainsworth*.
- To PI'NION. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To bind the wings. *Bacon*.
 2. To confine by binding the wings.
 3. To bind the arm to the body. *Dryden*.
 4. To confine by binding the elbows to the sides. *Dryden*.
 5. To shackle; to bind. *Herbert*.
 6. To bind to. Improper. *Pope*.
- * PI'NIONED. *a.* Furnished with wings. *Dryden*.
- * PI'NIONIST. *s.* Any bird that flies. *Browne*.
- PINK. *s.* [from *pink*, Dutch, an eye.]
1. A small fragrant flower of the gilliflower kind. *Bacon*.
 2. An eye; commonly a small eye: as, pink-eyed. *Shakspeare*.
 3. Any thing supremely excellent. *Shaksp.*
 4. A colour used by painters. *Dryden*.
 5. [*Pinque*, Fr.] A kind of heavy narrow-sterned ship. *Shakspeare*.
 6. A fish, the minnow.
- To PINK. *v. n.* [from *pink*, Dutch, an eye.] To work in eyelet holes; to pierce in small holes. *Prior*.
- To PINK. *v. n.* [*pincken*, Dutch.] To wink with the eye. *L'Estrange*.
- * PI'NKEYED. *a.* Having little eyes. *Holl*.
- * PI'NKNEEDLE. *s.* A shepherd's bodkin. *Sherwood*.
- * PINKSTE'RNED. *a.* Having a narrow stern: applied to ships.
- PI'NMAKER. *s.* [*pin* and *make*.] He who makes pins.
- * PI'NMONEY. *s.* An annual sum settled on a wife to defray her own charges. *Addison*.
- PI'NNACE. *s.* [*pinasse*, Fr.] A boat belonging to a ship of war. It seems formerly to have signified rather a small sloop or bark attending a larger ship. *Raleigh*.
- PI'NNACLE. *s.* [*pinacle*, Fr.]
1. A turret or elevation above the rest of the building. *Clarendon*.
 2. A high spiring point. *Cowley*.
- * To PI'NNACLE. *v. a.* To build with pinnacles. *Warton*.
- * PI'NNAGE. *s.* [from *to pin*.] Poundage of cattle. *Huloet*.
- * PI'NNATED. *a.* [*pinnatus*, Lat.] Formed like a wing: applied by botanists to leaves.
- PI'NNER. *s.* [from *pinion*.] 1. The lappet of a head-dress which flies loose. *Addison*.
2. A pinmaker. *Ainsworth*.
- PI'NNOCK. *s.* The tom-tit. *Ainsworth*.
- PINT. *s.* [*pinz*, Sax.] Half a quart; in me-

- dicine, twelve ounces; a liquid measure.
- PI'NULES. *s.* In astronomy, the sights of an astrolabe. *Dict.*
- * PI'NY. *a.* Abounding with pine-trees. *May*.
- PIONE'ER. *s.* [*pionnier*, from *pion*, Fr.] One whose business is to level the road, throw up works, or sink mines in military operations. *Fairfax*.
- PI'ONING. *s.* Works of pioneers. *Spenser*.
- PI'ONY. *s.* [*pæonia*, Lat.] A large flower.
- PI'OUS. *a.* [*pious*, Lat. *pieux*, Fr.]
1. Careful of the duties owed by created beings to God; godly; religious.
 2. Such as is due to sacred things. *Milton*.
 3. Careful of the duties of near relation. *Taylor*.
 4. Practised under the appearance of religion. *King Charles*.
- PI'OUSLY. *ad.* [from *pious*.] In a pious manner; religiously; with regard, such as is due to sacred things. *Phillips*.
- PIP. *s.* [*pippe*, Dutch; *Wip*, Germ.]
1. A defluxion with which fowls are troubled; a horney pellicle that grows on the tip of their tongues. *Hudibras*.
 2. A spot on the cards. *Addison*.
- To PIP. *v. n.* [*pipio*, Lat.] To chirp or cry as a bird. *Boyle*.
- PIPE. *s.* [*pib*, Welsh; *pipe*, Sax. *Wiesic*, Germ.] 1. Any long hollow body; a tube. *Wilkins*.
2. A tube of clay through which the fume of tobacco is drawn into the mouth. *Bacon*.
 3. An instrument of wind musick. *Rosc*.
 4. The organs of voice and respiration: as, the wind-pipe. *Peacham*.
 5. The key of the voice. *Shakspeare*.
 6. An office of the exchequer. *Bacon*.
 7. [*Peep*, Dutch.] A liquid measure containing two hogsheads. *Shakspeare*.
- To PIPE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To play on the pipe. *Camden*.
 2. To have a shrill sound. *Shakspeare*.
- * To PIPE. *v. a.* To play upon a pipe. *1. Cor. xiv.*
- PI'PER. *s.* [from *pipe*.] One who plays on the pipe. *Rev.*
- PI'PETREE. *s.* The lilac tree.
- PI'PING. *a.* [from *pipe*.]
1. Weak; feeble; sickly. *Shakspeare*.
 2. Hot; boiling.
- PI'PKIN. *s.* [diminutive of *pipe*.] A small earthen boiler. *Pope*.
- PI'PPIN. *s.* [*puppyngbe*, Dutch. *Skinner*.] A sharp apple. *King*.
- PI'QUANCY. *s.* [from *piquant*.] Sharpness; tartness.
- PI'QUANT. *a.* [*piquant*, Fr.] 1. Pricking; piercing; stimulated. *Addison*.
2. Sharp; tart; pungent; severe. *Bacon*.
- PI'QUANTLY. *ad.* [from *piquant*.] Sharply; tartly. *Locke*.
- PIQUE. *s.* [*pique*, Fr.]
1. An ill will; an offence taken; petty

malevolence. *Decay of Piety.*
 2. A strong passion. *Hudibras.*
 3. Point; nicety; punctilio. *Dryden.*
To PIQUE. *v. a.* [*piquer*, Fr.]
 1. To touch with envy or virulency; to put into fret. *Prior.*
 2. To offend; to irritate. *Pope.*
 3. To value; to fix reputation as on a point. [with the reciprocal pronoun.] *Locke.*
 * **To PIQUE.** *v. n.* To cause irritation. *Tatler.*
To PIQUEE'R. See **To PICKEER.**
PIQUEE'RER. *s.* A robber; a plunderer.
PIQUE'T. *s.* [*piquet*, Fr.] A game at cards. *Prior.*
PI'RACY. *s.* [*πειρατσία*.] The act or practice of robbing on the sea. *Waller.*
PI'RATE. *s.* [Fr. *πειρατής*.]
 1. A sea robber. *Bacon.*
 2. Any robber; particularly a bookseller who seizes the copies of other men.
To PI'RATE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rob by sea. *Arbuthnot.*
To PI'RATE. *v. a.* [*pirater*, Fr.] To take by robbery. *Pope.*
PIRA'TICAL. *a.* [*piraticus*, Lat.] Predatory; robbing; consisting in robbery. *Bacon.*
 * **PIRA'TICALLY.** *ad.* By piracy. *Bryant.*
 * **PI'RRY.** *s.* A rough gale or storm. *Elyot.*
PI'SCARY. *s.* A privilege of fishing.
PISCA'TION. *s.* [*piscatio*, Lat.] The act or practice of fishing. *Brown.*
PI'SCATORY. *a.* [*piscatorius*, Lat.] Relating to fishes. *Addison.*
 * **PI'SCES.** *s. pl.* [Lat.] The twelfth sign in the zodiack; the fishes.
PISCI'VOROUS. *a.* [*piscis* and *voro*, Lat.] Fisheating; living on fish. *Ray.*
PISH. *interj.* A contemptuous exclamation.
To PISH. *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To express contempt. *Pope.*
PI'SMIRE. *s.* [*mypa*, Sax. *pismiere*, Dutch.] An ant; an emmet. *Prior.*
To PISS. *v. n.* [*pisser*, Fr.] To make water. *L'Estrange.*
PISS. *s.* [from the verb.] Urine; animal water. *Pope.*
PI'SSABED. *s.* A yellow flower growing in the grass.
 * **PI'SSASPHALT.** *s.* [*πίσσα* and *ἄσφαλτος*.] Pitch mixed with bitumen, natural or artificial. *Greenhill.*
PI'SSBURNT. *a.* Stained with urine.
PISTA'CHIO. *s.* [*pistacchio*, Ital.] The *pistacchio* is a dry fruit of an oblong figure. *Fistich nut.* *Hill.*
PISTE. *s.* [Fr.] The track or tread a horseman makes upon the ground he goes over.
PISTILLA'TION. *s.* [*pistillum*, Lat.] The act of pounding in a mortar. *Brown.*
PI'STOL. *s.* [*pistolet*, Fr.] A small handgun. *Clarendon.*
To PI'STOL. *v. a.* [*pistol*, Fr.] To shoot with a pistol.
PISTO'LE. *s.* [*pistole*, Fr.] A coin of many

countries and many degrees of value.
PI'STOLET. *s.* [diminutive of *pistol*.] A little pistol. *Donne.*
PI'STON. *s.* [Fr.] The moveable part in several machines; as in pump and syringes, whereby the suction or attraction is caused; an embolus.
PIT. *s.* [*pit*, Sax.]
 1. A hole in the ground. *Bacon.*
 2. Abyss; profundity. *Milton.*
 3. The grave. *Psalms.*
 4. The area on which cocks fight. *Hudibr.*
 5. The middle part of the theatre. *Dryden.*
 6. Any hollow of the body: as, the pit of the stomach.
 7. A dint made by the finger.
 8. A mark made by a disease.
To PIT. *v. a.*
 1. To press into hollows. *Sharp.*
 2. To mark with hollows, as by the small-pox.
PI'TAPAT. *s.* [*patte patte*, Fr.]
 1. A flutter; a palpitation. *L'Estrange.*
 2. A light quick step. *Dryden.*
PITCH. *s.* [*pic*, Sax. *piz*, Lat. *Wet*, Germ.]
 1. The resin of the pine extracted by fire and inspissated. *Proverbs.*
 2. [From *pic*, Fr. *Skinner*.] Any degree of elevation or height. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Highest rise. Not used. *Shakspeare.*
 4. State with respect to lowness or height.
 5. Size; stature. *Spenser.*
 6. Degree; rate. *Denham.*
To PITCH. *v. a.* [pret. and part. *pitched*, anciently *pight*; *appicciare*, Ital.]
 1. To fix; to plant. *Dryden.*
 2. To order regularly. *Hooker.*
 3. To throw headlong; to cast forward.
 4. To smear with pitch. *Dryden.*
 5. To darken. *Shakspeare.*
 6. To pave. *Ainsworth.*
To PITCH. *v. n.*
 1. To light; to drop. *Mortimer.*
 2. To fall headlong. *Dryden.*
 3. To fix choice: with *upon*. *Hudibras.*
 4. To fix a tent or temporary habitation.
PI'TCHER. *s.*
 1. An earthen vessel; a water pot. *Shaksp.*
 2. An instrument to pierce the ground in which any thing is to be fixed. *Mort.*
 * **PITCHFA'RTHING.** *s.* A play [otherwise called chuck] of pitching copper money into a round hole. *Chesterfield.*
PI'TCHFORK. *s.* [*pitch* and *fork*.] A fork with which corn is pitched or thrown upon the waggon. *Swift.*
PI'TCHINESS. *s.* [from *pitchy*.] Blackness; darkness.
 * **PI'TCHPIPE.** *s.* An instrument to regulate the voice, and to give the leading note of a tune: used by singers in churches. *Spectator.*
PI'TCHY. *a.* [from *pitch*.]
 1. Smeared with pitch. *Dryden.*
 2. Having the qualities of pitch. *Woodw.*

3. Black; dark; dismal. *Prior.*
PI'T-COAL. *s.* [*pit* and *coal.*] Fossile coal.
PI'TEOUS. *a.* [from *pity.*]
 1. Sorrowful; mournful; exciting pity.
 2. Compassionate; tender. *Prior.*
 3. Wretched; paltry; pitiful. *Milton.*
PI'TEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *piteous.*] In a piteous manner. *Shakspeare.*
PI'TEOUSNESS. *s.* [from *piteous.*] Sorrowfulness; tenderness.
PI'TFALL. *a.* [*pit* and *fall.*] A pit dug and covered, into which a passenger falls unexpectedly. *Sandys.*
 * **To PI'TFALL.** *v. n.* To lead into a pitfall. *Milton.*
PITH. *s.* [*pitte*, Dutch.]
 1. The marrow of the plant; the soft part in the midst of the wood. *Bacon.*
 2. Marrow. *Donne.*
 3. Strength; force. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Energy; cogency; fulness of sentiment; closeness and vigour of thought and stile.
 5. Weight; movement; principal part. *Shakspeare.*
 6. The quintessence; the chief part. *Shakspeare.*
PI'THILY. *ad.* [from *pithy.*] With strength; with cogency; with force.
PI'THINESS. *s.* [from *pithy.*] Energy; strength. *Spenser.*
PI'THLESS. *a.* [from *pith.*]
 1. Wanting pith. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Wanting energy; wanting force.
 * **PI'THOLE.** *s.* A mark or cavity made by disease. *Beaum. and Fl.*
PI'THY. *a.* [from *pith.*]
 1. Consisting of pith. *Phillips.*
 2. Strong; forcible; energetick. *Addison.*
PI'TIABLE. *a.* [*pitoyable*, Fr. from *pity.*] Deserving pity. *Atterbury.*
 * **PI'TIABLENESS.** *s.* State of deserving pity. *Kettlewell.*
 * **PI'TIEDLY.** *ad.* In a situation to be pitied. *Feltham.*
PI'TIFUL. *a.* [*pity* and *full.*] 1. Melancholy; moving compassion. *Spenser.*
 2. Tender; compassionate. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Paltry; contemptible; despicable. *Dryd.*
PI'TIFULLY. *ad.* [from *pitiful.*]
 1. Mournfully; in a manner that moves compassion; with pity. *Tillotson.*
 2. Contemptibly; despicably. *Clarissa.*
PI'TIFULNESS. *s.* [from *pitiful.*] 1. Tenderness; mercy; compassion. *Sidney.*
 2. Despicableness; contemptibleness.
PI'TILESLY. *ad.* [from *pitiless.*] Without mercy.
PI'TILESNESS. *s.* Unmercifulness.
PI'TILESS. *a.* [from *pity.*] Wanting pity; wanting compassion; merciless. *Fairfax.*
PI'TMAN. *s.* [*pit* and *man.*] He that in sawing timber works below in the pit. *Moxon.*
PI'TSAW. *s.* [*pit* and *saw.*] The large saw used by two men, of whom one is

- in the pit. *Moxon.*
PI'TTANCE. *s.* [*pitance*, Fr.]
 1. An allowance of meat in a monastery.
 2. A small portion. *Shakspeare.*
 * **PITU'ITARY.** *a.* Conducting phlegm. *Reid.*
PI'TUITE. *s.* [*pituite*, Fr.] Phlegm. *Arbuthnot.*
PITU'ITOUS. *a.* [*pituitosus*, Lat. *pituiteux*, Fr.] Consisting of phlegm. *Arbuthnot.*
PI'TY. *s.* [*pitié*, Fr. *pietà*, Ital.] 1. Compassion; sympathy with misery; tenderness for pain or uneasiness. *Calamy.*
 2. A ground of *pity*; a subject of *pity* or of grief. *Bacon.*
To PI'TY. *v. a.* To compassionate misery; to regard with tenderness on account of unhappiness. *Addison.*
To PI'TY. *v. n.* To be compassionate. *Jeremiah.*
PI'VOT. *s.* [*pivot*, Fr.] A pin on which any thing turns. *Dryden.*
PIX. *s.* [*pixis*, Lat. *Büchse*, Germ.] A little chest or box, in which the consecrated host is kept. *Hanmer.*
 * **PI'ZZLE.** *s.* The part in animals official to urine and generation. *Brown.*
PLACABI'LITY. } *s.* [from *placable.*]
PLA'CABLENESS. } Willingness to be appeased; possibility to be appeased.
PLA'CABLE. *a.* [*placabilis*, Lat.] Willing or possible to be appeased. *Milton.*
PLACA'RD. } *s.* [*placard*, French.] An
PLACA'RT. } edict; a declaration; a manifesto.
To PLA'CATE. *v. a.* [*placeo*, Lat.] To appease; to reconcile. This word is used in Scotland. *Forbes.*
PLACE. *s.* [*place*, Fr. *Platz*, Germ.]
 1. Particular portion of space. *Addison.*
 2. Locality; ubiety; local relation. *Locke.*
 3. Local existence. *Revelations.*
 4. Space in general. *Davies.*
 5. Separate room. *Shakspeare.*
 6. A seat; a residence; a mansion. *John.*
 7. Passage in writing. *Bacon.*
 8. Ordinal relation: *think on piety in the first place, and knowledge in the second.* *Spectator.*
 9. Existence; state of being; validity; state of actual operation: *where power is irresistible, courage has no place.* *Hayward.*
 10. Rank; order of priority: *place among equals is not easily settled.* *Shakspeare.*
 11. Precedence; priority: *the younger gives the older place.* *Ben Jonson.*
 12. Office; publick character or employment. *Knolles.*
 13. Room; way; space for appearing or acting given by cession. *Dryden.*
 14. Ground; room. *Hammond.*
 15. Station in life. *Duty of Man.*
To PLACE. *v. a.* [*placer*, Fr.]
 1. To put in any place; rank or condition. *Dryden.*

2. To fix; to settle; to establish. *Locke.*
 3. To put out at interest. *Pope.*
 * PLA'CEMAN. *s.* One who exercises a public employment, or fills a public station.
 * PLACE'NTA. *s.* [Lat.] A substance in the womb; called also from the original usage of the Latin word the womb-cake. *Dr. Hunter.*
 PLA'CER. *s.* [from *place*.] One who places.
 PLA'CID. *a.* [*placidus*, Lat.]
 1. Gentle; quiet; not turbulent. *Bacon.*
 2. Soft; kind; mild. *Milton.*
 * PLACI'DITY. } *s.* Mildness; gentleness;
 * PLA'CIDNESS. } sweetness of disposition. *Chandler.*
 PLA'CIDLY. *ad.* [from *placid*.] Mildly; gently. *Boyle.*
 PLA'CIT. *s.* [*placitum*, Lat.] Decree; determination. *Glanville.*
 PLA'CKET, or *placquet*. *s.* A petticoat.
 PLA'GIARISM. *s.* [from *plagiary*.] Literary theft; adoption of the thoughts or works of another. *Swift.*
 PLA'GIARY. *s.* [from *plagium*, Lat.]
 1. A thief in literature; one who steals the thoughts or writings of another. *South.*
 2. The crime of literary theft. *Brown.*
 * PLA'GIARY. *a.* 1. Stealing men. *Brown.*
 2. Practising literary theft. *Bp. Hall.*
 PLAGUE. *s.* [*plaghe*, Dutch; *Plage*, Germ. *πληγή*.] 1. Pestilence; a disease eminently contagious and destructive. *Bacon.*
 2. State of misery. *Psalms.*
 3. Any thing troublesome or vexatious.
 To PLAGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To infect with pestilence.
 2. To trouble; to tease; to vex; to harass; to torment; to afflict. *Collier.*
 * PLA'GUEFUL. *a.* Infecting with plagues; abounding with plagues. *Mirr. for Mag.*
 PLA'GUILY. *ad.* [from *plaguy*.] Vexatiously; horribly. *Dryden.*
 PLA'GUY. *a.* [from *plague*.] Vexatious; troublesome. A low word. *Donne.*
 PLAICE. *s.* [*plate*, Dutch.] A flat fish. *Cardinal.*
 * PLAICE-MOUTH. *s.* A wry mouth. *Ben Jonson.*
 PLAID. *s.* A striped or variegated cloth; an outer loose weed worn much by the highlanders in Scotland.
 PLAIN. *a.* [*planus*, Lat.]
 1. Smooth; level; flat; free from protuberance or excrescences. *Spenser.*
 2. Void of ornament; simple. *Dryden.*
 3. Artless; not subtle; not specious; not learned; simple. *Hammond.*
 4. Honestly rough; open; sincere; not soft in language. *Bacon.*
 5. Mere; bare. *Shakspeare.*
 6. Evident; clear; discernible; not obscure. *Denham.*
 7. Not varied by much art. *Sidney.*
 PLAIN. *ad.*
 1. Without ornamental appendages.

2. Not obscurely.
 3. Distinctly; articulately. *Mark.*
 4. Simply; with rough sincerity. *Addison.*
 PLAIN. *s.* [*plaine*, Fr.] Level ground; open fields; flat expanse; often a field of battle. *Davies.*
 To PLAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To level; to make even. *Hayward.*
 To PLAIN. *v. a.* [*plaindre*, *je plains*, Fr.] To lament; to wail. *Sidney.*
 PLAINDEA'LING. *a.* [*plain and deal*.] Acting without art; honest. *L'Estrange.*
 PLAINDEA'LING. *s.* Management void of art; sincerity. *Dryden.*
 * PLAINHEA'RTED. *a.* Having a sincere honest heart. *Milton.*
 * PLAINHEA'RTEDNESS. *s.* Sincerity. *Hallywell.*
 * PLA'INING. *s.* Complaint. *Shakspeare.*
 PLA'INLY. *ad.* [from *plain*.]
 1. Levelly; flatly.
 2. Not subtilly; not speciously.
 3. Without ornament.
 4. Without gloss; sincerely. *Pope.*
 5. In earnest; fairly. *Clarendon.*
 6. Evidently; clearly; not obscurely. *Milt.*
 PLA'INNESS. *s.* [from *plain*.]
 1. Levelness; flatness.
 2. Want of ornament; want of show.
 3. Openness: rough sincerity. *Sidney.*
 4. Artlessness; simplicity. *Dryden.*
 * PLA'INSONG. *s.* The plain, unvaried, ecclesiastical chant; the *planus-cantus* of the Romish church, so called in contradistinction to *prick-song*, or variegated musick sung by note. *Shakspeare.*
 * PLAINSPOKEN. *a.* Speaking with rough sincerity. *Dryden.*
 PLAINT. *s.* [*plainte*, Fr.] 1. Lamentation; complaint; lament. *Sidney.*
 2. Exprobation of injury. *Bacon.*
 3. Expression of sorrow. *Wotton.*
 PLA'INTFUL. *a.* [*plaint and full*.] Complaining; audibly sorrowful. *Sidney.*
 PLA'INTIFF. *s.* [*plaintif*, Fr.] He that commences a suit in law against another, opposed to the defendant. *Dryden.*
 PLA'INTIFF. *a.* [*plaintif*, Fr.] Complaining. A word not in use. *Prior.*
 PLA'INTIVE. *a.* [*plaintif*, Fr.] Complaining; lamenting; expressive of sorrow.
 * PA'INTIVELY. *ad.* In a manner expressing grief or sorrow.
 * PLA'INTIVENESS. *s.* State or quality of being plaintive.
 * PLA'INTLESS. *a.* Without complaint; unrepining.
 PLA'INWORK. *s.* [*plain and work*.] Needlework as distinguished from embroidery. *Pope.*
 PLAIT. *s.* [corrupted from *plight* or *plyght*.] A fold; a double. *Davies.*
 To PLAIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To fold; to double. *Pope.*
 2. To weave; to braid. *Peter.*

3. To intangle; to involve. *Shakspeare.*
PLA'ITER. *s.* [from *plait.*] He that plaits.
PLAN. *s.* [Fr.]
 1. A scheme; a form; a model. *Addison.*
 2. A plot of any building, or ichnography.
To PLAN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To scheme;
 to form in design. *Pope.*
PLA'NARY. *a.* Pertaining to a plane. *Dict.*
 * **To PLANCH.** *v. a.* [*plancher*, Fr.] To
 plank; to cover with boards; to patch.
Sir A. Gorges.
PLA'NCHED. *a.* [from *planch.*] Made of
 boards. *Shakspeare.*
PLA'NCHER. *s.* [*plancher*, Fr.] A board;
 a plank. *Bacon.*
PLA'NCHING. *s.* [In carpentry.] The laying
 the floors in a building.
PLANE. *s.* [*planum*, Lat.]
 1. A level surface. *Cheyne.*
 2. [*Plane*, Fr.] An instrument by which
 the surfaces of boards are smoothed.
Moxon.
To PLANE. *v. a.* [*planer*, Fr.]
 1. To level; to smooth from inequalities.
 2. To smooth with a plane. *Moxon.*
 * **PLA'NER.** *s.* One who smoothes with a
 plane. *Sherwood.*
PLANE-TREE. *s.* [*platanus*, Lat. *platane*,
 Fr.] The introduction of this tree into
 England, is owing to the great lord chan-
 cellor Bacon. *Miller.*
PLA'NET. *s.* [*planète*, Fr.] Planets are the
 erratick or wandering stars: we now num-
 ber the earth among the *planets*, because
 we know it moves round the sun, and
 the moon is accounted among the second-
 ary *planets*, since she moves round the
 earth. *Harris.*
PLA'NETARY. *a.* [*planétaire*, Fr. from *pla-*
net.] 1. Pertaining to the planets. *Granv.*
 2. Under the dominion of any particular
 planet. *Dryden.*
 3. Produced by the planets. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Having the nature of a planet; erratick.
Blackmore.
 * **PLA'NETED.** *a.* Belonging to planets.
Young.
PLANE'TICAL. *a.* [from *planet.*] Pertaining
 to planets. *Brown.*
PLA'NETSTRUCK. *a.* [*planet* and *strike.*]
 Blasted. *Suckling.*
PLANIFO'LIOUS. *a.* [*planus* and *folium*,
 Lat.] Flowers are so called, when made
 up of plain leaves. *Dict.*
PLANIME'TRICAL. *a.* [from *planimetry.*]
 Pertaining to the mensuration of plain
 surfaces.
PLANI'METRY. *s.* [*planum* and *μετρέω.*]
 The mensuration of plain surfaces.
PLANIPE'TALOUS. *a.* [*planus*, Lat. and
πέταλον.] Flatleaved, as when the small
 flowers are hollow only at the bottom, but
 flat upward, as dandelion and succory.
To PLA'NISH. *v. a.* [from *plane.*] To po-
 lish; to smooth. A word used by manu-

facturers.
PLA'NISPHERE. *s.* [*planus*, Lat. and *sphere.*]
 A sphere projected on a plane.
PLANK. *s.* [*planche*, Fr. *Planke*, Germ.] A
 thick strong board. *Chapman.*
To PLANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover
 or lay with planks. *Dryden.*
 * **PLA'NNER.** *s.* One who forms any plan
 or design.
PLANOCO'NICAL. *a.* [*planus* and *conus*,
 Lat.] Level on one side and conical on
 others. *Grew.*
PLA'NOCONVEX. *a.* [*planus* and *convexus*,
 Lat.] Flat on the one side and convex on
 the other. *Newton.*
PLANT. *s.* [*plante*, Fr. *Pflanze*, Germ.]
 1. Any thing produced from seed; any ve-
 getable production.
 2. A sapling. *Shakspeare.*
 3. [*Planta*, Lat.] The sole of the foot.
To PLANT. *v. a.* [*planter*, Fr.]
 1. To put into the ground in order to
 grow; to set; to cultivate.
 2. To procreate; to generate. *Shaksp.*
 3. To place; to fix. *Dryden.*
 4. To settle; to establish: as, *to plant a*
colony. *Bacon.*
 5. To fill or adorn with something plant-
 ed: as, *he planted the garden or the*
country.
 6. To direct properly: as, *to plant a can-*
non.
 * **To PLANT.** *v. n.* To perform the act of
 planting. *Bacon.*
PLA'NTAGE. *s.* [*plantago*, Lat.] An herb.
Shakspeare.
PLA'NTAIN. *s.* [Fr.] 1. An herb. *More.*
 2. A tree in the West-Indies, which bears
 an esculent fruit. *Waller.*
PLA'NTAL. *a.* [from *plant.*] Pertaining to
 plants. *Glanville.*
PLANTA'TION. *s.* [*plantatio*, Lat.]
 1. The act or practice of planting.
 2. The place planted. *King Charles.*
 3. A colony. *Bacon.*
 4. Introduction; establishment. *K. Charles.*
PLA'NTED. *a.* [from *plant.*] This word
 seems in *Shakspeare* to signify, settled;
 well-grounded.
PLA'NTER. *s.* [*Pflanzer*, Germ.]
 1. One who sows, sets or cultivates; cul-
 tivator. *Dryden.*
 2. One who cultivates ground in the West
 Indian colonies. *Locke.*
 3. One who disseminates or introduces.
 * **PLA'NTING.** *s.* [*plantung*, Sax. *Pflanzung*,
 Germ.] Plantation. *Isaiah. lxi.*
PLASH. *s.* [*plasche*, Dutch.]
 1. A small lake of water or puddle. *Bacon.*
 2. Branch partly cut off and bound to
 other branches. *Mortimer.*
To PLASH. *v. a.* To interweave branches.
Evelyn.
 * **To PLASH.** *v. a.* [*platschen*, Germ.] To
 make a noise by moving or disturbing

water. *Herbert.*
PLA'SHY. *a.* [from *plash.*] Watery; filled with puddles. *Betterton.*
PLASM. *s.* [πλάσμα.] A mould; a matrix in which any thing is cast or formed. *Woodward.*
*** PLASMA'TICAL.** *a.* Having the power of giving form. *More.*
PLA'STER. *s.* [*plâtre*, Fr.] 1. Substance made of water and some absorbent matter, such as chalk or lime well pulverised, with which walls are overlaid.
 2. A glutinous or adhesive salve. *Shaksp.*
To PLA'STER. *v. a.* [*plâtrer*, Fr.]
 1. To overlay as with plaster. *Bacon.*
 2. To cover with a medicated plaster.
PLA'STERER. *s.* [*plâtrier*, Fr. from *plaster.*]
 1. One whose trade is to overlay walls with plaster. *Shakspeare.*
 2. One who forms figures in plaster. *Wotton.*
*** PLA'STERING.** *s.* Work done in plaster. *Ecclus. xxii.*
*** PLA'STICAL.** } *a.* [πλαστικός.] Having
*** PLA'STICK.** } the power to give form. *More.*
PLA'STRON. *s.* [Fr.] A piece of leather stuffed, which fencers use, when they teach their scholars, in order to receive the pushes made at them. *Trevoux. Dryden.*
To PLAT. *v. a.* [from *plait.*] To weave; to make by texture. *Addison.*
*** PLAT.** } *s.* Work performed by
*** PLATING.** } platting. *Bp. Berkeley.*
PLAT. *s.* [plot, Sax.] A small piece of ground. *Milton.*
*** PLAT.** *a.* Plain. *Chaucer.*
*** PLAT.** *ad.* [platt, Germ.]
 1. Plainly; downright. *Chaucer.*
 2. Plainly; smoothly. *Drant.*
PLA'TANE. *s.* [*platane*, Fr. *platanus*, Lat.] The plane tree.
PLATE. *s.* [*plate*, Dutch; *plaque*, Fr.]
 1. A piece of metal beat out into breadth.
 2. Armour of plates. *Spenser.*
 3. [*Plata*, Span.] Wrought silver. *Ben Jonson.*
 4. [*Plat*, Fr.] A small shallow vessel of metal on which meat is eaten. *Dryden.*
To PLATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To cover with plates. *Sandys.*
 2. To arm with plates. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To beat into laminæ or plates. *Newton.*
PLA'TEN. *s.* Among printers, the flat part of the press whereby the impression is made.
PLA'TFORM. *s.* [*plat*, flat, Fr. and *form.*]
 1. The sketch of any thing horizontally delineated; the ichnography. *Sandys.*
 2. A place laid out after any model. *Pope.*
 3. A level place before a fortification. *Shakspeare.*
 4. A scheme; a plan. *Woodward.*
PLA'TICK *aspect.* In astrology, is a ray cast from one planet to another, not ex-

actly, but within the orbit of its own light. *Bailey.*
*** PLA'TINA.** *s.* [probably from the Span. *plata*, silver.] A metal but recently known, of the colour of silver, but less bright, and next to iron the hardest of metals and very difficult to work. It is found in South-America.
*** PLATO'NICAL.** } *a.* Relating to the phi-
*** PLATO'NICK.** } losophy, opinions or
 school of Plato. *Bp Hall.*
*** PLATO'NICALLY.** *ad.* After the manner of the philosopher Plato. *Wotton.*
*** PLA'TONISM.** *s.* The philosophy of Plato. *More.*
*** PLA'TONIST.** } *s.* One who follows the
*** PLA'TONIZER.** } opinions and manner of
 Plato. *Hammond.*
*** To PLA'TONIZE.** *v. n.* To adopt the opinions or assertions of Plato. *Hakewill.*
PLA'TOON. *s.* [a corruption of *peloton*, Fr.] A small square body of musketeers. *Tickell.*
PLA'TTER. *s.* [from *plate.*] A large dish, generally of earth. *Dryden.*
PLAU'DIT. } *s.* Applause. *Denham.*
PLAU'DITE. }
PLAUSIBI'LITY. *s.* [*plausibilité*, Fr.] Speciousness; superficial appearance of right. *Swift.*
PLAU'SIBLE. *a.* [*plausible*, Fr.] Such as gains approbation; superficially pleasing or taking; specious; popular. *Clarendon.*
PLAU'SIBLENESS. *s.* [from *plausible.*] Speciousness; show of right. *Sanderson.*
PLAU'SIBLY. *ad.* [from *plausible.*]
 1. With fair show; speciously. *Collier.*
 2. With applause. Not in use. *Brown.*
PLAU'SIVE. *a.* [from *plaudo*, Lat.]
 1. Applauding.
 2. Plausible. *Shakspeare.*
To PLAY. *v. n.* [*plezan*, Sax.]
 1. To sport; to frolick; to do something not as a task, but for a pleasure. *Milton.*
 2. To toy; to act with levity. *Milton.*
 3. To be dismissed from work. *Shaksp.*
 4. To trifle; to act wantonly and thoughtlessly. *Temple.*
 5. To do something fanciful. *Shakspeare.*
 6. To practise fantastick merriment. *Pope.*
 7. To mock; to practise illusion. *Shaksp.*
 8. To game; to contend at some game. *Shakspeare.*
 9. To do any thing trickish or deceitful. *Addison.*
 10. To touch a musical instrument. *Glanv.*
 11. To operate; to act. Used of any thing in motion: as, *the cannons play.* *Cheyne.*
 12. To wanton; to move irregularly: *the leaves play with the wind.* *Dryden.*
 13. To personate a drama. *Shakspeare.*
 14. To represent a character.
 15. To act in any certain character. *Collier.*
To PLAY. *v. a.* 1. To put in action or motion: as, *he played his cannon.*

2. To use an instrument of musick. *Gay.*
3. To act a mirthful character. *Milton.*
4. To exhibit dramatically. *Shakspeare.*
5. To act; to perform. *Sidney.*
- PLAY. *s.* 1. Action not imposed; not work.
2. Amusement; sport. *Milton.*
3. A drama; a comedy or tragedy, or any thing in which characters are represented by dialogue and action. *Dryden.*
4. Game; practice of gaming; contest at a game. *Shakspeare.*
5. Practice in any contest: as, *sword play.* *Tillotson.*
6. Action; employment; office. *Dryden.*
7. Practice; action; manner of acting: as fair and foul *play.* *Sidney.*
8. Act of touching an instrument.
9. Irregular and wanton motion.
10. A state of agitation or ventilation. *Dryden.*
11. Room for motion. *Moxon.*
12. Liberty of acting; swing. *Addison.*
- PLA'YBOOK. *s.* [*play* and *book.*] Book of dramattick compositions. *Swift.*
- PLA'YDAY. *s.* [*play* and *day.*] Day exempt from task or work. *Swift.*
- PLA'YDEBT. *s.* [*play* and *debt.*] Debt contracted by gaming. *Arbuthnot.*
- PLA'YER. *s.* [from *play.*]
1. One who plays.
2. An idler; a lazy person. *Shakspeare.*
3. Actor of dramattick scenes. *Sidney.*
4. A mimick. *Dryden.*
5. One who touches a musical instrument. *1 Samuel, xvi.*
6. One who acts in play in any certain manner. *Carew.*
- PLA'YFELLOW. *s.* [*play* and *fellow.*] Companion in amusement. *Spenser.*
- * PLA'YFERE. *s.* [See *FERE.*] A play-fellow. *Gower.*
- PLA'YFUL. *a.* [*play* and *full.*] Sportive; full of levity. *Addison.*
- PLA'YGAME. *s.* [*play* and *game.*] Play of children. *Locke.*
- PLA'YHOUSE. *s.* [*play* and *house.*] House where dramattick performances are represented. *Stillingfleet.*
- * PLA'YMATE. *s.* Playfellow, companion in amusement. *More.*
- PLA'YPLEASURE. *s.* [*play* and *pleasure.*] Idle amusement. *Bacon.*
- PLA'YSOME. *a.* [*play* and *some.*] Wanton; full of levity.
- PLA'YSOMENESS. *s.* [from *playsome.*] Wantonness; levity.
- PLA'YTHING. *s.* [*play* and *thing.*] Toy; thing to play with. *Otway.*
- PLA'YVRIGHT. *s.* [*play* and *wright.*] A maker of plays. *Pope.*
- PLEA. *s.* [from *plaider*, Fr.]
1. The act or form of pleading.
2. Thing offered or demanded in pleading.
3. Allegation. *Milton.*
4. An apology; an excuse. *Milton.*

- To PLEACH. *v. a.* To bend; to interweave. *Shakspeare.*
- To PLEAD. *v. n.* [*plaider*, Fr.] 1. To argue before a court of justice. *Granville.*
2. To speak in an argumentative or persuasive way for or against; to reason with another. *Dryden.*
 3. To be offered as a plea. *Dryden.*
- To PLEAD. *v. a.*
1. To defend; to discuss. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To allege in pleading or argument. *Spenser.*
 3. To offer as an excuse. *Dryden.*
- PLEA'DABLE. *a.* [from *plead.*] Capable to be alleged in plea. *Dryden.*
- PLEA'DER. *s.* [*plaideur*, Fr.]
1. One who argues in a court of justice.
 2. One who speaks for or against. *Shak.*
- PLEA'DING. *s.* [from *plead.*] Act or form of pleading. *Swift.*
- PLEA'SANCE. *s.* [*plaisance*, Fr.] Gaiety; pleasantry. Obsolete. *Spenser.*
- PLEA'SANT. *a.* [*plaisant*, Fr.]
1. Delightful; giving delight. *Psalms.*
 2. Grateful to the senses. *Milton.*
 3. Good-humoured; cheerful. *Addison.*
 4. Gay; lively; merry. *Rogers.*
 5. Trifling; adapted rather to mirth than use. *Locke.*
- PLEA'SANTLY. *ad.* [from *pleasant.*]
1. In such a manner as to give delight.
 2. Gaily; merrily; in good humour. *Clarendon.*
 3. Lightly; ludicrously. *Broome.*
- PLEA'SANTNESS. *s.* [from *pleasant.*]
1. Delightfulness; state of being pleasant.
 2. Gaiety; cheerfulness; merriment.
- PLEA'SANTRY. *s.* [*plaisanterie*, Fr.]
1. Gaiety; merriment. *Addison.*
 2. Sprightly saying; lively talk. *Addison.*
- To PLEASE. *v. a.* [*placeo*, Lat. *plaire*, Fr.]
1. To delight; to gratify; to humour.
 2. To satisfy; to content. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To obtain favour from. *Milton.*
 4. To be PLEASED. To like. A word of ceremony. *Dryden.*
- To PLEASE. *v. n.*
1. To give pleasure. *Milton.*
 2. To gain approbation. *Hosea.*
 3. To like; to chuse. *Pope.*
 4. To condescend; to comply. *Shaksp.*
- * PLE'ASEDLY. *ad.* In a way to be delighted. *Feltham.*
- PLEA'SEMAN. *s.* [*please* and *man.*] A pickthank; an officious fellow. *Shaksp.*
- PLEA'SER. *s.* [from *please.*] One that courts favour.
- PLEA'SINGLY. *ad.* [from *pleasing.*] In such a manner as to give delight. *Pope.*
- PLEA'SINGNESS. *s.* [from *pleasing.*] Quality of giving delight.
- PLEA'SURABLE. *a.* [from *pleasure.*] Delightful; full of pleasure. *Bacon.*
- * PLE'ASURABLENESS. *s.* Quality of affording pleasure. *Feltham.*

* **PLEA'SURABLY.** *ad.* With pleasure; with delight. *Harris.*
PLEA'SURE. *s.* [*plaisir*, Fr.] 1. Delight; gratification of the mind or senses. *South.*
 2. Loose gratification. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Approbation. *Psalms.*
 4. What the will dictates. *Shakspeare.*
 5. Choice; arbitrary will. *Brown.*
To PLEA'SURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To please; to gratify. *Tillotson.*
PLEA'SUREFUL. *a.* [*pleasure* and *full*.] Pleasant; delightful. Obsolete. *Abbot.*
 * **PLEA'SURE-GROUND.** *s.* Ground laid out in pleasing or ornamental manner, near a mansion. *Graves.*
 * **PLEA'SURIST.** *s.* One devoted to mere worldly pleasure. *Brown.*
PLEBEI'AN. *s.* [*plebeius*, Lat.] One of the lower people. *Swift.*
PLEBEI'AN. *a.*
 1. Popular; consisting of mean persons.
 2. Belonging to the lower ranks. *Milton.*
 3. Vulgar; low; common. *Bacon.*
 * **PLEBE'IANCE.** The lower order of persons in a state. *Summary on Du Bartas.*
PLEDGE. *s.* [*pleige*, Fr. *plihtan*, Sax.]
 1. Any thing put to pawn; a pawn.
 2. A gage; any thing given by way of warrant or security. *Rowe.*
 3. A surety; a bail; an hostage. *Raleigh.*
To PLEDGE. *v. a.* [*pleiger*, Fr.]
 1. To put in pawn. *Pope.*
 2. To give as warrant or security.
 3. To secure by a pledge. *Shakspeare.*
 4. To invite to drink, by accepting the cup or health after another. *Shakspeare.*
 * **PLE'DGER.** *s.* 1. One who offers a pledge.
 2. One who accepts the invitation to drink after another. *Gascoigne.*
PLE'DGET. *s.* [*plagghe*, Dutch.] A small mass of lint. *Wiseman.*
PLE'IADS. } *s.* [*πλειάδες*.] A northern
PLE'IADES. } constellation.
 * **PLE'NAL.** *a.* [*plenus*, Lat.] Full; complete. *Beaumont.*
PLE'NARILY. *ad.* [from *plenary*.] Fully; completely. *Ayliffe.*
 * **PLE'NARINESS.** *s.* Fulness; completeness.
PLE'NARY. *a.* [from *plenus*, Lat.] Full; complete. *Watts.*
PLE'NARY. *s.* Decisive procedure. *Ayliffe.*
PLE'NILUNARY. *a.* [from *plenilunium*, Lat.] Relating to the full moon. *Brown.*
 * **PLE'NILUNE.** *s.* [*plenus* and *luna*, Lat.] A full moon. *Ben Jonson.*
PLE'NIPOTENCE. *s.* [from *plenus* and *potentia*, Lat.] Fulness of power.
PLE'NIPOTENT. *a.* [*plenipotens*, Lat.] Invested with full power. *Milton.*
PLENIPOTE'NTIARY. *s.* [*plenipotentiaire*, Fr.] A negotiator invested with full power. *Stillingfleet.*
 * **PLENIPOTE'NTIARY.** *a.* Having the powers of a plenipotentary. *Cowley.*
 * **To PLE'NISH.** *v. a.* [from *plenus*, Lat.]

To replenish; to fill. *Reeve.*
PLE'NIST. *s.* [from *plenus*, Lat.] One that holds all space to be full of matter. *Boyle.*
PLE'NITUDE. *s.* [*plenitudo* from *plenus*, Lat.] 1. Fulness; the contrary to vacuity. *Bentley.*
 2. Repletion; animal fulness; plethory.
 3. Exuberance; abundance. *Bacon.*
 4. Completeness. *Prior.*
PLE'NTEOUS. *a.* [from *plenty*.]
 1. Copious; exuberant; abundant. *Milton.*
 2. Fruitful; fertile. *Milton.*
PLE'NTEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *plenteous*.] Copiously; abundantly; exuberantly. *Shaksp.*
PLE'NTEOUSNESS. *s.* [from *plenteous*.] Abundance; fertility; plenty. *Genesis.*
PLE'NTIFUL. *a.* [*plenty* and *full*.] Copious; abundant; exuberant; fruitful. *Raleigh.*
PLE'NTIFULLY. *ad.* [from *plentiful*.] Copiously; abundantly. *Addison.*
PLE'NTIFULNESS. *s.* [from *plentiful*.] The state of being plentiful; abundance fertility.
PLE'NTY. *s.* [from *plenus*, Lat. full.]
 1. Abundance; such a quantity as is more than enough. *Locke.*
 2. Fruitfulness; exuberance.
 3. It is used, I think improperly, for *plentiful*.
 4. A state in which enough is had and enjoyed. *Joel.*
PLE'ONASM. *s.* [*pleonasmus*, Lat.] A figure of rhetorick, by which more words are used than are necessary.
PLEONA'STICAL. *a.* Belonging to the pleonasm; redundant. *Blackwall.*
 * **PLEONA'STICALLY.** *ad.* Redundantly. *Blackwall.*
 * **PLERO'PHORY.** *s.* [*πληροφορία*.] Firm persuasion. *Bp. Hall.*
PLESH. *s.* [A word used by *Spenser* instead of *plash*.] A puddle; a boggy marsh.
PLE'THORA. *s.* [from *πληθώρα*.] The state in which the vessels are fuller of humours than is agreeable to a natural state of health. *Arbuthnot.*
PLETHORE'TICK. } *a.* [from *plethora*.]
PLETHO'RICK. } Having a full habit.
PLE'THORY. *s.* [from *πληθώρα*.] Fulness of habit. *Arbuthnot.*
PLE'VIN. *s.* In law, a warrant or assurance. See *REPLEVIN*. *Dict.*
PLEU'RISY. *s.* [*πλευριτις*.] *Pleurisy* is an inflammation of the pleura, remedied by evacuation, suppuration or expectoration, or all together.
PLEURI'TICAL. } *a.* [from *pleurisy*.]
PLEU'RITICK. }
 1. Diseased with pleurisy. *Arbuthnot.*
 2. Denoting a pleurisy. *Wiseman.*
 * **PLIABI'LITY.** *s.* Flexibility; pliability.
PLI'ABLE. *a.* [*pliable*, from *plier*, Fr. to bend.] 1. Easy to be bent; flexible. *South.*
 2. Flexible of disposition; easy to be persuaded.

- PLI'ABLENESS.** *s.* [from *pliable*.]
 1. Flexibility; easiness to be bent. *South.*
 2. Flexibility of mind; facility. *South.*
- PLI'ANCY.** *s.* [from *pliant*.] Easiness to be bent; compliance. *Addison.*
- PLI'ANT.** *a.* [*pliant*, Fr.] 1. Bending; tough; flexible; flexible; lithe; limber. *Addison.*
 2. Easy to take a form. *Dryden.*
 3. Easily complying. *Bacon.*
 4. Easily persuaded. *South.*
- PLI'ANTNESS.** *s.* [from *pliant*.] Flexibility; toughness. *South.*
- * **PLI'CA.** *s.* [Lat.] A disease of the hair, said to be almost peculiar to Poland, and called *plica polonica*. *Burton.*
- PLI'CATURE.** } *s.* [from *plico*, Lat.] Fold;
PLICA'TION. } double.
- PLI'ERS.** *s.* [from *ply*.] An instrument by which any thing is laid hold on to bend it.
- To PLIGHT.** *v. a.* [*plichten*, Dutch.]
 1. To pledge; to give as surety. *Shaksp.*
 2. To braid; to weave. *Spenser.*
- PLIGHT.** *s.* [*plihz*, Sax.]
 1. Condition; state. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Good case. *Tusser.*
 3. Pledge; gage. [from the verb.] *Shak.*
 4. [From *to plight*.] A fold; a pucker; a double; a purle; a plait. *Spenser.*
- * **PLI'GHTER.** *s.* A pledger; that which plights. *Shakspeare.*
- * **To PLIM.** *v. n.* To swell; to encrease in bulk. *Grose.*
- PLINTH.** *s.* [*πλίνθις*.] In architecture, is that square member which serves as a foundation to the base of a pillar. *Harris.*
- To PLOD.** *v. n.* [*ploeghen*, Dutch. *Skinner.*]
 1. To toil; to moil; to drudge; to travel.
 2. To travel laboriously. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To study closely and dully. *Hudibras.*
- PLO'DDER.** *s.* [from *plod*.] A dull heavy laborious man. *Shakspeare.*
- PLOT.** *s.* [*plot*, Sax.]
 1. A small extent of ground. *Tusser.*
 2. A plantation laid out. *Sidney.*
 3. A form; a scheme; a plan. *Spenser.*
 4. A conspiracy; a secret design formed against another. [*complot*, Fr.] *Dan.*
 5. An intrigue; an affair complicated, involved and embarrassed. *Roscommon.*
 6. Stratagem; secret combination to any ill end. *Milton.*
 7. Contrivance; deep reach of thought.
- To PLOT.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To form schemes of mischief against another, commonly against those in authority. *Dryden.*
 2. To contrive; to scheme. *Wotton.*
- To PLOT.** *v. a.* 1. To plan; to contrive.
 2. To describe according to ichnography.
- PLO'TTER.** *s.* [from *plot*.]
 1. Conspirator. *Dryden.*
 2. Contriver. *Shakspeare.*
- PLO'VER.** *s.* [*pluvier*, Fr. *pluvialis*, Lat.] A lapwing. A bird. *Carew.*
- PLOUGH.** *s.* [*plog*, Sax. *pflog*, Germ.]

1. An instrument with which the furrows are cut in the ground to receive the seed.
 2. A kind of plane. *Ainsworth.*
- To PLOUGH.** *v. n.* To practise aration; to turn up the ground to receive seed.
- To PLOUGH.** *v. a.* [*pflogen*, Germ.]
 1. To turn up with the plough. *Dryden.*
 2. To bring to view by the plough. *Woodward.*
 3. To furrow; to divide. *Addison.*
 4. To tear; to furrow. *Shakspeare.*
- * **PLOUGH-ALMS.** *s.* [*plou - alme*, Sax.] Anciently every ploughland paid a penny to the church, called *plough-alms*. *Cowell.*
- PLOU'GHBOY.** *s.* [*plough and boy*.] A boy that follows the plough; a coarse ignorant boy. *Watts.*
- PLOU'GHER.** *s.* [from *plough*.] One who ploughs or cultivates ground. *Spenser.*
- * **PLO'UGHING.** *s.* Operation by the plough. *Mortimer.*
- PLOUGHLA'ND.** *s.* [*plough and land*.] A farm for corn. *Donne.*
- PLOU'GHMAN.** *s.* [*plough and man*.]
 1. One that attends or uses the plough. *Taylor.*
 2. A gross ignorant rustick. *Shakspeare.*
 3. A strong laborious man. *Arbuthnot.*
- PLOU'GHMONDAY.** *s.* The Monday after Twelfth-day. *Tusser.*
- PLOUGHS'HA'RE.** *s.* [*plough and share*.] The part of the plough that is perpendicular to the coulter. *Sidney.*
- To PLUCK.** *v. a.* [*ploccian*, Sax. *pfücken*, Germ.] 1. To pull with nimbleness or force; to snatch; to pull; to draw; to force on or off; to force up or down. *Gay.*
 2. To strip off feathers. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To *pluck* up a heart or spirit. A proverbial expression for taking up or resuming of courage. *Knolles.*
- PLUCK.** *s.* [from the verb.]
 1. A pull; a draw; a single act of plucking. *L'Estrange.*
 2. The heart, liver, and lights of an animal.
- PLU'CKER.** *s.* [from *pluck*.] One that plucks. *Shakspeare.*
- PLUG.** *s.* [*plugg*, Swedish; *plugghe*, Dutch; *pfloct*, Germ.] A stopple; any thing driven hard into another body. *Swift.*
- To PLUG.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To stop with a plug.
- PLUM.** *s.* [*plum*, *plumtree*, Sax. *pfäume*, Germ.] 1. A fruit with a stone. *Locke.*
 2. Raisin; grape dried in the sun. *Shakspeare.*
 3. The sum of one hundred thousand pounds. In the cant of the city. *Addis.*
 4. A kind of play, called how many plums for a penny. *Ainsworth.*
- * **PLUM.** *a.* The old word for *plump*. *Florio.*
- PLU'MAGE.** *s.* [*plumage*, Fr.] Feathers; suit of feathers. *Bacon.*

PLUMB. *s.* [*plomb*, Fr.] A plummet; a leaden weight let down at the end of a line. *Moxon.*

PLUMB. *ad.* [from the noun.] Perpendicularly to the horizon. *Ray.*

To PLUMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To sound; to search by a line with a weight at its end. *Swift.*

2. To regulate any work by the plummet.

* **PLU'MBEAN.** } *a.* [*plumbeus*, Lat.] Con-

* **PLU'MBEOUS.** } sisting of lead; resembling lead. *Ellis.*

PLU'MBER. *s.* [*plombier*, Fr.] One who works upon lead. Commonly written and pronounced *plummer*.

PLU'MBERY. *s.* [from *plumber*.] Works of lead; the manufactures of a plumber.

PLU'MCAKE. *s.* [*plum* and *cake*.] Cake made with raisins. *Hudibras.*

PLUME. *s.* [*plume*, Fr.]

1. Feather of birds.

2. Feather worn as an ornament. *Shaksp.*

3. Pride; towering mien. *Shakspeare.*

4. Token of honour; prize of contest. *Milton.*

5. *Plume* is a term used by botanists for that part of the seed of a plant, which in its growth becomes the trunk.

To PLUME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pick and adjust feathers. *Mortimer.*

2. [*Plumer*, Fr.] To strip off feathers.

3. To strip; to pill. *Bacon.*

4. To place as a plume. *Milton.*

5. To adorn with plumes. *Shakspeare.*

6. To make proud: as, *he plumes himself.*

PLUMEA'LLUM. *s.* [*alumen plumosum*, Lat.] A kind of asbestos. *Wilkins.*

* **PLU'MELESS.** *a.* Without feathers. *Eusd.*

PLUMI'GEROUS. *a.* [*pluma* and *gero*, Lat.] Having feathers; feathered. *Dict.*

PLU'MIPEDE. *s.* [*pluma* and *pes*, Lat.] A fowl that has feathers on the foot. *Dict.*

PLU'MMET. *s.* [from *plumb*.]

1. A weight of lead hung at a string, by which depths are sounded, and perpendicularity is discerned. *Milton.*

2. Any weight. *Duppa.*

PLUMO'SITY. *s.* [from *plumous*.] The state of having feathers.

PLU'MOUS. *a.* [*plumosus*, Lat.] Feathery; resembling feathers.

PLUMP. *a.* Somewhat fat; not lean; sleek; full and smooth. *L'Estrange.*

PLUMP. *s.* [from the adjective.] A knot; a tuft; a cluster; a number joined in one mass. *Sandys.*

To PLUMP. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To fatten; to swell; to make large. *Boyle.*

To PLUMP. *v. n.* [from the adverb.]

1. To fall like a stone in the water.

2. [From the adjective.] To be swollen.

PLUMP. *ad.* With a sudden fall. *B. Jonson.*

PLU'MPER. *s.* Something worn in the mouth to swell out the cheeks. *Swift.*

PLU'MPNES. *s.* Fulness; disposition towards fatness. *Newton.*

PLU'MPORRIDGE. *s.* [*plum* and *porridge*.] Porridge with plums. *Addison.*

PLU'MPUDDING. *s.* [*plum* and *pudding*.] Pudding made with plums.

PLU'MPY. *a.* Plump; fat. A ludicrous word. *Shakspeare.*

PLU'MY. *a.* [from *plume*.] Feathered; covered with feathers. *Milton.*

To PLU'NDER. *v. a.* [*plündern*, Germ.]

1. To pillage; to rob in an hostile way.

2. To rob as a thief. *Pope.*

PLU'NDER. *s.* [from the verb.] Pillage; spoils gotten in war. *Otway.*

PLU'NDERER. *s.* [from *plunder*.]

1. Hostile pillager; spoiler.

2. A thief; a robber. *Addison.*

To PLUNGE. *v. a.* [*plonger*, Fr.]

1. To put suddenly under water, or under any thing supposed liquid. *Dryden.*

2. To put into any state suddenly. *Dryden.*

3. To hurry into any distress. *Watts.*

4. To force in suddenly. *Watts.*

To PLUNGE. *v. n.* 1. To sink suddenly into water; to dive. *Shakspeare.*

2. To fall or rush into any hazard or distress. *Tillotson.*

PLUNGE. *s.*

1. Act of putting or sinking under water.

2. Difficulty; strait; distress. *Baker.*

PLU'NGEON. *s.* [*mergus*, Lat.] A sea bird. *Ainsworth.*

PLU'NGER. *s.* [from *plunge*.] One that plunges; a diver.

* **PLU'NGY.** *a.* Wet. *Chaucer.*

PLU'NKET. *s.* A kind of blue colour. *Ainsworth.*

PLU'RAL. *a.* [*pluralis*, Lat.] Implying more than one. *Shakspeare.*

PLU'RALIST. *s.* [*pluraliste*, Fr.] One that holds more ecclesiastical benefices than one with cure of souls. *Collier.*

PLURA'LITY. *s.* [*pluralité*, Fr.]

1. The state of being or having a greater number. *Bacon.*

2. A number more than one. *Hammond.*

3. More cures of souls than one.

4. The greater number; the majority. *L'Estrange.*

PLU'RALLY. *ad.* [from *plural*.] In a sense implying more than one.

* **PLU'RISY.** *s.* [*plus*, *pluris*, Lat.] Superabundance. *Shakspeare.*

PLUSH. *s.* [*peluche*, Fr.] A kind of villous or shaggy cloth; shag. *Boyle.*

PLU'SHER. *s.* A sea-fish. *Carew.*

PLU'VIAL. } *a.* [from *pluvia*, Lat.]

PLU'VIOUS. } Rainy; relating to rain. *Brown.*

PLU'VIAL. *s.* [*pluvial*, Fr.] A priest's cope. *Ainsworth.*

To PLY. *v. a.* [*plien*, to work at any thing, old Dutch.] 1. To work on any thing closely and importunately. *Dryden.*

2. To employ with diligence; to keep busy; to set on work. *Hudibras.*
 3. To practise diligently. *Milton.*
 4. To solicit importunately. *South.*
To PLY. *v. n.*
 1. To work, or offer service. *Addison.*
 2. To get in haste. *Milton.*
 3. To busy one's self. *Dryden.*
 4. [*Plier*, Fr.] To bend. *L'Estrange.*
PLY. *s.* [from the verb.]
 1. Bent; turn; form; cast; bias.
 2. Plait; fold. *Arbuthnot.*
PLY'ERS. *s.* See **PLIERS.**
*** PLY'ING.** *s.*
 1. Importunate solicitation. *Hammond.*
 2. In naval language: endeavour to make way against the direction of the wind.
PNEUMA'TICAL. } *a.* [*πνευματικός.*]
PNEUMA'TICK. } 1. Moved by wind; relative to wind. *Locke.*
 2. Consisting of spirit or wind. *Bacon.*
PNEUMA'TICKS. *s.* [*pneumatique*, Fr. *πνεῦμα.*] 1. A branch of mechanicks, which considers the doctrine of the air, or laws according to which that fluid is condensed, rarified, or gravitates. *Harris.*
 2. In the schools, the doctrine of spiritual substances; as God, angels, and the souls of men.
PNEUMATO'LOGY. *s.* [*πνευματολογία.*] The doctrine of spiritual existence.
*** PNEUMO'NICKS.** *s.* [*πνεύμων.*] Medicines for the diseases of the lungs.
To POACH. *v. a.* [*oeufs pochés*, Fr.]
 1. To boil slightly. *Bacon.*
 2. To begin without completing; from the practice of boiling eggs slightly. *Bacon.*
 3. [*Pocher*, Fr. to pierce.] To stab; to pierce. *Carew.*
 4. [From *poche*, Fr. a pocket.] To plunder by stealth. *Garth.*
To POACH. *v. n.* [from *poche*, a bag, Fr.]
 1. To steal game; to carry off game privately in a bag. *Oldham.*
 2. To be damp. *Mortimer.*
POA'CHARD. *s.* A kind of water fowl.
POA'CHER. *s.* [from *poach.*] One who steals game. *More.*
POA'CHINESS. *s.* Marshiness; dampness. A cant word. *Mortimer.*
POA'CHY. *a.* Damp; marshy. *Mortimer.*
POCK. *s.* [from *pox*; *Pocken*, Germ.] A pustule raised by the small-pox.
PO'CKET. *s.* [*pocca*, Sax. *pochette*, Fr.] The small bag inserted into clothes. *Prior.*
To PO'CKET. *v. a.* [*pocheter*, Fr. from the noun.] 1. To put in the pocket. *Pope.*
 2. *To Pocket up.* A proverbial form that denotes the doing or taking any thing clandestinely. *Prior.*
PO'CKETBOOK. *s.* [*pocket* and *book.*] A paper book carried in the pocket for hasty notes. *Watts.*
PO'CKETGLASS. *s.* [*pocket* and *glass.*] Port-

- able looking-glass. *Swift.*
*** PO'CKFRETTE.** *a.* [*pock* and *fret*, to corrode.] Pitted with the small pox.
PO'CKHOLE. *s.* [*pock* and *hole.*] Pit or scar made by the small-pox. *Donne.*
PO'CKINESS. *s.* [from *pocky.*] The state of being pocky.
PO'CKY. *a.* [from *pox.*] Infected with the pox. *Denham.*
PO'CULENT. *a.* [*poculum*, Lat.] Fit for drink. *Bacon.*
POD. *s.* [*bode*, Dutch, a little house.] The capsule of legumes; the case of seeds. *Mortimer.*
PODA'GRICAL. *a.* [from *ποδάγρα.*]
 1. Afflicted with the gout. *Brown.*
 2. Gouty; relating to the gout.
PO'DDER. *s.* [from *pod.*] A gatherer of peasecods, beans and other pulse. *Dict.*
PODGE. *s.* A puddle; a splash. *Skinner.*
PO'EM. *s.* [*poëma*, Lat. *ποίημα.*] The work of a poet; metrical composition. *Ben Jonson.*
PO'ESY. *s.* [*poésie*, Fr. *ποίησις.*]
 1. The art of writing poems. *Ben Jonson.*
 2. Poem; metrical composition; poetry. *Brown.*
 3. A short conceit engraved on a ring or other thing. *Shakspeare.*
PO'ET. *s.* [*poète*, Fr. *poëta*, Lat. *ποιητής.*] An inventor; an author of fiction; a writer of poems; one who writes in measure. *Milton.*
POETA'STER. *s.* [Lat.] A vile petty poet.
PO'ETESS. *s.* [from *poet.*] A she poet.
POE'TICAL. } *a.* [*ποιητικός*; *poétique*, Fr.
POE'TICK. } *poëticus*, Lat.] Expressed in poetry; pertaining to poetry; suitable to poetry. *Hale.*
POE'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *poetical.*] With the qualities of poetry; by the fiction of poetry. *Raleigh.*
*** POE'TICKS.** *s.* The doctrine of poetry. *Warton.*
To POETI'ZE. *v. n.* [*poétiser*, Fr. from *poet.*] To write like a poet. *Donne.*
PO'ETRESS. *s.* A she poet. *Spenser.*
PO'ETRY. *s.* [*ποίητρια.*]
 1. Metrical composition; the art or practice of writing poems. *Cleaveland.*
 2. Poems; poetical pieces. *Shakspeare.*
POI'GNANCY. *s.* [from *poignant.*]
 1. The power of stimulating the palate; sharpness. *Swift.*
 2. The power of irritation; asperity.
POI'GNANT. *a.* [Fr.]
 1. Sharp; stimulating the palate. *Locke.*
 2. Severe; piercing; painful. *South.*
 3. Irritating; satirical; keen.
POINT. *s.* [Fr.] 1. The sharp end of any instrument. *Temple.*
 2. A string with a tag. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Headland; promontory. *Addison.*
 4. A sting of an epigram. *Dryden.*
 5. An indivisible part of space. *Locke.*

6. An indivisible part of time; a moment.
 7. A small space. *Prior.*
 8. Punctilio; nicety: *the question depended on a difficult point.* *Milton.*
 9. Part required of time or space; critical moment; exact place: *the middle point between defect and excess.* *Atterbury.*
 10. Degree; state: *he is now at his highest point.* *Sidney.*
 11. Note of distinction in writing; a stop.
 12. A spot; a part of a surface divided by spots: as, *the points of a die.*
 13. One of the degrees into which the circumference of the horizon, and the mariner's compass, is divided. *Bacon.*
 14. Particular place to which any thing is directed: *he tended formerly to another point, he has changed his direction.* *Brown.*
 15. Particular mode: *in point of dress they resemble each other.* *Shakspeare.*
 16. An aim; the act of aiming or striking.
 17. The particular thing required: *he gained his point by diligence.* *Roscommon.*
 18. Particular; instance: *they were the several points on which he was accused.* *Temple.*
 19. A single position; a single assertion; single part of a complicated question; a single part of any whole. *Baker.*
 20. A note; a tune. *Shakspeare.*
 21. *Pointblank*; directly: as, *an arrow is shot to the pointblank, or white mark.* *Shakspeare.*
 22. *Point the vise*; exact or exactly in the point of view. *Bacon.*
- To POINT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To sharpen; to forge or grind to a point.
 2. To direct toward an object, by way of forcing it on the notice. *Milton.*
 3. To direct the eye or notice. *Pope.*
 4. To shew as by directing the fingers: as, the cannon were *pointed* against the fort. *Addison.*
 5. [*Pointer*, Fr.] To direct toward a place: *he pointed his gun.*
 6. To distinguish by stops or points.
- To POINT.** *v. n.* 1. To note with the finger; to force notice, by directing the finger toward any thing: with *at*, sometimes with *to*. *Ray.*
2. To distinguish words or sentences by points. *Forbes.*
 3. To indicate as dogs do to sportsmen. *Gay.*
 4. To show. *Swift.*
- POI'NTED.** *a.* or *participle.* [from *point*.]
1. Sharp; having a sharp point or pique; acute. *Pope.*
 2. Epigrammatical; abounding in conceits.
- POI'NTEDLY.** *ad.* [from *pointed*.] In a pointed manner. *Dryden.*
- POI'NTEDNESS.** *s.* [from *pointed*.] 1. The state of having a point; acuteness.
2. The state of having prominences and asperities. *Ben Jonson.*

3. Epigrammatical smartness. *Dryden.*
- POI'NTEL.** *s.* Any thing on a point. *Derh.*
- POI'NTER.** *s.* [from *point*.]
1. Any thing that points. *Watts.*
 2. A dog that points out the game to sportsmen. *Gay.*
- POI'NTINGSTOCK.** *s.* [*pointing* and *stock*.] Something made the object of ridicule. *Shakspeare.*
- POI'NTLESS.** *a.* [from *point*.] Deprived of points; blunt; not sharp; obtuse. *Dryden.*
- * **POISE.** See *Poize*; but *poise* is now the usual and correct way of writing it.
- POI'SON.** *s.* [*poison*, Fr.]
1. That which destroys or injures life by a small quantity, and by means not obvious to the senses; venom. *South.*
 2. Any thing infectious or malignant.
- To POI'SON.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To infect with poison. *Roscommon.*
 2. To attack, injure or kill by poison given. *Mac.*
 3. To corrupt; to taint. *Shakspeare.*
- POI'SON-TREE.** *s.* [*toxicodendron*.] A plant.
- POI'SONER.** *s.* [from *poison*.]
1. One who poisons. *Dryden.*
 2. A corrupter. *South.*
- * **PO'ISONFUL.** *a.* Replete with venom. *Dr. White.*
- * **PO'ISONING.** *s.* Act of administering or killing by poison. *Ashmole.*
- POI'SONOUS.** *a.* [from *poison*] Venomous; having the qualities of poison. *Cheyne.*
- POI'SONOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *poisonous*.] Venomously. *South.*
- POI'SONOUSNESS.** *s.* [from *poisonous*.] The quality of being poisonous; venomousness.
- POI'TREL.** *s.* [*poitrail*, Fr.] 1. Armour for the breast of a horse. *Skinner.*
2. A graving tool. *Ainsworth.*
- POIZE.** *s.* [*poids*, Fr.] 1. Weight; force of any thing tending to the centre. *Spenser.*
2. Balance; equipoize; equilibrium. *Bentl.*
 3. A regulating power. *Dryden.*
- To POIZE.** *v. a.* [*peser*, Fr.]
1. To balance; to hold or place in equiponderance. *Sidney.*
 2. To be equiponderant to. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To weigh. *South.*
 4. To oppress with weight. *Shakspeare.*
- POKE.** *s.* [*pocca*, Sax. *poche*, Fr.] A pocket; a small bag. *Drayton.*
- To POKE.** *v. a.* [*poka*, Swedish.] To feel in the dark; to search any thing with a long instrument. *Brown.*
- PO'KER.** *s.* [from *poke*.] The iron bar with which men stir the fire. *Swift.*
- * **PO'KING.** *a.* Drudging servile: a colloquial expression. *Gray.*
- * **PO'KING-STICK.** *s.* An instrument anciently made use of to adjust the plaits of the ruffs which were then worn. *Middleton.*
- * **PO/LACRE.** } *s.* A Levantine vessel.
- * **PO/LAQUE.** }

PO'LAR. *a.* [*polaire*, Fr. from *pole*.] Found near the pole; lying near the pole; issuing from the pole. *Prior.*

POLA'RITY. *s.* [from *polar*.] Tendency to the pole. *Brown.*

PO'LARY. *a.* [*polaris*, Lat.] Tending to the pole; having a direction toward the poles. *Brown.*

POLE. *s.* [Fr. *polus*, Lat.]

1. The extremity of the axis of the earth; either of the points on which the world turns. *Milton.*

2. A long staff. [*Wahl*, Germ.] *Bacon.*

3. A piece of timber erected. *Shakspeare.*

4. A measure of length containing five yards and a half. *Spenser.*

5. An instrument of measuring. *Bacon.*

6. The sign of a barber.

To POLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with poles. *Mortimer.*

* **PO'LEACRE.** *s.* A method of dressing fowls.

PO'LEAXE. *s.* [*pole* and *axe*.] An axe fixed to a long pole. *Howel.*

PO'LECAT. *s.* [*Pole* or *Polish cat*.] The fit-chew; a stinking animal. *L'Estrange.*

PO'LEDAVY. *s.* A sort of coarse cloth.

POLE'MICAL. } *a.* [*πολεμικός*.] Contro-

POLE'MICK. } versial; disputative. *Stillfleet.*

POLE'MICK. *s.* Disputant; controvertist.

POLE'MOSCOPE. *s.* [*πόλεμος* and *σκοπέω*.] In opticks, is a kind of crooked or oblique perspective glass, contrived for seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye. *Dict.*

PO'LESTAR. *s.* [*pole* and *star*.]

1. A star near the pole, by which navigators compute their northern latitude; cynosure; lodestar. *Dryden.*

2. Any guide or director.

PO'LEY-MOUNTAIN. *s.* A plant. *Miller.*

PO'LICE. *s.* [Fr.] The regulation and government of the city and country, so far as regards the inhabitants.

PO'LICED. } *a.* [from *police*.] Regulated;

PO'LICIED. } formed into a regular course of administration. *Bacon.*

PO'LICY. *s.* [*πολιτεία*; *politia*, Lat.]

1. The art of government, chiefly with respect to foreign powers.

2. Art; prudence; management of affairs; stratagem. *Shakspeare.*

3. [*Polica*, Span.] A warrant for money in the publick funds.

To PO'LISH. *v. a.* [*polir*, Fr.]

1. To smooth; to brighten by attrition; to gloss. *Granville.*

2. To make elegant of manners. *Milton.*

To PO'LISH. *v. n.* To answer to the act of polishing; to receive a gloss. *Bacon.*

PO'LISH. *s.* [*poli*, *polissure*, Fr.]

1. Artificial gloss; brightness given by attrition. *Newton.*

2. Elegance of manners. *Addison.*

PO'LISHABLE. *a.* [from *polish*.] Capable of being polished.

PO'LISHER. *s.* [from *polish*.] The person or instrument that gives a gloss. *Addison.*

* **PO'LISHEDNESS.** *s.* 1. State of being polished or glossed. *Donne.*

2. State of being elegant or refined. *Cov.*

* **PO'LISHING.** *s.*

1. Brightness given by attrition. *Sam. iv.*

2. Refinement. *Goldsmith.*

POLI'TE. *a.* [*politus*, Lat.]

1. Glossy; smooth. *Newton.*

2. Elegant of manners. *Pope.*

POLI'TELY. *ad.* [from *polite*.] With elegance of manners; genteelly.

POLI'TENESS. *s.* [*politesse*, Fr. from *polite*.] Elegance of manners; gentility; good breeding. *Swift.*

POLI'TICAL. *a.* [*πολιτικός*.]

1. Relating to politicks; relating to the administration of publick affairs. *Rog.*

2. Cunning; skilful. Not used.

POLI'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *political*.]

1. With relation to publick administration.

2. Artfully; politickly. *Knolles.*

POLITICA'STER. *s.* A petty ignorant pretender to politicks. *L'Estrange.*

POLITI'CIAN. *s.*

1. One versed in the arts of government; one skilled in politicks. *Dryden.*

2. A man of artifice; one deep of contrivance. *Milton.*

* **POLITI'CIAN.** *a.* Cunning; playing the part of a man of artifice. *Milton.*

PO'LITICK. *a.* [*πολιτικός*.]

1. Political; civil. *Temple.*

2. Prudent; versed in affairs. *Shakspeare.*

3. Artful; cunning. *Bacon.*

* **PO'LITICK.** *s.* A politician. *Bacon.*

PO'LITICKLY. *ad.* [from *politick*.] Artfully; cunningly. *Shakspeare.*

PO'LITICKS. *s.* [*politique*, Fr. *πολιτική*.] The science of government; the art or practice of administering publick affairs. *Addison.*

* **To PO'LITIZE.** *v. n.* To play the politician. *Milton.*

PO'LITURE. *s.* The gloss given by the act of polishing.

PO'LITY. *s.* [*πολιτεία*.] A form of government; civil constitution. *Hooker.*

POLL. *s.* [*polle*, *pol*, Dutch, the top.]

1. The head. *Shakspeare.*

2. A catalogue or list of persons; a register of head or persons. *Shakspeare.*

3. A fish called generally a chub, or chevin.

To POLL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To lop the top of trees. *Bacon.*

2. To pull off hair from the head; to clip short; to shear. *Ezekiel.*

3. In this sense is used, *polled* sheep. *Mortimer.*

4. To mow; to crop. *Shakspeare.*

5. To plunder; to strip; to pill. *Bacon.*

6. To take a list or register of persons.
7. To enter one's name in a list or register.
8. To insert into a number as a voter.

Tickell.

PO'LLARD. *s.* [from *poll*.]

1. A tree lopped. *Bacon.*
2. A clipped coin. *Camden.*
3. A chub fish.

* To PO'LLARD. *v. a.* To lop the tops of trees; to poll. *Evelyn.*

PO'LLEN. *s.* A fine powder, commonly understood by the word *farina*; as also a sort of fine bran. *Bailey.*

PO'LLINGER. *s.* Brushwood. Obsolete. *Tusser.*

PO'LLER. *s.* [from *poll*.]

1. Robber; pillager; plunderer. *Bacon.*
2. He who votes or polls.

PO'LLEVIL. *s.* [*poll* and *evil*.] *Pollevil* is a large swelling, inflammation, or imposthume in the horse's poll or nape of the neck. *Farrier's Dict.*

PO'LLOCK. *s.* A kind of fish. *Carew.*

To POLLUTE. *v. a.* [*polluo*, Lat.]

1. To make unclean, in a religious sense; to defile. *Shakspeare.*
2. To taint with guilt. *Milton.*
3. To corrupt by mixtures of ill. *Dryden.*

* POLLUTE. *part. a.* Polluted. *Milton.*

POLLUTEDNESS. *s.* [from *pollute*.] Defilement; the state of being polluted.

POLLUTER. *s.* [from *pollute*.] Defiler; corrupter. *Dryden.*

POLLUTION. *s.* [*pollutio*, Lat.]

1. The act of defiling. *Ayliffe.*
2. The state of being defiled; defilement.

* PO'LONAISE. *s.* A kind of robe or dress, adopted from the fashion of the Poles and worn by English women. *Guthrie.*

* PO'LT-FOOT. } *a.* Having distorted feet. *Ben Jonson.*

* PO'LT-FOOTED. } *s.* A crooked foot; a foot in any respect distorted. *Herbert.*

PO'LTRON. *s.* [Fr.] A coward; a nidget; a scoundrel. *Shakspeare.*

* PO'LTRON. *a.* Base; vile; contemptible. *Hammond.*

* PO'LTRONERY. } *s.* Cowardice; baseness.

* PO'LTRONRY. } *Ben Jonson.*

PO'LY. *s.* [*polium*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsw.*

PO'LY. *s.* [πολύς.] A prefix often found in the composition of words derived from the Greek, and intimating multitude: as, *polygon*, a figure of many angles.

POLYACO'USTICK. *a.* [πολύς and ἀκούω.] Any thing that multiplies or magnifies sounds.

POLYA'NTHOS. *s.* [πολύς and ἄνθος.] A plant. *Miller.*

POLYE'DRICAL. } *a.* [πολύεδρος; *polyé-*

POLYE'DROUS. } *dre*, Fr.] Having many sides. *Woodward.*

* POLYE'DRON. *s.* A multiplying glass. *Reid.*

POLY'GAMIST. *s.* [from *polygamy*.] One that holds the lawfulness of more wives than one at a time.

POLY'GAMY. *s.* [*polygamie*, Fr. *πολυγαμία*.] Plurality of wives. *Graunt.*

PO'LYGLOT. *a.* [πολύγλωστος; *polyglotte*, Fr.] Having many languages. *Howel.*

* PO'LYGLOT. *s.* 1. One who understands many languages. *Howel.*

2. That which contains many languages. *Abp. Newcome.*

PO'LYGON. *s.* [πολύς and γωνία.] A figure of many angles. *Watts.*

POLY'GONAL. *a.* [from *polygon*.] Having many angles.

* POLY'GONY. *s.* [*polygonum*, Lat.] Knot-grass. *Spenser.*

PO'LYGRAM. *s.* [πολύς and γραμμή.] A figure consisting of a great number of lines.

POLY'GRAPHY. *s.* [πολύς and γραφή.] The art of writing in several unusual manners or cyphers. *Dict.*

POLY'LOGY. *s.* [πολύς and λόγος.] Talkativeness. *Dict.*

POLY'MATHY. *s.* [πολυμάθεια.] The knowledge of many arts and sciences; also an acquaintance with many different subjects. *Dict.*

* PO'LYPE. *s.*

1. A sea-animal: the polypus. *Davies.*
2. A small water insect.

POLYPE'TALOUS. *a.* [πολύς and πέταλον.] Having many petals.

POLY'PHONISM. *s.* [πολυφωνία.] Multiplicity of sound. *Derham.*

POLY'PODY. *s.* [*polypodium*, Lat.] A plant. *Bacon.*

PO'LYPOUS. *a.* [from *polypus*.] Having the nature of a polypus; having many feet or roots.

PO'LYPUS. *s.* [*polype*, Fr.]

1. *Polypus* signifies any thing in general with many roots or feet, as a swelling in the nostrils; but it is likewise applied to a tough concretion of grumous blood in the heart and arteries. *Quincy.*
2. A sea-animal with many feet. *Pope.*

PO'LYSCOPE. *s.* [πολύς and σκοπέω.] A multiplying glass.

POLY'SPAST. *s.* A machine consisting of many pullies. *Dict.*

* PO'LYSPERM. *s.* [πολύς and σπέρμα.] Any tree's fruit containing many of its seeds. *Evelyn.*

POLYSPE'RMIOUS. *a.* [πολύς and σπέρμα.] Those plants are thus called, which have more than four seeds succeeding each flower, and this without any certain order or number. *Quincy.*

POLYSYLLA'BICAL. *a.* [from *polysyllable*.] Having many syllables; pertaining to a polysyllable. *Dict.*

POLYSY'LLABLE. *s.* [πολύς and συλλαβή.] A word of many syllables. *Holder.*

POLYSY'NDETON. *s.* [πολυσύνδετον.] A

- figure of rhetorick by which the copulative is often repeated: as, I came *and* saw *and* overcame.
- POLY'THEISM. *s.* [πολύς and θεός.] The doctrine of plurality of gods. *Stillingfleet.*
- POLY'THEIST. *s.* [πολύς and θεός.] One that holds plurality of gods.
- * POLYTHEI'STICAL. } *a.* Holding plu-
* POLYTHEI'STICK. } lity of gods. *A. Smith.*
- PO'MACE. *s.* [pomaceum, Lat.] The dross of cyder pressings.
- POMA'CEOUS. *a.* [from pomum, Lat.] Consisting of apples. *Phillips.*
- PO'MADE. *s.* [pommade, Fr.] A fragrant ointment.
- PO'MANDER. *s.* [pomme d'ambre, Fr.] A sweet ball; a perfumed ball or powder.
- POMA'TUM. *s.* [Lat.] An ointment.
- * To POMA'TUM. *v. a.* To apply pomatum to the hair.
- To POME. *v. n.* [pommer, Fr.] To grow to a round head like an apple.
- POMECI'TRON. *s.* [pome and citron.] A citron apple. *Dict.*
- POMEGRA'NATE. *s.* [pomum granatum, Lat.] 1. The tree. *Shakspeare.*
2. The fruit. *Peacham.*
- PO'MEROY. } *s.* A sort of apple.
PO'MEROYAL. }
- * PO'MEWATER. *s.* A sort of apple. *Shakspeare.*
- POMI'FEROUS. *a.* [pomifer, Lat.] A term applied to plants which have the largest fruit, and are covered with a thick hard rind.
- PO'MMEL. *s.* [pommeau, Fr.]
1. A round ball or knob. *Sidney.*
2. The knob that balances the blade of the sword. *Sidney.*
3. The protuberant part of a saddle before. *Dryden.*
- To PO'MMEL. *v. a.* To beat black and blue; to bruise; to punch.
- * PO'MMELED. *a.* In heraldry: denoting the pommel of a sword or dagger.
- POMP. *s.* [pompa, Lat. pompe, Fr.]
1. Splendour; pride. *Shakspeare.*
2. A procession of splendour and ostentation. *Addison.*
- * POMPA'TICK. *a.* Pompous; ostentatious. *Barrow.*
- * PO'MPET. *s.* The ball with which printers blacken the letters. *Cotgrave.*
- PO'MPHOLYX. *s.* *Pompholyx* is a white, light, and very friable substance, found in crusts adhering to the domes of the furnaces, and to the covers of the large crucibles. *Hill.*
- PO'MPION. *s.* [pompon, Fr.] A pumkin.
- PO'MPIRE. *s.* [pomum and pyrus, Lat.] A sort of pearmain. *Ainsworth.*
- * POMPO'SITY. *s.* Ostentatiousness; boastfulness. *Aikin.*
- PO'MPOUS. *a.* [pompeux, Fr.] Splendid;

- magnificent; grand. *Pope.*
- PO'MPOUSLY. *ad.* [from pompous.] Magnificently; splendidly. *Dryden.*
- PO'MPOUSNESS. *s.* [from pompous.] Magnificence; splendour; showiness; ostentatiousness. *Addison.*
- POND. *s.* A small pool or lake of water; a bason; water not running or emitting any stream. *Woodward.*
- To POND. *v. a.* To ponder. *Spenser.*
- To PO'NDER. *v. a.* [pondero, Lat.] To weigh mentally; to consider; to attend. *Bacon.*
- To PO'NDER. *v. n.* To think; to muse: with *on.* *Dryden.*
- PO'NDERABLE. *a.* [from pondero, Lat.] Capable to be weighed; mensurable by scales. *Brown.*
- PO'NDERAL. *a.* [from pondus, Lat.] Estimated by weight; distinguished from numeral. *Arbuthnot.*
- PONDERA'TION. *s.* [from pondero, Lat.] The act of weighing. *Arbuthnot.*
- PO'NDERER. *s.* [from ponder.] He who ponders.
- * PO'NDERINGLY. *ad.* With due estimation. *Hammond.*
- PONDERO'SITY. *s.* [from ponderous.] Weight; gravity; heaviness. *Brown.*
- PO'NDEROUS. *a.* [ponderosus, Lat.]
1. Heavy; weighty. *Bacon.*
2. Important; momentous. *Shakspeare.*
3. Forcible; strongly impulsive. *Dryden.*
- PO'NDEROUSLY. *ad.* [from ponderous.] With great weight.
- PO'NDEROUSNESS. *s.* [from ponderous.] Heaviness; weight; gravity. *Boyle.*
- PO'NDWEED. *s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
- PO'NENT. *a.* [ponente, Ital.] Western.
- PO'NIARD. *s.* [poignard, Fr. pugio, Lat.] A dagger; a short stabbing weapon. *Dryd.*
- To PO'NIARD. *v. a.* [poignarder, Fr.] To stab with a poniard.
- PONK. *s.* A nocturnal spirit; a hag. *Spenser.*
- PO'NTAGE. *s.* [pons, pontis, a bridge.] Duty paid for the reparation of bridges. *Ayliffe.*
- PO'NTIFF. *s.* [pontifex, Lat.]
1. A priest; a high-priest. *Bacon.*
2. The pope.
- PONTI'FICAL. *a.* [pontifical, Fr. pontificalis, Lat.] 1. Belonging to a high priest.
2. Popish. *Baker.*
3. Splendid; magnificent. *Shakspeare.*
4. [From pons and facio.] Bridge-building.
- PONTI'FICAL. *s.* [pontificale, Lat.] A book containing rites and ceremonies ecclesiastical. *Stillingfleet.*
- * PONTIFICA'LITY. *s.* The state and government of the pope of Rome; the papacy. *Abp. Usher.*
- PONTI'FICALLY. *ad.* [from pontifical.] In a pontifical manner.
- PONTI'FICATE. *s.* [pontifical, Lat.] Papacy; popedom. *Addison.*
- PO'NTIFICE. *s.* [pons and facio.] Bridge-work; edifice of a bridge. *Milton.*

- * PO'NTIFICIAL. *a.* Popish. *Burton.*
 * PO'NTIFICIAN. *s.* One who adheres to the pope; a papist. *Mountagu.*
 * PO'NTIFICIAN. *a.* Adhering to the pope; popish. *White.*
 * PONTI/FICK. *a.* 1. Relating to priests. *Milt.*
 2. Popish. *Shenstone.*
 PO'NTLEVIS. *s.* In horsemanship, is a disorderly action of a horse in disobedience to his rider, in which he rears up several times running. *Bailey.*
 PONTO'N. *s.* [Fr.] A floating bridge or invention to pass over water; it is made of two great boats placed at some distance from one another, both planked over, as is the interval between them, with rails on their sides. *Military Dict.*
 PO'NY. *s.* A small horse.
 POOL. *s.* [pul, Sax. *Wubhl*, Germ.] A lake of standing water.
 POOP. *s.* [*poupe*, Fr. *puppis*, Lat.] The hindermost part of the ship. *Knolles.*
 * To POOP. *v. a.* A ship is said to be *pooped*, when it receives on the poop the shock of a high and heavy sea.
 POOR. *a.* [*pauvre*, Fr. *pauper*, Lat.]
 1. Not rich; indigent; necessitous; oppressed with want. *Pope.*
 2. Trifling; narrow; of little dignity, force or value. *Bacon.*
 3. Paltry; mean; contemptible. *Davies.*
 4. Unimportant. *Swift.*
 5. Unhappy; uneasy. *Waller.*
 6. Mean; depressed; low; dejected. *Bacon.*
 7. [A word of tenderness.] Dear. *Prior.*
 8. [A word of slight contempt.] Wretched.
 9. Not good; not fit for any purpose. *Shakspeare.*
 10. *The Poor.* Those who are in the lowest rank of the community; those who cannot subsist but by the charity of others. *Spratt.*
 11. Barren; dry: as, a *poor* soil.
 12. Lean; starved; emaciated: as, a *poor* horse. *Ben Jonson.*
 13. Without spirit; flaccid.
 * PO'ORLY. *a.* A colloquial expression in several parts of England, for indifferent in health.
 POO'RLY. *ad.* [from *poor*.]
 1. Without wealth. *Sidney.*
 2. Not prosperously; with little success.
 3. Meanly; without spirit. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Without dignity. *Wotton.*
 POORJOHN. *s.* A sort of fish.
 PO'ORNESS. *s.*
 1. Poverty; indigence; want. *Burnet.*
 2. Meanness; lowness; want of dignity.
 3. Sterility; barrenness. *Bacon.*
 POO'RSPIRITED. *a.* [*poor* and *spirit*.] Mean; cowardly. *Dennis.*
 POO'RSPIRITEDNESS. *s.* Meanness; cowardice. *South.*
 POP. *s.* [*poppysma*, Lat.] A small smart quick sound. *Addison.*

- * POP. *ad.* Suddenly; unexpectedly. *Beaum. and Fl.*
 To POP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To move or enter with a quick, sudden and unexpected motion. *Swift.*
 To POP. *v. a.* 1. To put out or in suddenly, sily or unexpectedly. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To shift. *Locke.*
 POPE. *s.* [*papa*, Lat. *πάππας*.]
 1. The bishop of Rome. *Peacham.*
 2. A small fish, by some called ruffe. *Walton.*
 PO'PEDOM. *s.* [*pope* and *dom*.] Papacy; papal dignity. *Shakspeare.*
 * POPE-JOAN. *s.* A game at cards. *Jenner.*
 * PO'PELING. *s.* One who adheres to the pope.
 PO'PERY. *s.* [from *pope*.] The religion of the church of Rome. *Swift.*
 PO'PESEYE. *s.* [*pope* and *eye*.] The gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh.
 PO'PGUN. *s.* [*pop* and *gun*.] A gun with which children play, that only makes a noise. *Cheyne.*
 * POPINA'TION. *s.* A frequenting of taverns.
 PO'PINJAY. *s.* [*Papagan*, Germ.]
 1. A parrot. *Ascham.*
 2. A woodpecker.
 3. A trifling sop. *Shakspeare.*
 PO'PISH. *a.* [from *pope*.] Taught by the pope; peculiar to popery. *Hooker.*
 PO'PISHLY. *ad.* [from *popish*.] With tendency to popery; in a popish manner. *Pope.*
 PO'PLAR. *s.* [*peuplier*, Fr. *populus*, Lat.] A tree.
 * PO'PLIN. *s.* A kind of stuff, made both in England and Ireland, of silk and worsted.
 * PO'PPET. See PUPPET.
 PO'PPY. *s.* [*popiz*, Sax. *papaver*, Lat.] A plant.
 PO'PULACE. *s.* [Fr. from *populus*, Lat.] The vulgar; the multitude. *Swift.*
 PO'PULACY. *s.* [*populace*, Fr.] The common people; the multitude. *Dec. of Piety.*
 PO'PULAR. *a.* [*populaire*, Fr. *popularis*, Lat.]
 1. Vulgar; plebeian. *Milton.*
 2. Suitable to the common people. *Hook.*
 3. Beloved by the people; pleasing to the people. *Clarendon.*
 4. Studious of the favour of the people. *Addison.*
 5. Prevailing among the populace: as, a *popular* distemper; *popular* opinion.
 POPULA'RITY. *s.* [*popularité*, Fr.]
 1. Graciousness among the people; state of being favoured by the people. *Dryden.*
 2. Representation suited to vulgar conception. *Bacon.*
 PO'PULARLY. *ad.* [from *popular*.]
 1. In a popular manner; so as to please the crowd. *Dryden.*
 2. According to vulgar conception; not

accurately. *Brown.*
 To PO/PULATE. *v. n.* [from *populus*, Lat. people.] To breed people. *Bacon.*
 POPULA/TION. *s.* [from *populate*.] The state of a country with respect to numbers of people. *Bacon.*
 POPULO/SITY. *s.* [from *populous*.] Populousness; multitude of people. *Brown.*
 PO/PULOUS. *a.* [*populosus*, Lat.] Full of people; numerously inhabited. *Milton.*
 PO/PULOUSLY. *ad.* [from *populous*.] With much people.
 PO/PULOUSNESS. *s.* [from *populous*.] The state of abounding with people. *Temple.*
 PO/RCELAIN. *s.* [*porcelaine*, Fr.]
 1. China; china ware. *Brown.*
 2. [*Portulaca*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*
 PORCH. *s.* [*porche*, Fr. *porticus*, Lat.]
 1. A roof supported by pillars before a door; an entrance. *Ben Jonson.*
 2. A portico; a covered walk. *Shakspeare.*
 PO/RCUPINE. *s.* [*porc éspi* or *épic*, Fr.] The porcupine, full grown, is as large as a moderate pig: the quills, with which its whole body is covered, are black on the shoulders, thighs, sides and belly; on the back, hips and loins they are variegated with white and pale brown. *Hill.*
 PORE. *s.* [*pore*, Fr. *πόρος*.]
 1. Spiracle of the skin; passage of perspiration. *Bacon.*
 2. Any narrow spiracle or passage. *Quincy.*
 To PORE. *v. n.* To look with great intenseness and care. *Shakspeare.*
 * To PORE. *v. a.* To examine: with on. *Milton.*
 PO'REBLIND. *a.* [Commonly written *purblind*.] Nearsighted; shortsighted. *Bacon.*
 PO'RINESS. *s.* [from *pory*.] Fulness of pores. *Wiseman.*
 PORI/STICK *method.* [*ποριστικὴς*.] In mathematicks, is that which determines when, by what means, and how many different ways a problem may be resolved. *Dict.*
 PORK. *s.* [*porc*, Fr. *porcus*, Lat.] Swine's flesh unsalted. *Floyer.*
 PO/RKER. *s.* [from *pork*.] A hog; a pig. *Pope.*
 PO'RKEATER. *s.* [*pork* and *eater*.] One who feeds on pork. *Shakspeare.*
 PO/RKET. *s.* [from *pork*.] A young hog. *Dryden.*
 PO/RKLING. *s.* [from *pork*.] A young pig. *Tusser.*
 PORO/SITY. *s.* [from *porous*.] Quality of having pores. *Bacon.*
 PO'ROUS. *a.* [*poreux*, Fr. from *pore*.] Having small spiracles or passages. *Milton.*
 PO'ROUSNESS. *s.* [from *porous*.] The quality of having pores. *Digby.*
 PO'RPHYRE. } *s.* [from *πορφύρεα*; *porphy-*
 PO'RPHYRY. } *rites*, Lat.] Marble of a particular kind. *Locke.*
 PO'RPOISE. } *s.* The sea-hog. *Locke.*
 PO/RPUS. }

PORRA/CEOUS. *a.* [*porraceus*, Lat. *poracé*, Fr.] Greenish. *Wiseman.*
 PORRE/CTION. *s.* [*porrectio*, Lat.] The act of reaching forth.
 PO/RRET. *s.* [*porrum*, Lat.] A scallion. *Brown.*
 PO/RRIDGE. *s.* [from *porrum*, Lat. a leek.] Food made by boiling meat in water; broth. *Shakspeare.*
 PO/RRIDGEPOT. *s.* [*porridge* and *pot*.] The pot in which meat is boiled for a family.
 PO/RRINGER. *s.* [from *porridge*.] 1. A vessel in which broth is eaten. *Bacon.*
 2. It seems in *Shakspeare's* time to have been a word of contempt for a head-dress.
 PORT. *s.* [*port*, Fr. *portus*, Lat.]
 1. A harbour; a safe station for ships.
 2. [*Porta*, Lat. *porte*, Fr.] A gate. Shew all thy praises within the ports of the daughter of Sion. *Psalms.*
 3. The aperture in a ship, at which the gun is put out. *Raleigh.*
 4. [*portée*, Fr.] Carriage; air; mien; manner; bearing. *Fairfax.*
 To PORT. *v. a.* [*porta*, Lat. *porter*, Fr.] To carry in form. *Milton.*
 PO/RTABLE. *a.* [*portabilis*, Lat.]
 1. Manageable by the hand.
 2. Such as may be born along with one.
 3. Such as is transported or carried from one place to another. *Locke.*
 4. Sufferable; supportable. *Shakspeare.*
 PO/RTABLENESS. *s.* [from *portable*.] The quality of being portable.
 PO/RTAGE. *s.* [*portage*, Fr.]
 1. The price of carriage.
 2. Porthole. *Shakspeare.*
 PO/RTAL. *s.* [*portail*, Fr.] A gate; the arch under which the gate opens. *Sandys.*
 PO/RTANCE. *s.* [from *porter*, Fr.] Air; mien; port; demeanour. *Spenser.*
 PO/RTASS. *s.* A breviary; a prayerbook.
 * PO/RTATIVE. *a.* [*portatif*, Fr.] Portable. *Chaucer.*
 PO/RTCLUSE. } *s.* A sort of machine like
 PORTCU/LLIS. } a harrow, hung over the gates of a city, to be let down to keep out an enemy. *Spenser.*
 To PO/RTCULLIS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bar; to shut up. *Shakspeare.*
 * PORTCU/LLISED. *a.* Having a portcullis. *Shenstone.*
 PO/RTED. *a.* [*porté*, Fr.] Borne in a certain or regular order.
 To PORTE'ND. *v. a.* [*portendo*, Lat.] To foretoken; to foreshow as omens. *Rosc.*
 PORTE'NSION. *s.* [from *portend*.] The act of foretokening. Not used. *Brown.*
 PORTE'NT. *s.* [*portentum*, Lat.] Omen of ill; prodigy foretokening misery. *Dryden.*
 PORTE'NTOUS. *a.* [*portentosus*, Lat. from *portent*.] Monstrous; prodigious; foretokening ill. *Roscommon.*

PO'RTER. *s.* [*portier*, Fr. from *porta*, Lat. a gate.]

1. One that has the charge of the gate.
2. One who waits at the door to receive messages. *Pope.*
3. [*porteur*, Fr.] One who carries burthens for hire. *Howel.*

PO'RTERAGE. *s.* [from *porter*.] Money paid for carriage.

* **PO'RTERLY.** *a.* Coarse; vulgar. *Bray.*

PO'RTRESS. *s.* A breviary. See **PORTASS.**

* **PORTFO'LIO.** *s.* [*portefeuille*, Fr.] A case, of the size of a large book, to keep loose papers or prints in.

PO'RTGLAVE. *s.* [*porter* and *glaive*, Fr. and Erse.] A sword-bearer. *Ainsworth.*

PO'RTGRAVE. } *s.* [*porta*, Lat. and *grave*,

PO'RTGREVE. } Teut. a keeper.] The keeper of a gate. Obsolete.

* **PO'RTHOLE.** *s.* A hole cut like a window in a ship's sides where the guns are placed.

PO'RTICO. *s.* [*porticus*, Lat. *portico*, Ital.] A covered walk; a piazza. *Dryden.*

PO'RTION. *s.* [Fr. *portio*, Lat.]

1. A part. *Waller.*
2. A part assigned; allotment; a dividend. *Waller.*
3. Part of an inheritance given to a child; a fortune. *Prior.*
4. A wife's fortune.

To PO'RTION. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divide; to parcel. *Rowe.*
2. To endow with a fortune. *Pope.*

PO'RTIONER. *s.* [from *portion*.] One that divides.

* **PO'RTIONIST.** *s.* One who has a certain academical allowance or portion. Of a few benefices, having more than one rector or vicar, the incumbents are also called *portionists*. *A. Wood.*

PO'RTLINESS. *s.* [from *portly*.] Dignity of mien; grandeur of demeanour; bulk of personage. *Camden.*

PO'RTLTY. *a.* [from *port*.]

1. Grand of mien. *Spenser.*
2. Bulky; swelling. *Shakspeare.*

PO'RTMAN. *s.* [*port* and *man*.] An inhabitant and burgess, as those of the cinque ports.

PORTMA'NTEAU. *s.* [*portemanteau*, Fr.] A chest or bag in which clothes are carried. *Spectator.*

* **PO'RTMOTE.** *s.* [*port* and *mote*, Sax.] A court held in port towns. *Blackstone.*

* **PO'RTOISE.** *s.* In sea language, the ship is said to ride a *portoise*, when she rides with her yards struck down to the deck. *Dict.*

PO'RTRAIT. *s.* [*portrait*, Fr.] A picture drawn after the life. *Prior.*

To PO'RTRAIT. *v. a.* To draw; to portray. *Spenser.*

PO'RTRAITURE. *s.* Picture; painted resemblance. *Brown.*

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To PO'RTRAY. *v. a.* [*portraire*, Fr.]

1. To paint; to describe by picture. *Dryd.*
2. To adorn with pictures. *Milton.*

PO'RTRESS. *s.* [from *porter*.] A female guardian of a gate. *Swift.*

* **PO'RTREVE.** *s.* [*port-gepeya*, Sax.] The bailiff of a port town; a kind of mayor. *Warton.*

PO'RWIGLE. *s.* A tadpole or young frog not fully shaped. *Brown.*

PO'RY. *a.* [*poreux*, Fr. from *pore*.] Full of pores. *Dryden.*

To POSE. *v. a.* [*zepoye*, Sax.]

1. To puzzle; to gravel; to put to a stand or stop. *Herbert.*
2. To appose; to interrogate. *Bacon.*

* **POSE.** *s.* [*zepoye*, Sax.] A cold; a catarrh; a rheum in the head. *Chaucer.*

PO'SER. *s.* [from *pose*.] One that asketh questions to try capacities; an examiner. *Bacon.*

POSIT'ED. *a.* [*positus*, Lat.] It has the appearance of a participle preterit, but it has no verb.] Placed; ranged. *Hale.*

POSIT'ION. *s.* [Fr. *positio*, Lat.] 1. State of being placed; situation. *Temple.*

2. Principle laid down. *Hooker.*

3. Advancement of any principle. *Brown.*

4. [In grammar.] The state of a vowel placed before two consonants: as, *axle*.

POSIT'IONAL. *a.* [from *position*.] Respecting position. *Brown.*

PO'SITIVE. *a.* [*positivus*, Lat.]

1. Not negative; capable of being affirmed; real; absolute. *Locke.*

2. Absolute; particular; direct; not implied. *Bacon.*

3. Dogmatical; ready to lay down notions with confidence. *Rymer.*

4. Settled by arbitrary appointment. *Hook.*

5. Having the power to enact any law. *Swift.*

6. Certain; assured. *Ainsworth.*

* **PO'SITIVE.** *s.* What is capable of being affirmed; reality. *South.*

2. What settles by absolute appointment. *Waterland.*

PO'SITIVELY. *ad.* [from *positive*.] 1. Absolutely; by way of direct position. *Bacon.*

2. Not negatively. *Bentley.*

3. Certainly; without dubitation. *Dryden.*

4. Peremptorily; in strong terms. *Spratt.*

PO'SITIVENESS. *s.* [from *positive*.] 1. Actualness: not mere negation. *Norris.*

2. Peremptoriness; confidence. *Government of the Tongue.*

POSITI'VITY. *s.* [from *positive*.] Peremptoriness; confidence. A low word. *Watts.*

PO'SITURE. *s.* [*positura*, Lat.] The manner in which any thing is placed. *Bramhall.*

PO'SNET. *s.* [from *bassin*, Fr.] A little bason; a porringer; a skillet. *Bacon.*

PO'SSE. *s.* [Lat.] An armed power. A low word. *Bacon.*

To POSSE'SS. *v. a.* [*possessus*, Lat.]

1. To have as an owner; to be master of; to enjoy or occupy actually. *Carew.*
 2. To seize; to obtain. *Hayward.*
 3. To give possession or command of any thing; to make master of: with *of* before the thing possessed. *Shakspeare.*
 4. To fill with something fixed. *Addison.*
 5. To have power over, as an unclean spirit. *Roscommon.*
 6. To affect by intestine power. *Shaksp.*
- POSSE'SSION.** *s.* [Fr. *possessio*, Lat.] The state of owning or having in one's own hands or power.
- * **To POSSE'SSION.** *v. a.* To invest with property. Obsolete. *Carew.*
- POSSE'SSIONER.** *s.* Master; one that has the power or property of any thing. *Sidn.*
- PO'SSESSIVE.** *a.* [*possessivus*, Lat.] Having possession.
- POSSE'SSOR.** *s.* [*possessor*, Lat.] Owner; master; proprietor. *Stillingfleet.*
- PO'SSESSORY.** *a.* [*possessoire*, Fr. from *possess.*] Having possession. *Howel.*
- PO'SSET.** *s.* [*posca*, Lat.] Milk curdled with wine or any acid. *Suckling.*
- To PO'SSET.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To turn; to curdle; as milk with acids. Not used. *Shakspeare.*
- POSSIBI'LITY.** *s.* [*possibilité*, Fr.] The power of being in any manner; the state of being possible. *Norris.*
- PO'SSIBLE.** *a.* [*possible*, Fr. *possibilis*, Lat.] Having the power to be or to be done; not contrary to the nature of things. *Locke.*
- PO'SSIBLY.** *ad.* [from *possible*.]
1. By any power really existing. *Milton.*
 2. Perhaps; without absurdity. *Clarendon.*
- POST.** *s.* [*poste*, Fr.]
1. A hasty messenger; a courier who comes and goes at stated times. *Ben Jonson.*
 2. Quick course or manner of travelling. *Dryden.*
 3. Situation; seat. *Burnet.*
 4. Military station. *Addison.*
 5. Place; employment; office. *Collier.*
 6. A piece of timber set erect. [*postis*, Lat.] *Wotton.*
- * **POST.** *a.* [*aposter*, Fr.] Suborned; hired to do an improper action. *Sandys.*
- To POST.** *v. n.* [*poster*, Fr. from the noun.] To travel with speed. *Walsh.*
- To POST.** *v. a.* 1. To fix opprobriously on posts. *King Charles.*
2. [*Poster*, Fr.] To place; to station; to fix. *Addison.*
 3. To register methodically; to transcribe from one book into another. Among merchants. *Arbuthnot.*
 4. To delay: [*post*, Lat.] *Shakspeare.*
- * **PO'STABLE.** *a.* That may be carried. *Mountague.*
- PO'STAGE.** *s.* [from *post*.] Money paid for conveyance of a letter. *Dryden.*
- PO'STBOY.** *s.* [*post* and *boy*.] Courier; boy that rides post. *Tatler.*

- * **PO'STCHaise.** *s.* A travelling carriage, with four wheels. *Gray.*
- To PO'STDATE.** *v. a.* [*post*, after, Lat. and *date*.] To date later than the real time.
- POSTDILU'VIAN.** *a.* [*post* and *diluvium*, Lat.] Posterior to the flood. *Woodward.*
- POSTDILU'VIAN.** *s.* [*post* and *diluvium*, Lat.] One that lived since the flood. *Grew.*
- PO'STER.** *s.* [from *post*.] A courier; one that travels hastily. *Shakspeare.*
- POSTE'RIOR.** *a.* [*posterior*, Lat.]
1. Happening after; placed after; following. *Bacon.*
 2. Backward. *Pope.*
- POSTERIO'RITY.** *s.* [*posteriorité*, Fr. from *posterior*.] The state of being after; opposite to *priority*. *Hale.*
- POSTE'RIORS.** *s.* [*posteriora*, Lat.] The hinder parts. *Swift.*
- POSTE'RITY.** *s.* [*posteritas*, Lat.] Succeeding generations; descendants. *Smalridge.*
- PO'STERN.** *s.* [*posterne*, Dutch; *poterne*, Fr.] A small gate; a little door. *Fairfax.*
- POSTEXI'STENCE.** *s.* [*post* and *existence*.] Future existence. *Addison.*
- POSTHA'CKNEY.** *s.* [*post* and *hackney*.] Hired post horses. *Wotton.*
- PO'STHA'STE.** *s.* [*post* and *haste*.] Haste like that of a courier. *Hakewill.*
- PO'STHORSE.** *s.* [*post* and *horse*.] A horse stationed for the use of couriers. *Shaksp.*
- PO'STHOUSE.** *s.* [*post* and *house*.] Post office; house where letters are taken and dispatched. *Watts.*
- * **PO'STHUME.** *a.* Posthumous: the elder word. *Purchas.*
- PO'STHUMOUS.** *a.* [*posthumus*, Lat. *posthume*, Fr.] Done, had, or published after one's death. *Addison.*
- * **PO'STHUMOUSLY.** *ad.* After one's death.
- PO'STICK.** *a.* [*posticus*, Lat.] Backward. *Brown.*
- PO'STIL.** *s.* [*postilla*, Lat.] Gloss; marginal notes.
- To PO'STIL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gloss; to illustrate with marginal notes. *Bacon.*
- * **To PO'STIL.** *v. n.* To comment; to make illustrations. *Skelton.*
- POSTI'LLER.** *s.* [from *postil*.] One who glosses or illustrates with marginal notes. *Brown.*
- POSTI'LLION.** *s.* [*postillon*, Fr.]
1. One who guides the first pair of a set of six horses in a coach. *Tatler.*
 2. One who guides a post-chaise.
- POSTLIMI'NIOUS.** *a.* [*postliminium*, Lat.] Done or contrived subsequently. *South.*
- * **PO'STMAN.** *s.* A post; a courier; commonly a letter-carrier. *Granger.*
- POSTMA'STER.** *s.* [*post* and *master*.] One who has charge of publick conveyance of letters. *Spectator.*
- POSTMA'STER GENERAL.** *s.* He who presides over the posts or letter-carriers.

POSTMERI'DIAN. *a.* [*postmeridianus*, Lat.] Being in the afternoon. *Bacon.*

* **PO'STNATE.** *a.* [*post* and *natus*, Lat.] Subsequent. *Bp. Taylor.*

PO'STOFFICE. *s.* [*post* and *office*.] Office where letters are delivered to the post; a post-house. *Swift.*

To POSTPO'NE. *v. a.* [*postpono*, Lat.]

1. To put off; to delay. *Rogers.*
2. To set in value below something else: with *to*. *Locke.*

* **POSTPO'NEMENT.** *s.* Delay.

* **POSTPO'NENCE.** *s.* Dislike. *D. Johnson.*

* **POSTPOSI'TION.** *s.* [*postpositus*, Lat.] The state of being put back, or out of the regular place. *Mede.*

PO'STSCRIPT. *s.* [*post* and *scriptum*, Lat.] The paragraph added to the end of a letter. *Addison.*

* **PO'ST-TOWN.** *s.* A town where post-horses are kept; a town in which there is a postoffice. *Wakefield.*

To PO'STULATE. *v. a.* [*postulo*, Lat.] To beg or assume without proof. *Brown.*

PO'STULATE. *s.* [*postulatum*, Lat.] Position supposed or assumed without proof. *Watts.*

POSTULA'TION. *s.* [*postulatio*, Lat.] The act of supposing without proof; gratuitous assumption. *Hale.*

PO'STULATORY. *a.* [from *postulate*.]

1. Assuming without proof.
2. Assumed without proof. *Bacon.*

POSTULA'TUM. *s.* [Lat.] Position assumed without proof. *Addison.*

PO'STURE. *s.* [*posture*, Fr.]

1. Place; situation. *Hale.*
2. Voluntary collocation of the parts of the body with respect to each other. *South.*
3. State; disposition. *Clarendon.*

To PO'STURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in any particular place or disposition. Not used. *Grew.*

POSTUREMA'STER. *s.* [*posture* and *master*.] One who teaches or practises artificial contortions of the body. *Spectator.*

PO'SY. *s.* [contracted from *poesy*.]

1. A motto on a ring. *Addison.*
2. A bunch of flowers. *Spenser.*

POT. *s.* [Fr. *potte*, Island.]

1. A vessel in which meat is boiled on the fire. *Dryden.*
2. Vessel to hold liquids. *John.*
3. Vessel made of earth. *Mortimer.*
4. A small cup. *Prior.*
5. *To go to Pot.* To be destroyed or devoured. A low phrase. *L'Estrange.*

To POT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To preserve seasoned in pots. *Dryden.*
2. To inclose in pots of earth. *Evelyn.*

PO'TABLE. *a.* [Fr. *potabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be drunk; drinkable. *Phillips.*

* **PO'TABLE.** *s.* Something which may be drunk. *Phillips.*

PO'TABLENESS. *s.* [from *potable*.] Drink-

ableness.

PO'TAGER. *s.* [from *pottage*.] A porringer. *Grew.*

POTA'RG. *s.* A West-Indian pickle. *King.*

PO'TASH. *s.* [*potasse*, Fr. *Potash*, Germ.] *Potash* is made by burning vegetables: we have five kinds. 1. The German *potash*, sold under the name of pearl-ashes. 2. The Spanish, called *barilla*, made by burning a species of *kali*, a plant. 3. The home-made *potash*, made from fern. 4. The Swedish, and 5. Russian kinds, with a volatile acid matter combined with them; but the Russian is stronger than the Swedish, which is made of decayed wood only; the Russian *potash* is greatly preferable to all the other kinds. *Woodward.*

POTA'TION. *s.* [*potatio*, Lat.] Drinking bout; draught. *Shakspeare.*

POTA'TO. *s.* [I suppose an American word.] An esculent root. *Waller.*

PO'TBELLIED. *a.* [*pot* and *belly*.] Having a swollen paunch.

PO'TBELLY. *s.* [*pot* and *belly*.] A swelling paunch. *Arbuthnot.*

To POTCH. *v. a.* [to *push*.]

1. To thrust; to push. *Shakspeare.*
2. [*Pocher*, Fr.] To poach; to boil slightly. *Wiseman.*

POTCOMPA'NION. *s.* A fellow drinker; a good fellow at carousals.

PO'TENCY. *s.* [*potentia*, Lat.]

1. Power; influence; authority. *Shaksp.*
2. Efficacy; strength. *Shakspeare.*

PO'TENT. *a.* [*potens*, Lat.]

1. Powerful; forcible; strong; efficacious. *Hooker.*
2. Having great authority or dominion: as, *potent* monarchs. *Shakspeare.*

* **PO'TENT.** *s.* A prince; a potentate. *Shakspeare.*

* **PO'TENTACY.** *s.* Sovereignty. *Barrow.*

PO'TENTATE. *s.* [*potentat*, Fr.] Monarch; prince; sovereign. *Daniel.*

POTE'NTIAL. *a.* [*potentialis*, Lat.]

1. Existing in possibility, not in act. *Ral.*
2. Having the effect without the external actual property. *Shakspeare.*
3. Efficacious; powerful. Not used. *Shak.*
4. [In grammar.] *Potential* is a mood denoting the possibility of doing any action.

POTENTIA'LITY. *s.* [from *potential*.] Possibility; not actuality. *Taylor.*

POTE'NTIALLY. *ad.* [from *potential*.]

1. In power or possibility; not in act or positively. *Bentley.*
2. In efficacy; not in actuality. *Boyle.*

PO'TENTLY. *ad.* [from *potent*.] Powerfully; forcibly. *Bacon.*

PO'TENTNESS. *s.* [from *potent*.] Powerfulness; might; power.

* **PO'TESTATIVE.** *a.* Authoritative. *Pears.*

PO'TGUN. *s.* A gun which makes a small smart noise. *Swift.*

POTHA'NGER. *s.* [*pot* and *hanger*.] Hook

or branch on which the pot is hung over the fire.

PO'THECARY. *s.* [from *apothecary*.] One who compounds and sells physick. *Pope.*

PO'THER. *s.* [*poudre*, Fr. dust.]

1. Bustle; tumult; flutter. *Guardian.*
2. Suffocating cloud. *Drayton.*

To PO'THER. *v. n.* To make a blustering ineffectual effort. *Locke.*

* To PO'THER. *v. a.* To turmoil; to puzzle. *Locke.*

PO'THERB. *s.* [*pot* and *herb*.] An herb fit for the pot. *Dryden.*

PO'THOOK. *s.* [*pot* and *hook*.] Hooks to fasten pots or kettles with; also ill-formed or scrawling letters or characters.

* PO'THOUSE. *s.* An ale house. *Warton.*

PO'TION. *s.* [Fr. *potio*, Lat.] A draught; commonly a physical draught. *Wotton.*

PO'TLID. *s.* [*pot* and *lid*.] The cover of a pot. *Derham.*

* PO'TMAN. *s.* A pot-companion. *A. Wood.*

PO'TSHARE. } *s.* [*pot* and *shard*.] A frag-

POTSHE'RD. } ment of a broken pot. *Sandys.*

PO'TTAGE. *s.* [*potage*, Fr. from *pot*.] Any thing boiled or decocted for food. See PORRIDGE. *Genesis.*

PO'TTER. *s.* [*potier*, Fr. from *pot*.] A maker of earthen vessels. *Mortimer.*

PO'TTERN-ORE. *s.* Which serves the potters to glaze their earthen vessels. *Boyle.*

* PO'TTERY. *s.* [*poterie*, Fr.]

1. A place where earthen vessels are made.
2. The earthen vessels made.

PO'TTING. *s.* [from *pot*.] Drinking. *Shakspeare.*

PO'TTLE. *s.* [from *pot*.] Liquid measure containing four pints. *Ben Jonson.*

POTVA'LIANT. *a.* [*pot* and *valiant*.] Heated to courage by strong drink.

PO'TULENT. *a.* [*potulentus*, Lat.]

1. Pretty much in drink.
2. Fit to drink.

POUCH. *s.* [*poche*, Fr.]

1. A small bag; a pocket. *Sharp.*
2. Applied ludicrously to a big belly or a paunch.

To POUCH. *v. a.*

1. To pocket. *Tusser.*
2. To swallow. *Derham.*
3. To pout; to hang down the lip. *Ainsworth.*

POU'CHMOUTHED. *a.* [*pouch* and *mouthed*.] Blubberlipped. *Ainsworth.*

PO'VERTY. *s.* [*pauvreté*, Fr.]

1. Indigence; necessity; want of riches. *Rogers.*
2. Meanness; defect. *Bacon.*

POU'LDAVIS. *s.* A sort of sail cloth. *Ainsworth.*

* To PO'ULDER. See To POWDER.

* PO'ULDRON. See POWLDRON.

* POULE, or POOL. [*poule*, Fr.] The stakes played for at some games. *Southern.*

POULT. *s.* [*poulet*, Fr.] A young chicken. *King.*

POU'LTRER. *s.* [from *poult*.] One whose trade is to sell fowls ready for the cook. *Harvey.*

POU'LTICE. *s.* [*pultis*, Lat.] A cataplasm; a soft mollifying application. *Swift.*

To POU'LTICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To apply a poultice or cataplasm.

POU'LTIVE. *s.* [A word used by *Temple*.] A poultice.

POU'LTRY. *s.* [*poulet*, Fr.] Domestick fowls. *Dryden.*

POUNCE. *s.* [*punzone*, Ital.]

1. The claw or talon of a bird of prey. *Spenser.*
2. The powder of gum sandarach, so called, because it is thrown upon paper through a perforated box.

To POUNCE. *v. a.* [*pugnere*, Ital.]

1. To pierce; to perforate. *Bacon.*
2. To pour or sprinkle through small perforations. *Bacon.*
3. To seize with the pounces or talons.

POU'NCED. *a.* [from *pounce*.] Furnished with claws or talons. *Thomson.*

POU'NCETBOX. *s.* [*pounce* and *box*.] A small box perforated. *Shakspeare.*

POUND. *s.* [pound, pund, Sax. Pfund, Germ. from *pondus*, Lat.]

1. A certain weight, consisting in troy weight of twelve, in averdupois of sixteen ounces.
2. The sum of twenty shillings. *Peacham.*
3. [From *pindan*, Sax.] A pinfold; an inclosure; a prison in which beasts are inclosed. *Swift.*

To POUND. *v. a.* [*punzan*, Sax.]

1. To beat; to grind with a pestle. *Bentl.*
2. To shut up; to imprison, as in a pound. *Spectator.*

POU'NDAGE. *s.* [from *pound*.]

1. A certain sum deducted from a pound. *Swift.*
2. Payment rated by the weight of the commodity. *Clarendon.*

POU'NDER. *s.* [from *pound*.]

1. The name of a heavy large pear. *Swift.*
2. Any person or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds: as, a ten pounder, a gun that carries a bullet of ten pounds weight. *Swift.*
3. A pestle.

* PO'UND-FOOLISH. *a.* Neglecting the care of large sums for the sake of attention to little ones. *Burton.*

POU'PETON. *s.* [*poupée*, Fr.] A puppet or little baby.

POU'PICKS. *s.* In cookery, veal stakes and slices of bacon. *Bailey.*

To POUR. *v. a.* [*bwrw*, Welsh.]

1. To let some liquid out of a vessel, or into some place or receptacle. *Exodus.*
2. To emit; to give vent to; to send forth; to let out; to send in a continued course. *Duppa.*

To POUR. *v. n.*

1. To stream; to flow.
2. To rush tumultuously. *Pope.*

POU'RER. *s.* [from *pour*.] One that pours.

To PO'URLIEU. See PURLIEU.

* To PO'URTRAY. See To PORTRAY.

POUSSE. *s.* The old word for *pease*, corrupted from *pulse*. *Spenser.*

POUT. *s.* 1. A kind of fish; a cod fish.
2. A kind of bird. *Carew.*

* POUT. *s.* In colloquial language: a fit of sullenness.

To POUT. *v. n.* [*bouder*, Fr.]

1. To look sullen by thrusting out the lips. *Shakspeare.*

2. To gape; to hang prominent. *Wiseman.*

* PO'UTING. *s.* A fit of childish sullenness. *Beaum. and Fl.*

PO'WDER. *s.* [*poudre*, Fr.]

1. Dust; any body comminuted. *Exodus.*

2. Gunpowder. *Hayward.*

3. Sweet dust for the hair. *Herbert.*

To PO'WDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To reduce to dust; to comminute; to pound or grind small.

2. [*Poudrer*, Fr.] To sprinkle, as with dust. *Donne.*

3. To salt; to sprinkle with salt. *Cleavel.*

To PO'WDER. *v. n.* To come tumultuously and violently. A low word. *L'Estrange.*

PO'WDERBOX. *s.* [*powder* and *box*.] A box in which powder for the hair is kept. *Gay.*

PO'WDER-CHESTS. *s.* Wooden triangular chests filled with gunpowder, pebble-stones, and such like materials, set on fire when a ship is boarded by an enemy.

* PO'WDERFLASK. *s.* A powderhorn.

PO'WDERHORN. *s.* [*powder* and *horn*.] A horn case in which powder is kept for guns.

PO'WDERMILL. *s.* [*powder* and *mill*.] The mill in which the ingredients for gunpowder are ground and mingled. *Arbuthn.*

* PO'WDERMINE. *s.* A cavern in which powder is laid, so as to be fired at a proper time. *Rowley.*

PO'WDER-ROOM. *s.* [*powder* and *room*.] The part of a ship in which the gunpowder is kept. *Waller.*

PO'WDERING-TUB. *s.* [*powder* and *tub*.]

1. The vessel in which meat is salted. *More.*

2. The place in which an infected lecher is physicked to preserve him from putrefaction. *Shakspeare.*

PO'WDERY. *a.* [*poudreux*, Fr. from *powder*.] Dusty; friable. *Woodward.*

* PO'WDIKE. *s.* The marsh or fen dike. *Blackstone.*

PO'WER. *s.* [*pouvoir*, Fr.]

1. Command; authority; dominion; influence. *Shakspeare.*

2. Influence; prevalence upon. *Bacon.*

3. Ability; force; reach. *Hooker.*

4. Strength; motive; force. *Locke.*

5. The moving force of an engine. *Wilk.*

6. Animal strength; natural strength. *Bac.*

7. Faculty of the mind. *Davies.*

8. Government; right of governing. *Milton.*

9. Sovereign; potentate. *Addison.*

10. One invested with dominion. *Davies.*

11. Divinity. *Davies.*

12. Host; army; military force. *Knolles.*

13. A large quantity; a great number.

PO'WERABLE. *a.* [from *power*.] Capable of performing any thing. Not used. *Camd.*

PO'WERFUL. *a.* [*power* and *full*.] 1. Invested with command or authority; potent.

2. Forcible; mighty. *Milton.*

3. Efficacious: as a *powerful* medicine.

PO'WERFULLY. *ad.* [from *powerful*.] Potently; mightily; efficaciously; forcibly. *Tillotson.*

PO'WERFULNESS. *s.* [from *powerful*.] Power; efficacy; might; force. *Hakewill.*

PO'WERLESS. *a.* [from *power*.] Weak; impotent. *Shakspeare.*

* PO'WLDRON. *s.* That part of armour which covers the shoulders: an heraldick term. *Sandys.*

* PO'WTER. *s.* A kind of pigeon: more properly perhaps *pouter*, from the protuberance of its crop.

POX. *s. pl.* [*pocay*, Sax. *Vocte*, Germ. properly *pocks* and in the singular *pock*.]

1. Pustules; efflorescencies; exanthematous eruptions.

2. The venereal disease. This is the sense when it has no epithet. *Wiseman.*

POY. *s.* [*appoyo*, Span. *appui*, *poids*, Fr.] A ropedancer's pole.

To POZE. *v. a.* To puzzle. See POSE and APPOSE. *Glanville.*

* PRACTICABI'LITY. *s.* Possibility to be performed. *Johnson.*

PRA'CTICABLE. *a.* [*practicable*, Fr.]

1. Performable; feasible; capable to be practised. *L'Estrange.*

2. Assailable; fit to be assailed: as a *practicable* breach.

3. [Used of persons.] Such as may be persuaded; such as may be won.

PRA'CTICABLENESS. *s.* [from *practicable*.] Possibility to be performed.

PRA'CTICABLY. *ad.* [from *practicable*.] In such a manner as may be performed. *Rogers.*

PRA'CTICAL. *a.* [*practicus*, Lat.] Relating to action; not merely speculative. *Tillotson.*

PRA'CTICALLY. *ad.* [from *practical*.]

1. In relation to action.

2. By practice; in real fact. *Howel.*

PRA'CTICALNESS. *s.* [from *practical*.] The quality of being practical.

PRA'CTICE. *s.* [*πρακτική*; *pratique*, Fr.]

1. The habit of doing any thing.

2. Use; customary use. *Tate.*

3. Dexterity acquired by habit. *Shaksp.*

4. Actual performance, distinguished from theory.

5. Method or art of doing any thing.

6. Medical treatment of diseases. *Shaksp.*

7. Exercise of any profession.

8. Wicked stratagem; bad artifice: from *præt*, Sax. Not used. *Sidney*.
- PRA'CTICK.** *a.* [*πρακτικός*.]
1. Relating to action; not merely theoretical. *Denham*.
 2. Sly; artful. *Spenser*.
- To PRA'CTISE.** *v. a.* [*pratiquer*, Fr.]
1. To do habitually. *Psalms*.
 2. To do; not merely to profess: as, to practise *law* or *physick*.
 3. To use in order to habit and dexterity.
- To PRA'CTISE.** *v. n.*
1. To have a habit of acting in any manner formed and settled by use. *Waller*.
 2. To transact; to negotiate secretly. *Add.*
 3. To try artifices. *Granville*.
 4. To use bad arts or stratagems. *Shaksp.*
 5. To use medical methods. *Temple*.
 6. To exercise any profession.
- PRA'CTISANT.** *s.* [from *practise*.] An agent. *Shakspeare*.
- PRA'CTISER.** *s.* [from *practise*.]
1. One that practises any thing; one that does any thing habitually. *South*.
 2. One who prescribes medical treatment. *Temple*.
- PRACTI'TIONER.** *s.* [from *practice*.]
1. He who is engaged in the actual exercise of any art. *Arbuthnot*.
 2. One who uses any sly or dangerous arts. *Whitgiste*.
 3. One who uses any thing habitually. *South*.
- * **PRÆ.** See **PRÆ**.
- * **PRÆ'CIPE.** *s.* [Lat.] A writ; a command.
- PRÆCO'GNITA.** *s.* [Lat.] Things previously known in order to understand something else. *Locke*.
- * **PRÆMUNI'RE.** See **PREMUNIRE**.
- PRAGMA'TICK.** } *a.* [*πράγματα*.] Medd-
- PRAGMA'TICAL.** } ling; impertinently busy; assuming business without invitation or leave. *Swift*.
- PRAGMA'TICALY.** *ad.* [from *pragmatical*.] Meddlingly; impertinently.
- PRAGMA'TICALNESS.** *s.* [from *pragmatical*.] The quality of intermeddling without right or call.
- * **PRA'GMATIST.** *s.* One who is impertinently busy. *Bp. Reynolds*.
- * **PRAHME.** See **PRAME**.
- * **PRA'ISABLE.** *a.* That may be praised. *Wicliffe*.
- PRAISE.** [*prijs*, Dutch; *preis*, Germ.]
1. Renown; commendation; fame; honour; celebrity. *Dryden*.
 2. Glorification; tribute of gratitude; laud. *Milton*.
 3. Ground or reason of praise. *Dryden*.
- To PRAISE.** *v. a.* [*prijzen*, Dutch; *preisen*, Germ.] 1. To commend; to applaud; to celebrate. *Milton*.
2. To glorify in worship. *Psalms*.
- PRAI'SEFUL.** *a.* [*praise* and *full*.] Laudable; commendable. *Chapman*.

- * **PRA'ISELESS.** *a.* Wanting praise; without praise. *Sidney*.
- PRAI'SER.** *s.* [from *praise*.] One who praises; an applauder; a commender. *Sidney*.
- * **PRAISEWO'RTHILY.** *ad.* In a manner worthy of praise. *Spenser*.
- * **PRAISEWO'RTHINESS.** *s.* What deserves or is entitled to praise. *A. Smith*.
- PRAISEWO'RTHY.** *a.* [*praise* and *worthy*.] Commendable; deserving praise. *B. Jonson*.
- PRAME.** *s.* A flat bottomed boat.
- To PRANCE.** *v. n.* [*pronken*, Dutch.] 1. To spring and bound in high mettle. *Wotton*.
2. To ride gallantly and ostentatiously. *Addison*.
 3. To move in a warlike or showy manner. *Swift*.
- * **PRA'NCING.** *s.* The act of bounding, as a horse in high mettle. *Judges. v.*
- To PRANK.** *v. a.* [*pronken*, Dutch; *prangen*, Germ.] To decorate; to dress or adjust to ostentation. *Milton*.
- PRANK.** *s.* A frolick; a wild flight; a ludicrous trick; a wicked act. *Raleigh*.
- * **PRANK.** *a.* Frolicksome; full of tricks. *Brewer*.
- * **PRA'NKER.** *s.* One who dresses ostentatiously. *Burton*.
- * **PRA'NKING.** *s.* Ostentatious decoration. *More*.
- PRA'SON.** *s.* [*πράσον*.] A leek; also a sea weed as green as a leek. *Bailey*.
- To PRATE.** *v. n.* [*praten*, Dutch.] To talk carelessly and without weight; to chatter; to tattle. *Cleaveland*.
- PRATE.** *s.* [from the verb.] Tattle; slight talk; unmeaning loquacity. *Denham*.
- PRA'TER.** *s.* [from *prate*.] An idle talker; a chatterer. *Southern*.
- * **PRA'TING.** *s.* Chatter; idle prate. *Bacon*.
- PRA'TINGLY.** *ad.* [from *prate*.] With tittle tattle; with loquacity.
- PRA'TIQUE.** *s.* [Fr. *pratica*, Ital.] A licence for the master of a ship to traffick in the ports of Italy upon a certificate, that the place from whence he came, is not annoyed with any infectious disease. *Bail*.
- To PRA'TTLE.** *v. n.* To talk lightly; to chatter; to be trivially loquacious. *Locke*.
- PRA'TTLE.** *s.* [from the verb.] Empty talk; trifling loquacity. *Shakspeare*.
- PRA'TTLER.** *s.* [from *prattle*.] A trifling talker; chatterer. *Herbert*.
- PRA'VITY.** *s.* [*pravitas*, Lat.] Corruption; badness; malignity. *South*.
- PRAVYN.** *s.* A small crustaceous fish like a shrimp, but larger. *Shakspeare*.
- * **PRA'XIS.** *s.* [Lat.] Use; practice. *Coventry*.
- To PRAY.** *v. n.* [*prier*, Fr. *pregare*, Ital.]
1. To make petition to heaven. *Shakspeare. Taylor*.
 2. To entreat; to ask submissively. *Dryd*.
 3. I **PRAY**, is a slightly ceremonious form of introducing a question. *Bentley*.
- To PRAY.** *v. a.*

1. To supplicate; to implore; to address with petitions. *Milton.*
 2. To ask for a supplicant. *Ayliffe.*
 3. To entreat in ceremony or form. *Ben Jonson.*
PRA'YER. *s.* [*prière*, Fr.]
 1. Petition to heaven. *Taylor.*
 2. Entreaty; submissive importunity. *Stillingfleet.*
 3. Mode or formule of petition. *Milton.*
PRA'YERBOOK. *s.* [*prayer and book*.] Book of publick or private devotions. *Shaksp.*
***PRA'YINGLY.** *ad.* With supplication to God. *Milton.*
PRE. [*præ*, Lat.] A particle which marks priority of time or rank.
To PREACH. *v. n.* [*prædico*, Lat. *prêcher*, Fr.] To pronounce a publick discourse upon sacred subjects. *Decay of Piety.*
To PREACH. *v. n.* 1. To proclaim or publish in religious orations. *Acts.*
 2. To inculcate publickly; to teach with earnestness. *Dryden.*
PREACH. *s.* [*prêche*, Fr.] A discourse; a religious oration. *Hooker.*
PREA'CHER. *s.* [*prêcheur*, Fr. from *preach*.]
 1. One who discourses publickly upon religious subjects. *Crashaw.*
 2. One who inculcates any thing with earnestness and vehemence. *Swift.*
***PRE'ACHERSHIP.** *s.* The office of a preacher. *Bp. Hall.*
***PRE'ACHING.** *s.* Publick discourse upon sacred subjects. *Jonah. iii.*
***PRE'ACHMAN.** *s.* A preacher mentioned in contempt. *Howel.*
PREA'CHMENT. [from *preach*.] A sermon mentioned in contempt. *L'Estrange.*
***PREACQUA'INTANCE.** *s.* [*præ* and *acquaintance*.] State of being before acquainted with; previous knowledge. *Harris.*
***PREADMINISTRA'TION.** *s.* Previous administration. *Pearson.*
***To PREADMO'NISH.** *v. a.* To caution or admonish beforehand.
***To PREA'MBLE.** *v. n.* To preface; to introduce. *Feltham.*
PREA'MBLE. *s.* [*préambule*, Fr.] Something previous; introduction; preface. *Clarendon.*
PREA'MBULARY. } *a.* [from *preamble*.]
PREA'MBULOUS. } Previous. Not in use, though not inelegant. *Brown.*
***To PREA'MBULATE.** *v. n.* To walk before; to go before. *Jordan.*
***PREAMBULA'TION.** *s.* Preamble. *Chauc.*
***PREA'MBULATORY.** *a.* Going before; antecedent. *Bp. Taylor.*
PREAPPREHE'NSION. *s.* [*pre* and *apprehend*.] An opinion formed before examination. *Brown.*
PREASE. *s.* Press; crowd. Obsolete. *Spenser.*
PRA'SING. *part. a.* Crowding. *Spenser.*
PRE'BEND. *s.* [*præbenda*, low Lat. *prébende*, Fr.] 1. A stipend granted in ca-

thedral churches. *Swift.*
 2. Sometimes, but improperly, a stipendiary of a cathedral; a prebendary. *Bac.*
***PREBE'NDAL.** *a.* Of or belonging to a prebend. *Chesterfield.*
PRE'BENDARY. *s.* [*præbendarius*, Lat.] A stipendiary of a cathedral. *Spenser.*
***PRE'BENDARYSHIP.** *s.* The office of a prebendary; a canonry. *Wotton.*
PRECA'RIOUS. *a.* [*precarius*, Lat.] Dependant; uncertain, because depending on the will of another; held by courtesy.
PRECA'RIOUSLY. *s.* [from *precarius*.] Uncertainly; by dependance; dependently.
PRECA'RIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *precarius*.] Uncertainty; dependence on others.
***PRE'CATIVE.** *a.* [*precatus*, Lat.] Suppliant; submissive. *Harris.*
***PRE'CATORY.** *a.* Suppliant; beseeching. *Bp. Hopkins.*
PRECAU'TION. *s.* [*précaution*, Fr.] Preservative caution; preventive measures. *Addison.*
To PRECAU'TION. *v. a.* [*précautionner*, Fr.] To warn beforehand. *Locke.*
***PRECA'UTIONAL.** *a.* Preservative; preventive. *W. Mountague.*
PRECEDA'NEOUS. *a.* Previous; antecedent. *Hale.*
To PRECE'DE. *v. a.* [*præcedo*, Lat.]
 1. To go before in order of time. *Dryden.*
 2. To go before according to the adjustment of rank.
PRECE'DENCE. } *s.* [from *præcedo*, Lat.]
PRECE'DENCY. } 1. The act or state of going before; priority.
 2. Something going before; something past. Not used. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Adjustment of place. *Hale.*
 4. The foremost place in ceremony. *Dryd.*
 5. Superiority. *Locke.*
PRE'CEDENT. *a.* [*précédent*, Fr. *præcedens*, Lat.] Former; going before. *South.*
PRE'CEDENT. *s.* Any thing that is a rule or example to future times; any thing done before of the same kind. *Granville.*
***PRE'CEDENTED.** *a.* Having a precedent; justifiable by an example.
PRECE'DENTLY. *ad.* [from *precedent*, *adj.*] Beforehand.
***PRECE'LLENCE.** } *s.* [from *præcello*,
***PRECE'LLENCY.** } Lat.] Excellence. *Sheldon.*
PRECE'NTOR. *s.* [*præcentor*, Lat. *précenteur*, Fr.] He that leads the choir. *Hammond.*
PRE'CEPT. *s.* [*præceptum*, Lat.] A rule authoritatively given; a mandate. *Dryden.*
PRECE'PTIAL. *a.* Consisting of precepts. Not in use. *Shakspeare.*
***PRECE'PTION.** *s.* [*præceptum*, Lat.] A precept. *Bp. Hall.*
PRECE'PTIVE. *a.* [*præceptivus*, Lat.] Containing precepts; giving precepts. *L'Estr.*
PRECE'PTOR. *s.* [*præceptor*, Lat.] A

- teacher; a tutor. *Blackmore.*
- * PRECE'PTORY. *a.* Giving precepts. *Anderson.*
- * PRE'CEPTORY. *s.* A kind of subordinate religious house, where instruction was given.
- PRECE'SSION. *s.* [*præcessus*, Lat.] The act of going before.
- PRE'CINCT. *s.* [*præcinctus*, Lat.] Outward limit; boundary. *Hooker.*
- PRECIO'SITY. *s.* [from *pretiosus*, Lat.]
1. Value; preciousness. } Not used.
 2. Any thing of high price. } *More.*
- PRE'CIOUS. *a.* [*précieux*, Fr. *pretiosus*, Lat.]
1. Valuable; being of great worth. *Addison.*
 2. Costly; of great price: as, a precious stone. *Milton.*
- PRE'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *precious*.] Valuable to a great price.
- PRE'CIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *precious*.] Valuableness; worth; price. *Wilkins.*
- PRE'CIPICE. *s.* [Fr. *præcipitium*, Lat.] A headlong steep; a fall perpendicular. *Sandys.*
- PRECI'PITANCE. } *s.* [from *precipitant*.]
- PRECI'PITANCY. } Rash haste; headlong hurry. *Milton.*
- PRECI'PITANT. *a.* [*precipitans*, Lat.]
1. Falling or rushing headlong. *Phillips.*
 2. Hastily; urged with violent haste. *Pope.*
 3. Rashly hurried. *King Charles.*
- PRECI'PITANTLY. *ad.* [from *precipitant*.] In headlong haste; in a tumultuous hurry.
- To PRECI'PITATE. *v. a.* [*precipito*, Lat.]
1. To throw headlong. *Wilkins.*
 2. To hasten unexpectedly. *Harvey.*
 3. To hurry blindly or rashly. *Bacon.*
 4. To throw to the bottom. A term of chymistry opposed to *sublime*. *Grew.*
- To PRECI'PITATE. *v. n.*
1. To fall headlong. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To fall to the bottom as a sediment: in chymistry. *Bacon.*
 3. To hasten without just preparation. *Bacon.*
- PRECI'PITATE. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Steeply falling. *Raleigh.*
 2. Headlong; hasty; rashly hasty. *Clarend.*
 3. Hasty; violent. *Pope.*
- PRECI'PITATE. *s.* A corrosive medicine made by precipitating mercury. *Wiseman.*
- PRECI'PITATELY. *ad.* [from *precipitate*.]
1. Headlong; steeply down.
 2. Hastily; in blind hurry. *Pope.*
- PRECIPITA'TION. *s.* [from *precipitate*.]
1. The act of throwing headlong. *Shaksp.*
 2. Violent motion downward. *Woodward.*
 3. Tumultuous hurry; blind haste. *Woodward.*
 4. In chymistry: subsidency: contrary to *sublimation*. *Woodward.*
- * PRECIPITA'TOR. *s.* [Lat.] One that urges on violently. *Hammond.*
- * PRECIPI'TIOUS. *a.* Steep; headlong. *Herb.*

- * PRECIPI'TIOUSLY. *ad.* In headlong haste. *Decay of Piety.*
- PRECI'PITOUS. *a.*
1. Headlong; steep. *King Charles.*
 2. Hasty; sudden. *Evelyn.*
 3. Rash; heady. *Dryden.*
- * PRECI'PITOUSLY. *ad.* In a tumultuous hurry; in violent haste. *Transl. of Boccac.*
- * PRECI'PITOUSNESS. *s.* Rashness. *Hamm.*
- PRECI'SE. *a.* [*præcisus*, Lat. *précis*, Fr.]
1. Exact; strict; nice; having strict and determinate limitations. *Hooker.*
 2. Formal; finical. *Addison.*
- PRECI'SELY. *ad.* [from *precise*.]
1. Exactly; nicely; accurately. *Newton.*
 2. With superstitious formality; with too much scrupulosity.
- PRECI'SENESS. *s.* [from *precise*.] Exactness; rigid nicety. *Watts.*
- PRECI'SIAN. *s.* [from *precise*.]
1. One who limits or restraints. *Shaksp.*
 2. One who is superstitiously rigorous. *Watts.*
- * PRECI'SIANISM. *s.* Superstitious rigour; finical exactness. *Milton.*
- PRECI'SION. *s.* [*précision*, Fr.] Exact limitation; nicety. *Pope.*
- PRECI'SIVE. *a.* [from *precisus*, Lat.] Exactly limiting, by cutting of all that is not to the purpose. *Watts.*
- To PRECLU'DE. *v. n.* [*præcludo*, Lat.] To shut out or hinder by some anticipation. *Bentley.*
- * PRECLU'SION. *s.* [*præclusio*, Lat.] The act of precluding; hinderance by some anticipation.
- * PRECLU'SIVE. *a.* Hindering by some anticipation. *Burke.*
- PRECO'CIOUS. *a.* [*præcox*, Lat. *précoce*, Fr.] Ripe before the time. *Brown.*
- * PRECO'CIOUSNESS. *s.* Ripeness before the time. *Mannyngham.*
- PRECO'CITY. *s.* [from *precocious*.] Ripeness before the time. *Howel.*
- To PRECO'GITATE. *v. a.* [*præcogito*, Lat.] To consider or scheme beforehand.
- PRECOGNI'TION. *s.* [*præ* and *cognitio*, Lat.] Previous knowledge; antecedent examination.
- * To PRECOMPO'SE. *v. a.* To compose beforehand. *Johnson.*
- PRECONCEI'T. *s.* [*præ* and *conceit*.] An opinion previously formed. *Hooker.*
- To PRECONCEI'VE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *conceive*.] To form an opinion beforehand; to imagine beforehand. *South.*
- PRECONCE'PTION. *s.* [*præ* and *conception*.] Opinion previously formed. *Hakewill.*
- * PRECONCE'RTED. *part. a.* Settled beforehand. *Warton.*
- * PRECONIZA'TION. *s.* [*præconium*, Lat.] Proclamation. *Bp. Hall.*
- PRECO'NTRACT. *s.* A contract previous to another. *Shakspeare.*
- To PRECONTRA'CT. *v. a.* To contract or

bargain beforehand. *Ayliffe.*
PRECU'RSE. *s.* [from *præcurro*, Lat.] Fore-running. *Shakspeare.*
PRECU'RSOR. *s.* [*præcursor*, Lat.] Fore-runner; harbinger. *Pope.*
*** PRECU'RSORY.** *a.* Introductory; previous. *Bacon.*
*** PRECU'RSORY.** *s.* An introduction. *Hammond.*
PREDACEOUS. *a.* [from *præda*, Lat.] Living by prey. *Derham.*
PRE'DAL. *a.* [from *præda*, Lat.] Robbing; practising plunder. Not used. *S. Boyse.*
PRE'DATORY. *s.* [*prædatorius*, Lat.]
 1. Plundering; practising rapine. *Bacon.*
 2. Hungry; preying; rapacious; ravenous. *Bacon.*
*** To PREDECE'ASE.** *v. a.* To die before. *Shakspeare.*
PREDECEA'SED. *a.* [*præ* and *deceased*.] Dead before. *Shakspeare.*
PREDECE'SSOR. *s.* [*prédécesseur*, Fr.]
 1. One that was in any state or place before another. *Prior.*
 2. Ancestor.
PREDESTINA'RIAN. *s.* [from *predestinate*.] One that holds the doctrine of predestination. *Decay of Piety.*
*** PREDESTINA'RIAN.** *a.* Of or belonging to predestination. *Walton.*
To PREDE'STINATE. *v. a.* [*prédestiner*, Fr.] To appoint beforehand by irreversible decree. *Shakspeare.*
To PREDE'STINATE. *v. n.* To hold predestination. In ludicrous language. *Dryden.*
PREDESTINA'TION. *s.* [*prédestination*, Fr.] Fatal decree; preordination; fixed destiny. *Raleigh.*
PREDESTINA'TOR. *s.* One that holds predestination or the prevalence of preestablished necessity. *Cowley.*
To PREDE'STINE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *destine*.] To decree beforehand.
*** PREDETE'RMINATE.** *a.* Determined before. *Bp. Richardson.*
PREDETERMINA'TION. *s.* [*prédétermination*, Fr.] Determination made beforehand. *Hammond.*
To PREDETE'RMINE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *determine*.] To doom or confine by previous decree; to judge or settle principles. *Hale.*
PRE'DIAL. *a.* [*prædium*, Lat.] Consisting of farms. *Ayliffe.*
*** PREDICABI'LITY.** *s.* Capacity of being attributed to a subject. *Reid.*
PRE'DICABLE. *a.* [*prédicable*, Fr. *prædicabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be affirmed of something.
PRE'DICABLE. *s.* [*prædicabile*, Lat.] A logical term, denoting one of the five things which can be affirmed of any thing. *Watts.*
PRE'DICAMENT. *s.* [*prédicament*, Fr. *prædicamentum*, Lat.] 1. A class or arrangement of beings or substances ranked according to their natures; called also cate-

gorema or category. *Digby.*
 2. Class or kind described by any definitive marks. *Shakspeare.*
PREDICAME'NTAL. *a.* [from *predicament*.] Relating to predicaments.
PRE'DICANT. *s.* [*prædicans*, Lat.] One that affirms any thing.
To PRE'DICATE. *v. a.* [*prædico*, Lat.] To affirm any thing of another thing. *Locke.*
To PRE'DICATE. *v. n.* To affirm or speak; to comprise an affirmation. *Hale.*
PRE'DICATE. *s.* [*prædicatum*, Lat.] That which is affirmed of the subject: as, *man is rational.*
PREDICA'TION. *s.* [*prædicatio*, Lat. from *predicate*.] Affirmation concerning any thing.
*** PRE'DICATORY.** *a.* Affirmative; positive; decisive. *Bp. Hall.*
To PREDI'CT. *v. a.* [*prædictus*, Lat.] To foretell; to foreshow. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
PREDI'CTION. *s.* [*prædictio*, Lat.] Prophecy; declaration of something future. *South.*
*** PREDI'CTIVE.** *a.* Prophetick; foretelling. *More.*
PREDI'CTOR. *s.* [from *predict*.] Foreteller. *Swift.*
PREDIGE'STION. *s.* [*præ* and *digestion*.] Digestion too soon performed. *Bacon.*
*** PREDILE'CTION.** *s.* A liking beforehand. *Warton.*
To PREDISPO'SE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *dispose*.] To adapt previously to any certain purpose. *South.*
PREDISPOSI'TION. *s.* [*præ* and *disposition*.] Previous adaptation to any certain purpose. *Wiseman.*
PREDOMINANCE. } *s.* [*præ* and *domino*,
PREDOMINANCY. } Lat.] Prevalence; superiority; ascendancy; superior influence. *Brown.*
PREDOMINANT. *a.* [*prédominant*, Fr.] Prevalent; supreme; in influence; ascendant. *Shakspeare.*
*** PREDOMINANTLY.** *ad.* With superiour influence. *Brown.*
To PREDOMINATE. *v. n.* [*prédominer*, Fr.] To prevail; to be ascendant; to be supreme in influence. *Newton.*
*** To PREDOMINATE.** *v. a.* To rule over. *Davies.*
*** PREDOMINA'TION.** *s.* Superiour influence. *Browne.*
To PREELE'CT. *v. a.* [*præ* and *elect*.] To chuse by previous decree.
*** PREELE'CTION.** *s.* Choice or election made by previous decision. *Dean Prideaux.*
PREE'MINENCE. *s.* [*prééminence*, Fr.]
 1. Superiority of excellence. *Addison.*
 2. Precedence; priority of place. *Hooker.*
 3. Superiority of power or influence. *Brown.*
PREE'MINENT. *a.* [*pré-éminent*, Fr.] Excellent above others. *Spratt.*

* **PREE/MINENTLY.** *ad.* In a manner excellent above others. *Pennant.*
PREE/MPTION. *s.* [*præemptio*, Lat.] The right of purchasing before another. *Grew.*
 * **PREEN.** *s.* [*ppeon*, Sax.] A forked instrument used by clothiers in dressing cloth.
To PREEN. *v. a.* [*priinen*, Dutch.]
 1. To trim the feathers of birds, to enable them to glide more easily through the air. *Bailey.*
 2. To dress; to clean; to trim.
To PREENGA'GE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *engage*.] To engage by precedent ties or contracts. *Rogers.*
PREENGA'GEMENT. *s.* [from *preengage*.] Precedent obligation. *Boyle.*
To PREESTA'BLISH. *v. a.* [*præ* and *establish*.] To settle beforehand.
PREESTA'BLISHMENT. *s.* [from *preestablish*.] Settlement beforehand.
 * **PREEXAMINA'TION.** *s.* Previous examination. *Wotton.*
To PREEXI'ST. *v. a.* [*præ* and *existo*, Lat.] To exist beforehand. *Dryden.*
PREEXI'STENCE. *s.* [*præexistence*, Fr.] Existence beforehand; existence of the soul before its union with the body. *Addison.*
PREEXI'STENT. *a.* [*præexistent*, Fr.] Existent beforehand; preceding in existence. *Pope.*
 * **PREEXISTIMA'TION.** *s.* Esteem beforehand. *Brown.*
PRE/FACE. *s.* [*préface*, Fr.] Something spoken introductory to the main design; introduction; something proemial. *Peach.*
To PRE/FACE. *v. n.* [*præfari*, Lat.] To say something introductory. *Spectator.*
To PRE/FACE. *v. a.* 1. To introduce by something proemial. *Southern.*
 2. To face; to cover. A ludicrous sense. *Cleaveland.*
PRE/FACER. *s.* [from *preface*.] The writer of a preface. *Dryden.*
PRE/FATORY. *a.* [from *preface*.] Introductory. *Dryden.*
PRE/FECT. *s.* [*præfectus*, Lat.] Governor; commander. *Ben Jonson.*
PREFE'CTURE. *s.* [*præfecture*, Fr. *præfectura*, Lat.] Command; office of government.
To PREFE'R. *v. a.* [*préférer*, Fr. *præfero*, Lat.] 1. To regard more than another, with *above* before the thing postponed, or with *before*, or with *to*. *Romans.*
 2. To advance; to exalt; to raise. *Pope.*
 3. To offer solemnly; to propose publicly; to exhibit. *Sandys.*
PRE/FERABLE. *a.* [*préférable*, Fr. from *prefer*.] Eligible before something else. *Locke.*
PRE/FERABLENESS. *a.* [from *preferable*.] The state of being preferable.
PRE/FERABLY. *ad.* [from *preferable*.] In preference; in such a manner as to prefer one thing to another. *Dennis.*

PRE/FERENCE. *s.* [*préférence*, Fr. from *prefer*.] The act of preferring; estimation of one thing above another; election of one rather than another: with *above*, *before*, *to* and *over*. *Spratt.*
PREFE'RMENT. *s.* [from *prefer*.] 1. Advancement to a higher station. *Shakspeare.*
 2. A place of honour or profit. *L'Estrange.*
 3. Preference; act of preferring. *Brown.*
PREFE'RRER. *s.* [from *prefer*.] One who prefers.
To PREFI'GURATE. *v. n.* [*præ* and *figuro*, Lat.] To show by an antecedent representation.
PREFIGURA'TION. *s.* [from *prefigurare*.] Antecedent representation. *Norris.*
 * **PREFI'GURATIVE.** *a.* Exhibiting by antecedent representation. *Barrow.*
To PREFI'GURE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *figuro*, Lat.] To exhibit by antecedent representation. *Hammond.*
To PREFI'NE. *v. a.* [*præfinio*, Lat.] To limit beforehand. *Knolles.*
 * **PREFINI'TION.** *s.* [*præfinitio*, Lat.] Previous limitation. *Fotherby.*
To PREFI'X. *v. a.* [*præfigo*, Lat.]
 1. To appoint beforehand. *Sandys.*
 2. To settle; to establish. *Hale.*
 3. To put before another thing: as, *he prefixed an advertisement to his book.*
PREFI'X. *s.* [*præfixum*, Lat.] Some particle put before a word, to vary its signification. *Brown.*
PREFI'XION. *s.* [*præfixion*, Fr. from *prefix*.] The act of prefixing.
To PREFO'RM. *v. a.* [*præ* and *form*.] To form beforehand. *Shakspeare.*
 * **PREFU'LGENCEY.** *s.* [*præfulgens*, Lat.] Superiour brightness. *Barrow.*
 * **PRE'GNABLE.** *a.* [*prenable*, Fr.] Expugnable; what may be forced or won by force; that may be overcome. *Cotgrave.*
 * **PRE'GNANCE.** *s.*
 1. State of being impregnated. *Young.*
 2. Inventive power. *Milton.*
PRE'GNANCY. *s.* [from *pregnant*.]
 1. The state of being with young. *Ray.*
 2. Fertility; fruitfulness; inventive power; acuteness. *Swift.*
PRE'GNANT. *a.* [*prægnans*, Lat.]
 1. Teeming; breeding. *Prior.*
 2. Fruitful; fertile; impregnating. *Dryd.*
 3. Full of consequence. *Woodward.*
 4. Evident; plain; clear; full. *Obsolete.*
Shakspeare.
 5. Easy to produce any thing. *Shakspeare.*
 6. Free; kind. *Obsolete.* *Shakspeare.*
PRE'GNANTLY. *ad.* 1. Fruitfully.
 2. Fully; plainly; clearly. *South.*
 * **To PRE'GRAVATE.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *gravare*, Lat.] To bear down; to depress. *Bp. Hall.*
PREGUSTA'TION. [*præ* and *gusto*, Lat.] The act of tasting before another.
 * **To PREINSTRU'CT.** *v. a.* To instruct

previously. *More.*
To PREJU'DGE. *v. a.* [*préjuger*, Fr.] To determine any question beforehand; generally to condemn beforehand. *Swift.*
*** PREJU'DGEMENT.** *s.* Judgement without examination. *Knox.*
*** PREJU'DICACY.** *s.* Prepossession; prejudice. *Blount.*
To PREJU'DICATE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *judico*, Lat.] To determine beforehand to disadvantage. *Sandys.*
*** To PREJU'DICATE.** *v. n.* To form a judgement without examination. *Sidney.*
PREJU'DICATE. *a.* [from the verb.]
 1. Formed by prejudice; formed before examination. *Watts.*
 2. Prejudiced; prepossessed by opinions. *Brown.*
PREJUDICA'TION. *s.* [from *prejudicate*.] The act of judging beforehand.
*** PREJU'DICATIVE.** *a.* Forming an opinion or decision without examination. *More.*
PRE'JUDICE. *s.* [Fr. *præjudicium*, Lat.]
 1. Prepossession; judgment formed beforehand without examination. *Clarendon.*
 2. Mischief; detriment; hurt; injury. *Bac.*
To PRE/JUDICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To prepossess with unexamined opinions; to fill with prejudices. *Prior.*
 2. To obstruct or injure by prejudices previously raised. *Whitgift.*
 3. To injure; to hurt; to diminish; to impair. *Prior.*
PREJUDI'CIAL. *a.* [*préjudiciable*, Fr.]
 1. Obstructive by means of opposite prepossessions.
 2. Contrary; opposite. *Hooker.*
 3. Mischievous; hurtful; injurious; detrimental. This sense is improper. *Atterbury.*
PREJUDI'CIALNESS. *s.* [from *prejudicial*.] The state of being prejudicial; mischievousness.
PRE'LACY. *s.* [from *prelate*.]
 1. The dignity or post of a prelate or ecclesiastick of the highest order. *Ayliffe.*
 2. Episcopacy; the order of bishops. *Dryd.*
 3. Bishops. Collectively. *Hooker.*
PRE'LATE. *s.* [*prélat*, Fr. *prælat*, Lat.] An ecclesiastick of the highest order and dignity. *Shakspeare.*
*** PRE'LATESHIP.** *s.* Office of a prelate. *Harmar.*
PRELA'TICAL. *a.* [from *prelate*.] Relating to prelates or prelacy. *Dict.*
*** PRELA'TICALLY.** *ad.* With reference to prelates. *Bp. Morton.*
PRELA'TION. *s.* [*prælat*, Lat.] Preference; settling of one above the other. *Hale.*
PRE'LATURE. } *s.* [*prælatura*, Lat.]
PRE'LATURESHIP. } The state or dignity of a prelate. *Dict.*
*** PRE'LATY.** *s.* Episcopacy. *Milton.*
PRELE'CTION. *s.* [*prælectio*, Lat.] Reading;

lecture; discourse. *Hale.*
*** PRELE'CTOR.** *s.* [*prælector*, Lat.] A reader; a lecturer. *Sheldon.*
PRELIBA'TION. *s.* [from *prælibo*, Lat.] Taste beforehand; effusion previous to tasting. *More.*
PRELI'MINARY. *a.* [*préliminaire*, Fr.] Previous; introductory; proemial. *Dryden.*
PRELI'MINARY. *s.* Something previous; preparatory measures. *Pope.*
PRE'LUDE. *s.* [*præludium*, Lat.]
 1. Some short flight of musick played before a full concert. *Young.*
 2. Something introductory; something that only shews what is to follow. *Addison.*
To PRELU'DE. *v. n.* [*préluder*, Fr. *præludo*, Lat.] To serve as an introduction; to be previous to. *Dryden.*
*** To PRELU'DE.** *v. a.* [*préluder*, Fr.] To play before. *Mason.*
*** PRE'LUDE.** *s.* One who plays an extemporary introduction to a regular piece of musick. *Mason.*
PRELU'DIOUS. *a.* [from *prelude*.] Previous; introductory. *Cleaveland.*
PRELU'DIUM. *s.* [Lat.] Prelude. *Dryden.*
PRELU'SIVE. *a.* [from *prelude*.] Previous; introductory; proemial. *Thomson.*
*** PRE'LUSORY.** *a.* Introductory; previous. *Bacon.*
PREMATU'RE. *a.* [*præmaturus*, Lat.] Ripe too soon; formed before the time; too early; too soon said, or done; too hasty. *Hammond.*
PREMATU'RELY. *ad.* [from *premature*.] Too early; too soon; with too hasty ripeness.
PREMATU'RENESS. } *s.* [from *premature*.]
PREMATU'RITY. } Too great haste; unseasonable earliness.
To PREME'DITATE. *v. a.* [*præmeditor*, Lat.] To contrive or form beforehand; to conceive beforehand. *Dryden.*
To PREME'DITATE. *v. n.* To have formed in the mind by previous meditation; to think beforehand. *Hooker.*
*** PREME'DITATE.** *a.* Contrived beforehand; prepense. *Burnet.*
PREMEDITA'TION. *s.* [*præmeditatio*, Lat.] Act of meditating beforehand. *More.*
To PREME'RIT. *v. a.* [*præmereor*, Lat.] To deserve before. *King Charles.*
PRE'MICES. *s.* [*primitiæ*, Lat. *prémices*, Fr.] First fruits. *Dryden.*
PRE'MIER. *a.* [Fr.] First; chief. *Camden.*
To PREMI'SE. *v. a.* [*præmissus*, Lat.]
 1. To explain previously; to lay down premises. *Burnet.*
 2. To send before the time. Not used. *Shakspeare.*
*** To PREMI'SE.** *v. n.* To make antecedent propositions. *Swift.*
PRE'MISES. *s.* [*præmissa*, Lat.]
 1. Propositions antecedently supposed or

proved. *Hooker.*
 2. In law: houses or lands.
PRE/MISS. *s.* [*præmissum*, Lat.] Antecedent proposition. This singular is rarely used. *Watts.*
PRE/MIUM. *s.* [*præmium*, Lat.] Something given to invite a loan or a bargain. *Addison.*
To PREMO/NISH. *v. a.* [*præmoneo*, Lat.] To warn or admonish beforehand.
PREMO/NISHMENT. *s.* [from *premonish*.] Previous admonition. *Wotton.*
PREMONI/TION. *s.* [from *premonish*.] Previous notice; previous intelligence. *Chapm.*
PREMO/NITORY. *s.* [from *præ* and *moneo*, Lat.] Previously advising.
*** PREMO/NSTRANTS.** *s. pl.* [*Præmonstratenses*, Lat.] Monks of *Prémontré*, in the Isle of France, commonly called white canons, who first came into England in the twelfth century.
To PREMO/NSTRATE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *monstro*, Lat.] To show beforehand.
*** PREMONSTRA/TION.** *s.* Act of showing beforehand. *Shelford.*
PREMUNI'RE. *s.* [Lat.]
 1. A writ in the common law, whereby a penalty is incurrable, as infringing some statute. *Bramhall.*
 2. The penalty so incurred.
 3. A difficulty; a distress. A low word.
PREMUNI/TION. *s.* [from *præmunio*, Lat.] An anticipation of objection.
To PRENO/MINATE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *nomino*, Lat.] To forename. *Shakspeare.*
*** PRENO/MINATE.** *part. a.* Forenamed. *Shakspeare.*
PRENOMINA/TION. *s.* [*præ* and *nomino*, Lat.] The privilege of being named first. *Brown.*
PRENO/TION. *s.* [*prénotion*, Fr.] Foreknowledge; prescience.
*** PRENSA/TION.** *s.* The act of seizing with violence. *Barrow.*
PRE'NTICE. *s.* [from *apprentice*.] One bound to a master, in order to instruction in a trade. *Shakspeare.*
PRE'NTICESHIP. *s.* [from *prentice*.] The servitude of an apprentice. *Pope.*
PRENUNCIA/TION. *s.* [*prænuncio*, Lat.] The act of telling before. *Dict.*
PREO/CCUPANCY. *s.* [from *preoccupate*.] The act of taking possession before another.
To PREO/CCUPATE. *v. a.* [*préoccuper*, Fr.]
 1. To anticipate. *Bacon.*
 2. To prepossess; to fill with prejudices. *Wotton.*
PREOCCUPA/TION. *s.* [*préoccupation*, Fr.]
 1. Anticipation.
 2. Anticipation of objection. *South.*
To PREO/CCUPY. *v. a.* To prepossess; to occupy by anticipation or prejudices; to seize before another. *Arbuthnot.*
To PREO/MINATE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *ominor*,

Lat.] To prognosticate; to gather from omens any future event. *Brown.*
PRE'OPINION. *s.* [*præ* and *opinio*, Lat.] Opinion antecedently formed; prepossession. *Brown.*
*** PREO/PTION.** *s.* [*præ* and *option*.] The right of first choice. *Stackhouse.*
To PREORDA/IN. *v. a.* [*præ* and *ordain*.] To ordain beforehand. *Hammond.*
PREO/RDINANCE. *s.* [*præ* and *ordinance*.] Antecedent decree; first decree. Not used. *Shakspeare.*
*** PREO/RDINATE.** *part. a.* Preordained. *Elyot.*
PREORDINA/TION. *s.* [from *preordain*.] The act of preordaining.
*** PRE'PARATE.** *part.* [*preparatus*, Lat.] Prepared. *Old mortality of every Man.*
PREPARA/TION. *s.* [*præparatio*, Lat.]
 1. The act of preparing or previously fitting any thing to any purpose. *Wake.*
 2. Previous measures. *Burnet.*
 3. Ceremonious introduction. *Shakspeare.*
 4. The act of making or fitting by a regular process. *Arbuthnot.*
 5. Any thing made by process of operation. *Brown.*
 6. Accomplishment; qualification. Out of use. *Shakspeare.*
PREPA'RATIVE. *a.* [*préparatif*, Fr.] Having the power of preparing, qualifying, or fitting. *South.*
PREPA'RATIVE. *s.* [*préparatif*, Fr.]
 1. That which has the power of preparing or previously fitting. *Decay of Piety.*
 2. That which is done in order to something else. *South.*
PREPA'RATIVELY. *ad.* [from *preparative*.] Previously; by way of preparation. *Hale.*
PREPA'RATORY. *a.* [*préparatoire*, Fr.]
 1. Antecedently necessary. *Tillotson.*
 2. Introductory; previous; antecedent. *Hale.*
To PREPA'RE. *v. a.* [*præparo*, Lat.]
 1. To fit for any thing; to adjust to any use; to make ready for any purpose. *Blackmore.*
 2. To qualify for any purpose. *Addison.*
 3. To make ready beforehand. *Milton.*
 4. To form; to make. *Psalms.*
 5. To make by regular process: as, he prepared a medicine.
To PREPA'RE. *v. n.*
 1. To take previous measures. *Peacham.*
 2. To make every thing ready; to put things in order. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To make one's self ready; to put himself in a state of expectation.
PREPA'RE. *s.* [from the verb.] Preparation; previous measures. Disused. *Shakspeare.*
PREPA'REDLY. *ad.* [from *prepared*.] By proper precedent measures. *Shakspeare.*
PREPA'REDNESS. *s.* [from *prepare*.] State or act of being prepared: as, he's in a preparedness for his final exit.
PREPA'RER. *s.* [from *prepare*.]

1. One that prepares; one that previously fits. *Wotton.*
 2. That which fits for any thing. *Mortimer.*
 * To PREPE'NSE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *pendo*, Lat.] To weigh or consider beforehand. *Elyot.*
 * To PREPE'NSE. *v. n.* To deliberate beforehand. *Spenser.*
 PREPE'NSE. } *a.* [*præpensus*, Lat.] Fore-
 PREPE'NSED. } thought; preconceived;
 contrived beforehand: as, *malice* prepense.
 * PREPO'LLENCE. } *s.* [*præpollens*, Lat.]
 * PREPO'LLENCY. } Prevalence. *Coventry.*
 To PREPO'NDER. *v. a.* [from *preponderate*.]
 To outweigh. Not used. *Wotton.*
 PREPO'NDERANCE. } *s.* [from *prepon-*
 PREPO'NDERANCY. } *derate*.] The state
 of outweighing; superiority of weight.
 Locke.
 * PREPO'NDERANT. *part. a.* [*præponde-*
 rans, Lat.] Outweighing. *Reid.*
 To PREPO'NDERATE. *v. a.* [*preponde-*
 Lat.] 1. To outweigh; to overpower by
 weight. *Glanville.*
 2. To overpower by stronger influence.
 To PREPO'NDERATE. *v. n.*
 1. To exceed in weight. *Bentley.*
 2. To exceed by influence or power ana-
 logous to weight. *Locke.*
 PREPONDERA'TION. *s.* [from *preponde-*
 rate.] The act or state of outweighing
 any thing. *Watts.*
 To PREPO'SE. *v. a.* [*préposer*, Fr.] To
 put before.
 PREPOSI'TION. *s.* [*préposition*, Fr. *præpo-*
 sitio, Lat.] In grammar, a particle govern-
 ing a case. *Clarke.*
 PREPO'SITOR. *s.* [*præpositor*, Lat.] A
 scholar appointed by the master to over-
 look the rest.
 * PREPO'SITURE. *s.* [*præpositus*, Lat.] A
 provostship. *Lowth.*
 To PREPOSSE'SS. *v. a.* [*præ* and *possess*]
 To fill with an opinion unexamined; to
 prejudice. *Wiseman.*
 PREPOSSE'SSION. *s.* [from *prepossess*.]
 1. Preoccupation; first possession. *Hamm.*
 2. Prejudice; preconceived opinion. *South.*
 PREPO'STEROUS. *a.* [*præposterus*, Lat.]
 1. Having that first which ought to be
 last; wrong; absurd; perverted. *Denh.*
 2. Applied to persons: foolish; absurd.
 Shakspeare.
 PREPO'STEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *preposte-*
 rous.] In a wrong situation; absurdly.
 Bentley.
 PREPO'STEROUSNESS. *s.* [from *preposte-*
 rous.] Absurdity; wrong order or method.
 PRE'POTENCY. *s.* [*præpotentia*, Lat.] Su-
 perior power; predominance. *Brown.*
 * PRE'POTENT. *a.* Mighty; very powerful.
 Playfere.
 PRE'PUCE. *s.* [*præputium*, Lat.] That which
 covers the glans; foreskin. *Wiseman.*
 To PRE'REQUIRE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *require*.]

- To demand previously. *Hammond.*
 PRERE'QUISITE. *a.* [*præ* and *requisite*.]
 Something previously necessary. *Hale.*
 * To PRERESO'LVE. *v. a.* To resolve pre-
 viously. *Dering.*
 PRERO'GATIVE. *s.* [Fr.] An exclusive or
 peculiar privilege. *Knolles.*
 PRERO'GATIVED. *a.* [from *prerogative*.]
 Having an exclusive privilege; having pre-
 rogative. *Shakspeare.*
 * PRES, *Prest*, seem to be derived from
 the Saxon *ppeoȝt*, a priest; it being
 usual in aftertimes to drop the letter *o*
 in like cases. *Gibson.*
 PRESAGE. *s.* [*présage*, Fr. *præsagium*, Lat.]
 Prognostick; presension of futurity. *Add.*
 To PRESAGE. *v. n.* [*présager*, Fr.]
 1. To forebode; to foreknow; to foretel;
 to prophesy: it seems properly used of
 internal presension. *Milton.*
 2. To foretoken; to foreshow. *Shaksp.*
 * PRESAGEFUL. *a.* Foreboding; full of
 presage. *Thomson.*
 PRESAGEMENT. *s.* [from *presage*.]
 1. Forebodement; presension. *Wotton.*
 2. Foretoken. *Brown.*
 * PRESAGER. *s.* Foreteller; foreshewer.
 Shakspeare.
 PRE'SBYTER. *s.* [*πρεσβύτερος*.]
 1. A priest. *Hooker.*
 2. A presbyterian. *Butler.*
 PRESBYTE'RIAL. } *a.* [*πρεσβύτερος*.] Con-
 PRESBYTE'RIAN. } sisting of elders; a term
 for a modern form of ecclesiastical govern-
 ment. *King Charles.*
 PRESBYTE'RIAN. *s.* [from *presbyter*.] An
 abettor of presbytery or calvinistical dis-
 cipline. *Swift.*
 * PRESBYTE'RIANISM. *s.* The principles
 and discipline of presbyterians. *Addison.*
 PRESBY'TERY. *s.* [from *presbyter*.] Body
 of elders, whether priests or laymen.
 Cleaveland.
 PRE'SCIENCE. *s.* [*præ* and *scientia*, Lat.]
 Foreknowledge; knowledge of future things.
 South.
 PRE'SCIENT. *a.* [*præsciens*, Lat.] Foreknow-
 ing; prophetick. *Bacon.*
 PRE'SCIOUS. *a.* [*præscius*, Lat.] Having
 foreknowledge. *Dryden.*
 To PRESCI'ND. *v. a.* [*præscindo*, Lat.] To
 cut off; to abstract. *Norris.*
 PRESCI'NDENT. *a.* [*præscindens*, Lat.] Ab-
 stracting. *Cheyne.*
 To PRESCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*præscribo*, Lat.]
 1. To set down authoritatively; to order;
 to direct. *Hooker.*
 2. To direct medically. *Swift.*
 To PRESCRI'BE. *v. n.*
 1. To influence by long custom. *Brown.*
 2. To influence arbitrarily. *Locke.*
 3. [*Prescrire*, Fr.] To form a custom
 which has the force of law. *Arbuthnot.*
 4. To write medical directions and forms
 of medicine. *Pope.*

- * **PRESCRI'BER.** *s.* One who gives any rules or directions. *Fotherby.*
- PRE'SCRIPT.** *a.* [*præscriptus*, Lat.] Directed; accurately laid down in a precept. *Hooker.*
- PRE'SCRIPT.** *s.* [*præscriptum*, Lat.] 1. Direction; precept; model prescribed. *Milton.*
2. Medical order. *Fell.*
- PRESCRI'PTION.** *s.* [*præscriptio*, Lat.]
1. Rules produced and authorised by long custom; custom continued till it has the force of law. *South.*
2. Medical receipt. *Temple.*
- * **PRESCRI'PTIVE.** *a.* [*præscriptus*, Lat.] Pleading the continuance or authority of custom. *Hurd.*
- PRE'SEANCE.** *s.* [*préséance*, Fr.] Priority of place in sitting. Not used. *Carew.*
- PRE'SENCE.** *s.* [*présence*, Fr. *præsentia*, Lat.] 1. State of being present; contrary to absence. *Shakspeare.*
2. Approach face to face to a great personage. *Daniel.*
3. State of being in the view of a superior. *Milton.*
4. A number assembled before a great person. *Shakspeare.*
5. Port; air; mien; demeanour. *Collier.*
6. Room in which a prince shows himself to his court. *Spenser.*
7. Readiness at need; quickness at expedients. *Waller.*
8. The person of a superior. *Milton.*
9. *In presence:* where another, commonly a superior, is, as *in the king's presence;* in the place where the king is.
- PRE'SENCE-CHAMBER.** } *s.* [*presence* and
PRE'SENCE-ROOM. } *chamber or room.*
The room in which a great person receives company. *Addison.*
- * **PRESENSA'TION.** *s.* Previous notion or idea. *More.*
- PRESE'NSION.** *s.* [*presensio*, Lat.] Perception beforehand. *Brown.*
- PRE'SENT.** *a.* [*présent*, Fr. *præsens*, Lat.]
1. Not absent; being face to face; being at hand. *Taylor.*
2. Not past; not future. *Prior.*
3. Ready at hand; quick in emergencies. *L'Estrange.*
4. Favourably attentive; or neglectful; propitious. *Ben Jonson.*
5. Unforgotten; not neglected. *Watts.*
6. Not abstracted; not absent of mind; attentive.
7. Being now in view; being now under consideration. *Law.*
- The PRE'SENT.** An elliptical expression for *the present time*; the time now existing. *Rowe.*
- At PRE'SENT.** [*à présent*, Fr.] At the present time; now. *Addison.*
- PRE'SENT.** *s.* [*présent*, Fr.]
1. A gift; a donative; something ceremoniously given. *Shakspeare.*

2. A letter or mandate exhibited. *Shaksp.*
- To PRESE'NT.** *v. a.* [*présenter*, Fr.]
1. To place in the presence of a superior. *Milton.*
2. To exhibit to view or notice. *Shaksp.*
3. To offer; to make obvious: as, *the shore presented a rough surge.* *Milton.*
4. To give formally and ceremoniously. *Prior.*
5. To put into the hands of another. *Dryden.*
6. To favour with gifts. *Dryden.*
7. To prefer to ecclesiastical benefices. *Atterbury.*
8. To offer openly. *Hayward.*
9. To introduce by something exhibited to the view or notice. Not used. *Spens.*
10. To lay before a court of judicature as an object of enquiry. *Swift.*
11. To point a missile weapon before it is discharged.
- PRESE'NTABLE.** *a.* [from *present*.] What may be presented. *Ayliffe.*
- PRESENTA'NEOUS.** *a.* [*præsentaneus*, Lat.] Ready; quick; immediate. *Harvey.*
- PRESENTA'TION.** *s.* [*présentation*, Fr.]
1. The act of presenting. *Hooker.*
2. The act of offering any one to an ecclesiastical benefice. *Hale.*
3. Exhibition. *Dryden.*
- PRESE'NTATIVE.** *a.* [from *present*.] Such as that presentations may be made of it. *Spelman.*
- PRESENTE'E.** *s.* [from *présenté*, Fr.] One presented to a benefice. *Ayliffe.*
- PRESE'NTER.** *s.* [from *present*.] One that presents. *L'Estrange.*
- PRESE'NTIAL.** *a.* [from *present*.] Supposing actual presence. *Norris.*
- PRESENTIA'LITY.** *s.* [from *presential*.] State of being present. *South.*
- * **PRESE'NTIALLY.** *ad.* In a way which supposes actual presence. *More.*
- To PRESE'NTIATE.** *v. a.* [from *present*.] To make present. *Grew.*
- PRESENTI'FICK.** *a.* [*præsens* and *facio*, Lat.] Making present. Not in use.
- PRESENTI'FICKLY.** *ad.* [from *presenti-fick*.] In such a manner as to make present. *More.*
- * **PRESE'NTIMENT.** *s.* [*pressentiment*, Fr.] Notion previously formed; previous idea. *Butler.*
- * **PRESE'NTION.** See **PRESENSION.**
- PRE'SENTLY.** *ad.* [from *present*.]
1. At present; at this time; now. *Sidney.*
2. Immediately; soon after. *South.*
- PRESE'NTMENT.** *s.* [from *present*.]
1. The act of presenting. *Shakspeare.*
2. Any thing presented or exhibited; representation. *Milton.*
3. In law, *presentment* is a mere denunciation of the jurors themselves, or some other officer, as justice, constable, searcher, surveyors, and without any

information, of an offence inquirable in the court to which it is presented. *Cowell.*
PRE/SENTNESS. *s.* [from *present*.] Presence of mind; quickness at emergencies.

Clarendon.

* **PRESE/RVABLE.** *a.* Fit to be preserved.

PRESERVA/TION. *s.* [from *preserve*.] The act of preserving; care to preserve. *Davies.*

PRESE/RVATIVE. *s.* [*préservatif*, Fr.] That which has the power of preserving; something preventive. *Hooker.*

* **PRESE/RVATIVE.** *a.* Having the power of preserving.

* **PRESE/RVATORY.** *a.* That may tend to preserve. *Bp. Hall.*

* **PRESE/RVATORY.** *a.* That which has the power of preserving. *Whitlock.*

To PRESE/RVE. *v. a.* [*préserver*, Fr.]

1. To save; to defend from destruction or any evil; to keep. *2 Tim. iv. 18.*

2. To season fruits and other vegetables with sugar, and in other proper pickles.

PRESE/RVE. *s.* [from the verb.] Fruit preserved whole in sugar. *Mortimer.*

PRESE/RVER. *s.* [from *preserve*.]

1. One who preserves; one who keeps from ruin or mischief. *Addison.*

2. He who makes preserves of fruit.

To PRESI/DE. *v. n.* [*présider*, Fr.] To be set over; to have authority over. *Dryden.*

PRE/SIDENCY. *s.* [*présidence*, Fr. from *president*.] Superintendence. *Ray.*

PRE/SIDENT. *s.* [*præsidents*, Lat.]

1. One placed with authority over others; one at the head of others. *Watts.*

2. Governour; prefect. *Brerewood.*

3. A tutelar power. *Waller.*

* **PRESIDE/NTIAL.** *a.* Presiding over. *Glanv.*

PRE/SIDENTSHIP. *s.* [from *president*.] The office and place of president. *Hooker.*

PRESI/DIAL. *a.* [*præsidium*, Lat.] Relating to a garrison.

* **PRE/SIDIARY.** *a.* Of or belonging to a garrison; having a garrison. *Sheldon.*

* **PRESIGNIFICA/TION.** *s.* [*præ* and *significo*, Lat.] Act of signifying or showing beforehand. *Barrow.*

* **To PRESI/GNIFY.** *v. a.* To mark out or shew beforehand. *Pearson.*

To PRESS. *v. a.* [*presser*, Fr. *pressen*, Germ.]

1. To squeeze; to crush. *Milton.*

2. To distress; to crush with calamities. *Shakspeare.*

3. To constrain; to compel; to urge by necessity. *Hooker.*

4. To drive by violence. *Shakspeare.*

5. To affect strongly. *Acts. xviii. 5.*

6. To enforce; to inculcate with argument or importunity. *Felton.*

7. To urge; to bear strongly on. *Boyle.*

8. To compress; to hug, as in embracing. *Smith.*

9. To act upon with weight. *Dryden.*

10. To make earnest. *Bacon.*

11. To force into military service. *Shaksp.*

To PRESS. *v. n.*

1. To act with compulsive violence; to urge; to distress. *Tillotson.*

2. To go forward with violence to any object. *Knolles.*

3. To make invasion; to encroach. *Pope.*

4. To crowd; to throng. *Mark, iii. 10.*

5. To come unseasonably or importunately.

6. To urge with vehemence and importunity. *Bacon.*

7. To act upon; to influence. *Addison.*

8. **To PRESS upon.** To invade; to push against. *Pope.*

PRESS. *s.* [*pressoir*, Fr. *Presse*, Germ.]

1. The instrument by which any thing is crushed or squeezed; as a wine-press, in which the juice is, by squeezing the grapes, pressed out. *Haggai, ii. 16.*

2. The instrument by which books are printed. *Shakspeare.*

3. Crowd; tumult; throng. *Hooker.*

4. A kind of wooden case or frame for clothes and other uses. *Shakspeare.*

5. A commission to force men to military service. For *impress*. *Raleigh.*

PRE/SSBED. *s.* [*press* and *bed*.] Bed so formed as to be shut up in a case.

PRE/SSER. *s.* [from *press*.] One that presses or works at a press. *Swift.*

PRE/SSGANG. *s.* [*press* and *gang*.] A crew that strolls about the streets to force men into naval service.

PRE/SSINGLY. *ad.* [from *pressing*.] With force; closely.

PRE/SSION. *s.* [from *press*.] The act of pressing. *Newton.*

PRE/SSITANT. *a.* Gravitating; heavy. Not in use. *More.*

PRE/SSMAN. *s.* [*press* and *man*.]

1. One who forces another into service; one who forces away. *Chapman.*

2. One who makes the impression of print by the press; distinct from the compositor, who ranges the types.

PRE/SSMONEY. *s.* [*press* and *money*.] Money given to a soldier when he is taken or forced into the service. *Gay.*

PRE/SSURE. *s.* [from *press*.]

1. The act of pressing or crushing.

2. The state of being pressed or crushed.

3. Force acting against any thing; gravitation; weight acting or resisting. *Newton.*

4. Violence inflicted; oppression. *Bacon.*

5. Affliction; grievance; distress. *Atterb.*

6. Impression; stamp; character made by impression. *Shakspeare.*

PREST. *a.* [*preste*, Fr.]

1. Ready; not dilatory.

2. Neat; right.

PREST. *s.* [*prêt*, Fr.] Old word: a loan. *Bacon.*

* **PRE/STER.** *s.* [*πρηστήρ*.] A kind of exhalation thrown from the clouds down-

wards with such force as to be set on fire by the collision.

PRESTIGA'TION. *s.* [*prestigiæ*, Lat.] A deceiving; a juggling; a playing legerdemain. *Dict.*

PRE'STIGES. *s.* [Fr. *præstigiæ*, Lat.] Illusions; impostures; juggling tricks.

* **PRESTI'GIATORY.** *a.* Juggling; consisting of illusions.

* **PRESTI'GIOUS.** *a.* Juggling; practising tricks; imposing upon. *Bale.*

PRE'STO. *s.* [*presto*, Ital.] Quick; at once. *Swift.*

* **PRESTRI'CTION.** *s.* [*præstrictus*, Lat.] Dimness. *Milton.*

* **PRESU'MABLE.** *a.* That may be believed previously without examination, or affirmed without immediate proof.

PRESU'MABLY. *ad.* [from *presume*.] Without examination. *Brown.*

To PRESU'ME. *v. n.* [*présumer*, Fr. *præsumo*, Lat.] 1. To suppose; to believe previously without examination. *Milton.*

2. To suppose; to affirm without immediate proof. *Brown.*

3. To venture without positive leave. *Milt.*

4. To form confident or arrogant opinions: with *upon* before the cause of confidence. *Locke.*

5. To make confident or arrogant attempts. *Hooker.*

PRESU'MER. *s.* [from *presume*.] One that presupposes; an arrogant person. *Wotton.*

PRESU'MPTION. *s.* [*præsumptus*, Lat. *présomption*, Fr.] 1. Supposition previously formed. *King Charles.*

2. Confidence grounded on any thing presupposed: with *upon*. *Clarendon.*

3. An argument strong but not demonstrative; a strong probability. *Hooker.*

4. Arrogance; confidence blind and adventurous; presumptuousness. *Dryden.*

5. Unreasonable confidence of divine favour. *Rogers.*

PRESU'MPTIVE. *a.* [*présomptif*, Fr.]

1. Taken by previous supposition. *Locke.*

2. Supposed: as, *the presumptive heir*; opposed to the heir apparent.

3. Confident; arrogant; presumptuous. *Brown.*

* **PRESU'MPTIVELY.** *ad.* By previous supposition. *Burke.*

PRESU'MPTUOUS. *a.* [*présomptueux*, Fr.]

1. Arrogant; confident; insolent. *Shaksp.*

2. Irreverent with respect to holy things. *Milton.*

PRESU'MPTUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *presumptuous*.] 1. Arrogantly; irreverently. *Addis.*

2. With vain and groundless confidence in divine favour. *Hammond.*

PRESU'MPTUOUSNESS. *s.* [from *presumptuous*.] Quality of being presumptuous; confidence; irreverence.

PRESUPPO'SAL. *s.* [*præ* and *supposal*.] Supposal previously formed. *Hooker.*

To PRESUPPO'SE. *v. a.* [*présupposer*, Fr.]

To suppose as previous; to imply as antecedent. *Hooker.*

PRESUPPOSITION. *s.* [*présupposition*, Fr.] Supposition previously formed.

PRESURMI'SE. *s.* [*præ* and *surmise*.] Surmise previously formed. *Shakspeare.*

PRETE'NCE. *s.* [*prætensus*, Lat.]

1. A false argument grounded upon fictitious postulates. *Tillotson.*

2. The act of showing or alledging what is not real. *Clarendon.*

3. Assumption; claim to notice. *Evelyn.*

4. Claim true or false. *Milton.*

5. Something threatened, or held out to terrify. *Shakspeare.*

To PRETE'ND. *v. a.* [*prætendo*, Lat.]

1. To hold out; to stretch forward. This is a mere Latinism. *Dryden.*

2. To simulate; to make false appearances, or representation; to allege falsely. *Milton.*

3. To show hypocritically. *Decay of Piety.*

4. To hold out as a delusive appearance. Thus it is rather Latin. *Milton.*

5. To claim. In this sense with *to*. *Dryd.*

To PRE'TEND. *v. n.* 1. To put in a claim truly or falsely. *Dryden.*

2. To presume on ability to do any thing; to profess presumptuously. *Brown.*

* **PRETE'NDEDLY.** *ad.* By false appearance or representation. *Hammond.*

PRETE'NDER. *s.* [from *pretend*.] One who lays claim to any thing. *Pope.*

PRETE'NDINGLY. *ad.* [from *pretending*.] Arrogantly; presumptuously. *Collier.*

* **PRETE'NSED.** *part. a.* [*prætensus*, Lat.] Pretended; feigned. *Pretensed* right is a term of law. *Stapleton.*

PRETE'NSION. *s.* [*prætensio*, Lat.]

1. Claim true or false. *Swift.*

2. Fictitious appearance. A Latin phrase. *Bacon.*

* **PRETE'NTATIVE.** *a.* [*præ* and *tentative*.] That may be previously tried. *Wotton.*

PRE'TER. *s.* [*præter*, Lat.] A particle, which prefixed to words of Latin original signifies *beside*.

PRETERIMPE'RFECT. *a.* In grammar, denotes the tense not perfectly past.

PRE'TERIT. *a.* [*præteritus*, Lat.] Past.

PRETERI'TION. *s.* [*préterition*, Fr. from *preterit*.] The act of going past; the state of being past.

PRE'TERITNESS. *s.* [from *preterit*.] State of being past; not presence; not futurity.

PRETERLA'PSED. *a.* [*præterlapsus*, Lat.] Past and gone. *Walker.*

PRETERLE'GAL. *a.* [*præter* and *legal*.] Not agreeable to law. *King Charles.*

PRETERMI'SSION. *s.* [*prætermisio*, Lat.] The act of omitting.

To PRETERMI'T. *v. a.* [*prætermitto*, Lat.] To pass by. *Bacon.*

PRETERNA'TURAL. *a.* [*præter* and *natural*.]

Different from what is natural; irregular.

South.
* PRETERNATURA'LITY. *s.* Preternaturalness. *Smith.*

PRETERNA'TURALLY. *ad.* [from *preter-natural.*] In a manner different from the common order of nature. *Bacon.*

PRETERNA'TURALNESS. *s.* [from *preter-natural.*] Manner different from the order of nature.

PRETERPE'RFECT. *a.* [*præteritum perfectum*, Lat.] A grammatical term applied to the tense which denotes time absolutely past.

PRETERPLUPE'RFECT. *a.* [*præteritum plusquam perfectum*, Lat.] The grammatical epithet for the tense denoting time relatively past, or past before some other past time.

* To PRETE'X. *v. a.* To cloak; to conceal. *Edwards.*

PRETE'XT. *s.* [*pretextus*, Lat.] Pretence; false appearance; false allegation. *Daniel.*

PRE'TOR. *s.* [*prætor*, Lat.] The Roman judge. It is now sometimes taken for a mayor.

* PRETO'RIAL. *a.* Judicial; pronounced by the pretor. *Burke.*

PRETO'RIAN. *a.* [*prætorianus*, Lat. *pretorien*, Fr.] Judicial; exercised by the pretor. *Bacon.*

* PRE'TORSHIP. *s.* The office of pretor. *Warton.*

PRE'TTILY. *ad.* [from *pretty.*] Nearly; elegantly; pleasingly without dignity or elevation. *Bacon.*

PRE'TTINESS. *s.* [from *pretty.*] Beauty without dignity. *More.*

PRE'TTY. *a.* [*ppæt*, finery, Sax. *pretto*, Ital.] 1. Neat; elegant. *Watts.*

2. Beautiful without grandeur or dignity. *Spectator.*

3. It is used in a kind of diminutive contempt in poetry, and in conversation. *Addison.*

4. Not very small. A very vulgar use. *Abbot.*

PRE'TTY. *ad.* In some degree: as, *the words are pretty good*; that is, not very good: it is less than *very*. *Newton.*

* To PRETY'PIFY. *v. a.* To prefigure. *Pearson.*

To PREVA'IL. *v. n.* [*prévaloir*, Fr.]

1. To be in force; to have effect; to have power; to have influence. *Locke.*

2. To overcome; to gain the superiority, with *on* or *upon*. *King Charles.*

3. To gain influence: to operate effectually.

4. To persuade or induce by entreaty: with *upon*, *with* or *on* before the person persuaded. *Clarendon.*

PREVAI'LING. *a.* [from *prevail.*] Predominant; having most influence. *Rowe.*

PREVAI'LEMENT. *s.* [from *prevail.*] Pre-
Johnson's Dictionary II.

valence.

PRE'VALENCE. } *s.* [from *prevail.*] Su-
PRE'VALENCY. } periority; influence; pre-
dominance; force; validity. *Clarendon.*

PRE'VALENT. *a.* [*prævalens*, Lat.]

1. Victorious; gaining superiority. *South.*

2. Predominant; powerful. *Milton.*

PRE'VALENTLY. *ad.* [from *prevalent.*] Powerfully; forcibly. *Prior.*

To PREVA'RICATE. *v. n.* [*prævaricor*, Lat.] To cavil; to quibble; to shuffle. *Stillingfleet.*

To PREVA'RICATE. *v. a.* [*prævaricor*, Lat.] To pervert; to turn from the right; to corrupt; to evade by some quibble. *Spens.*

PREVARICA'TION. *s.* [*prævaricatio*, Lat.] Shuffle; cavil. *Addison.*

PREVARICA'TOR. *s.* [*prævaricateur*, Fr.] A caviller; a shuffler.

To PREVE'NE. *v. a.* [*prævenio*, Lat.] To hinder.

PREVE'NIENT. *a.* [*præveniens*, Lat.] Preceding; going before; preventive. *Milton.*

To PREVE'NT. *v. a.* [*prævenio*, Lat. *prévenir*, Fr.]

1. To go before as a guide; to go before, making the way easy. *Common Prayer.*

2. To go before; to be before; to anticipate. *Bacon.*

3. To preoccupy; to preengage; to attempt first. *King Charles.*

4. To hinder; to obviate; to obstruct. Now almost the only sense. *Atterbury.*

To PREVE'NT. *v. a.* To come before the time. A Latinism. *Bacon.*

* PREVE'NTABLE. *a.* Capable of being prevented. *Bp. Reynolds.*

PREVE'NTER. *s.* [from *prevent.*]

1. One that goes before. *Bacon.*

2. One that hinders; an hinderer; an obstructer.

PREVE'NTION. *s.* [*prévention*, Fr.]

1. The act of going before. *Milton.*

2. Preoccupation; anticipation. *Shaksp.*

3. Hindrance; obstruction. *Milton.*

4. Prejudice; prepossession. A French expression. *Dryden.*

* PREVE'NTINGLY. *ad.* In a way, so as to stop or obviate. *Dr. Walker.*

PREVE'NTIONAL. *a.* [from *prevention.*] Tending to prevention.

PREVE'NTIVE. *s.* [from *prevent.*]

1. Tending to hinder. *Bacon.*

2. Preservative; hindering ill; a prophylactick: with *of* before the thing hindered. *Brown.*

PREVE'NTIVE. *s.* [from *prevent.*] A preservative; that which prevents; an antidote previously taken.

PREVE'NTIVELY. *ad.* [from *preventive.*] In such a manner as tends to prevention. *Brown.*

PRE'VIOUS. *a.* [*prævious*, Lat.] Antecedent; going before; prior. *Burnet.*

PRE'VIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *previous.*] Be-
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- forehand; antecedently. *Prior.*
PREVIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *previous.*] Antecedence.
*** PREVISION.** *s.* [*prævisus*, Lat.] Foresight; a seeing beforehand. *Pearson.*
*** To PREVVA'RN.** *v. n.* To give previous notice of ill. *Beaum. and Fl.*
PREY. *s.* [*præda*, Lat.]
 1. Something to be devoured; something to be seized; ravin; plunder. *Clarendon.*
 2. Ravage; depredation. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Animal of *prey*, is an animal that lives on other animals. *L'Estrange.*
To PREY. *v. n.* [*prædor*, Lat.]
 1. To feed by violence: with *on* before the object. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To plunder; to rob. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To corrode; to waste: with *on.* *Add.*
PREYER. *s.* [from *prey.*] Robber; devourer; plunderer.
PRIAPISM. *s.* [Fr. *priapismus*, Lat.] A preternatural tension. *Bacon.*
PRICE. *s.* [*prix*, Fr. *pretium*, Lat. *Preis*, Germ.]
 1. Equivalent paid for any thing. *Bacon.*
 2. Value; estimation; supposed excellence. *Bacon.*
 3. Rate at which any thing is sold. *Locke.*
 4. Reward; thing purchased at any rate, or by merit. *Pope.*
To PRICE. *v. a.* To pay for. *Spenser.*
*** PRICELESS.** *a.* Invaluable; without price. *Shakspeare.*
To PRICK. *v. a.* [*pprician*, Sax. *prickeln*, Germ.] 1. To pierce with a small puncture. *Arbuthnot.*
 2. To form or erect with an acuminate point. *Bacon.*
 3. To fix by the point. *Newton.*
 4. To hang on a point. *Sandys.*
 5. To nominate by a puncture or mark. *Shakspeare.*
 6. To spur; to goad; to impel; to incite. *Pope.*
 7. To pain; to pierce with remorse. *Acts*, ii. 27.
 8. To make acid. *Hudibras.*
 9. To mark a tune.
To PRICK. *v. n.* [*prijken*, Dutch.]
 1. To dress one's self for shew.
 2. To come upon the spur. *Milton.*
PRICK. *s.* [*ppicca*, Sax.]
 1. A sharp slender instrument; any thing by which a puncture is made. *Davies.*
 2. A thorn in the mind; a teasing and tormenting thought; remorse of conscience. *Shakspeare.*
 3. A spot or mark at which archers aim. *Carew.*
 4. A point; a fixed place. *Shakspeare.*
 5. A puncture. *Brown.*
 6. The print of a hare in the ground.
PRICKER. *s.* [from *prick.*]
 1. A sharp-pointed instrument. *Moxon.*
 2. A light horseman. *Hayward.*

- PRI'CKET.** *s.* [from *prick.*] A buck in his second year. *Manwood.*
*** PRI'CKING.** *s.* Sensation of being pricked. *Shakspeare.*
PRI'CKLE. *s.* [from *prick.*] Small sharp point; like that of a brier. *Watts.*
*** PRI'CKLEBACK.** *s.* A small fish, so named from the prickles on its sides and back.
PRI'CKLINESS. *s.* [from *prickly.*] Fulness of sharp points.
PRI'CKLOUSE. *s.* [*prick* and *louse.*] A word of contempt for a taylor. A low word. *L'Estrange.*
PRI'CKLY. *a.* [from *prick.*] Full of sharp points. *Bacon.*
PRI'CKMADAM. *s.* A species of houseleek.
PRI'CKPUNCH. *s.* A piece of tempered steel, with a round point at one end, to prick a round mark in cold iron. *Moxon.*
PRI'CKSONG. *s.* [*prick* and *song.*] Song set to musick. *Shakspeare.*
PRI'CKWOOD. *s.* A tree. *Econymus*, Lat.
PRIDE. *s.* [*ppiz*, or *ppyd*, Sax.] 1. Inordinate and unreasonable self-esteem. *Milton.*
 2. Insolence; rude treatment of others. *Milton.*
 3. Dignity of manner; loftiness of air.
 4. Generous elation of heart. *Smith.*
 5. Elevation; dignity. *Shakspeare.*
 6. Ornament; show; decoration. *Milton.*
 7. Splendour; ostentation. *Dryden.*
 8. The state of a female beast soliciting the male. *Shakspeare.*
To PRIDE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make proud; to rate himself high: it is only used with the reciprocal pronoun. *Government of the Tongue.*
*** PRI'DEFUL.** *a.* Insolent; full of scorn. *Richardson.*
*** PRI'DELESS.** *a.* Without pride. *Chaucer.*
*** PRI'DINGLY.** *ad.* In pride of heart. *Barrow.*
PRIE. *s.* I suppose an old name of privet. *Tusser.*
PRIEF for *proof.* *Spenser.*
PRI'ER. *s.* [from *pry.*] One who enquires too narrowly.
PRIEST. *s.* [*ppeoyt*, Sax. *Priester*, Germ.]
 1. One who officiates in sacred offices. *Milton.*
 2. One of the second order in the hierarchy, above a deacon, below a bishop. *Rowe.*
PRIE'STCRAFT. *s.* [*priest* and *craft.*] Religious fraud. *Spectator.*
PRI'ESTESS. *s.* [from *priest.*] A woman who officiated in heathen rites. *Addison.*
PRI'ESTHOOD. *s.* [from *priest.*] 1. The office and character of a priest. *Whitgift.*
 2. The order of men set apart for holy offices. *Dryden.*
 3. The second order of the hierarchy.
*** PRI'ESTLIKE.** *a.* Resembling a priest, or what belongs to a priest. *Shakspeare.*
PRI'ESTLINESS. *s.* [from *priestly.*] The appearance or manner of a priest.

PRI'ESTLY. *a.* [from *priest*.] Becoming a priest; sacerdotal; belonging to a priest.

South.

PRI'ESTRIDDEN. *a.* [*priest* and *ridden*.]

Managed or governed by priests. *Swift.*

To PRIEVE, for *prove*. *Spenser.*

PRIG. *s.* A pert, conceited, saucy, pragmatical, little fellow. *Spectator.*

* **To PRIG.** *v. n.* [*prachgen*, Dutch.] To steal; to filch. *Barret.*

PRILL. *s.* A birt or turbot. A fish. *Ainsworth.*

PRIM. *a.* [by contraction from *primitive*.]

Formal; precise; affectedly nice. *Swift.*

To PRIM. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To deck up precisely; to form to an affected nicety.

PRI'MACY. *s.* [*primatie*, Fr.] The chief ecclesiastical station. *Clarendon.*

PRI'MAGE. *s.* The freight of a ship. *Ainsworth.*

PRI'MAL. *a.* [*primus*, Lat.] First. A word not in use. *Shakspeare.*

PRI'MARILY. *ad.* [from *primary*.] Originally; in the first intention. *Brown.*

PRI'MARINESS. *s.* [from *primary*.] The state of being first in act or intention. *Norris.*

PRI'MARY. *a.* [*primarius*, Lat.]

1. First in intention. *Hammond.*

2. Original; first. *Raleigh.*

3. First in dignity; chief; principal. *Bentl.*

PRI'MATE. *s.* [*primat*, Fr. *primas*, Lat.] The chief ecclesiastick. *Ayliffe.*

PRI'MATESHIP. *s.* [from *primate*.] The dignity or office of a primate.

* **PRIMA'TICAL.** *a.* Belonging to the chief ecclesiastick or primate. *Barrow.*

PRIME. *s.* [*primus*, Lat.]

1. The first part of the day; the dawn; the morning. *Milton.*

2. The beginning; the early days. *Milton.*

3. The best part. *Swift.*

4. The spring of life. *Dryden.*

5. Spring. *Waller.*

6. The height of perfection. *Woodward.*

7. The first canonical hour.

8. The first part; the beginning: as, the *prime* of the moon.

PRIME. *a.* [*primus*, Lat.]

1. Early; blooming. *Milton.*

2. Principal; first rate. *Clarendon.*

3. First; original. *Locke.*

4. Excellent. *Shakspeare.*

To PRIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put in the first powder; to put powder in the pan of a gun. *Boyle.*

2. [*Primer*, Fr. to begin.] To lay the first colours or the ground on the canvass in painting.

* **To PRIME.** *v. n.* To serve for the charge of a gun. *Beaum. and Fl.*

PRI'MELY. *ad.* [from *prime*.] 1. Originally; primarily; in the first place. *South.*

2. Excellently; supremely well. A low sense.

PRI/MENESS. *s.* [from *prime*.]

1. The state of being first.

2. Excellence.

PRI/MER. *s.*

1. An office of the blessed Virgin. *Stilling.*

2. Small prayer-book in which children are taught to read. *Locke.*

* **PRI/MER.** *a.* First; original. Not in use. *Mountague.*

PRIME/RO. *s.* [Spanish.] A game at cards. *Shakspeare.*

PRIME/VAL. } *a.* [*primævus*, Lat.] Ori-

PRIME/VOUS. } ginal; such as was at first.

* **PRIMICE/NIAL.** } *a.* Firstborn; origi-

* **PRIMICE/NIOUS.** } nal; primary. *Bp. Hall.*

* **PRIMI/PILAR.** *a.* [*primipilaris*, Lat.] Of or belonging to the captain of the vanguard. *Barrow.*

PRIMI/TIAL. *a.* [*primitiæ*, Lat.] Being of the first production. *Ainsworth.*

PRI'MITIVE. *a.* [*primitif*, Fr. *primitivus*, Lat.] 1. Ancient; original; established from the beginning. *Tillotson.*

2. Formal; affectedly solemn; imitating the supposed gravity of old times.

3. Original; primary; no derivative: as in grammar, a *primitive* verb. *Milton.*

* **PRI'MITIVE.** *s.* A primitive word. *Johns.*

PRI'MITIVELY. *ad.* [from *primitive*.]

1. Originally; at first. *Brown.*

2. Primarily; not derivatively.

3. According to the original rule. *South.*

PRI'MITIVENESS. *s.* [from *primitive*.] State of being original; antiquity; conformity to antiquity.

* **PRI'MITY.** *s.* The state of being first, or original. *Pearson.*

* **PRI/MNESS.** *s.* [from *prim*.] Affected niceness or formality. *Gray.*

PRIMOGE'NIAL. *a.* [*primogenitus*, Lat.] First born; original; primary; constituent; elemental. *Boyle.*

* **PRIMOGE'NITOR.** *s.* Forefather. *Gayton.*

PRIMOGE'NITURE. *s.* [*primogéniture*, Fr.] Seniority; eldership; state or privilege of being first born. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

* **PRIMOGE'NITURESHIP.** *s.* Right of eldership. *Citation by Burke.*

PRIMO'RDIAL. *a.* [*primordium*, Lat.] Original; existing from the beginning. *Boyle.*

PRIMO'RDIAL. *s.* [from the adj.] Origin; first principle. *More.*

PRIMO'RDIAN. *s.* A kind of plum.

PRIMO'RDIAL. *a.* [from *primordium*, Lat.] Original; existing from the first. *Boyle.*

* **To PRIMP.** *v. n.* [perhaps from *prim*.] To behave in ridiculous formal, or affected manner.

PRI'MROSE. *s.* [*primula veris*, Lat.]

1. A flower. *Shakspeare.*

2. *Primrose* is used by *Shakspeare* for gay or flowery.

* **PRI'MY.** *a.* Blooming. *Shakspeare.*

PRINCE. *s.* [Fr. *princeps*, Lat.]

1. A sovereign; a chief ruler. *Milton.*
 2. A sovereign of rank next to king.
 3. Ruler of whatever sex. *Camden.*
 4. The son of a king; in England only the eldest son.
 5. The kinsman of a sovereign. *Sidney.*
 6. The chief of any body of men. *Peach.*
- To PRINCE.** *v. n.* To play the prince; to take state. *Shakspeare.*
- PRI'NCEDOM.** *s.* [from *prince.*] The rank, estate, or power of the prince; sovereignty. *Milton.*
- PRI'NCELIKE.** *a.* [*prince* and *like.*] Becoming a prince. *Shakspeare.*
- PRI'NCELINESS.** *s.* [from *princely.*] The state, manner, or dignity of a prince.
- PRI'NCELY.** *v.* [from *prince.*]
1. Having the appearance of one high born. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Having the rank of princes. *Sidney.*
 3. Becoming a prince; royal; grand; august. *Milton.*
- PRI'NCELY.** *ad.* [from *prince.*] In a princelike manner.
- PRINCES-FEATHER.** *s.* The herb amaranth. *Ainsworth.*
- PRI'NCESS.** *s.* [*princesse*, Fr.]
1. A sovereign lady; a woman having sovereign command. *Granville.*
 2. A sovereign lady of rank, next to that of a queen.
 3. The daughter of a king. *Shakspeare.*
 4. The wife of a prince: as, *the princess of Wales.*
- PRI'NCIPAL.** *a.* [*principalis*, Lat.]
1. Princely. *Spenser.*
 2. Chief; of the first rate; capital; essential. *Shakspeare.*
- PRI'NCIPAL.** *s.* [from the adjective.]
1. A head; a chief; not a second. *Bacon.*
 2. One primarily or originally engaged; not an accessory or auxiliary. *Swift.*
 3. A capital sum placed out at interest. *Swift.*
 4. The president or governour.
- PRINCIPA'LITY.** *s.* [*principauté*, Fr.]
1. Sovereignty; supreme power. *Sidney.*
 2. A prince; one invested with sovereignty. *Milton.*
 3. The country which gives title to a prince: as, *the principality of Wales.* *Temple.*
 4. Superiority; predominance. *Taylor.*
- PRI'NCIPALLY.** *ad.* [from *principal.*] Chiefly; above all; above the rest. *Newton.*
- PRI'NCIPALNESS.** *s.* [from *principal.*] The state of being principal.
- * **PRI'NCIPATE.** *s.* [*principatus*, Lat.] Principality; supreme rule. *Barrow.*
- PRINCIPA'TION.** *s.* [from *principium*, Lat.] Analysis into constituent or elemental parts. A word not received. *Bacon.*
- PRI'NCIPLE.** *s.* [*principium*, Lat.]
1. Element; constituent part; primordial substance. *Watts.*

2. Original cause. *Dryden.*
 3. Being productive of other being; operative cause. *Tillotson.*
 4. Fundamental truth; original postulate; first position from which others are deduced. *Hooker.*
 5. Ground of action; motive. *Addison.*
 6. Tenet on which morality is founded. *Addison.*
- To PRI'NCIPLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To establish or fix in any tenet; to impress with any tenet good or ill. *South.*
 2. To establish firmly in the mind. *Locke.*
- PRI'NCOCK.** } *s.* [from *prink*, or *prim cock.*]
- PRI'NCOX.** } A coxcomb; a conceited person; a pert young rogue. A ludicrous word, now obsolete. *Shakspeare.*
- To PRINK.** *v. n.* [*pronken*, Dutch.] To prank; to deck for show. It is the diminutive of *prank*.
- To PRINT.** *v. a.* [*imprimer*, *empreint*, Fr.]
1. To mark by pressing any thing upon another, as to print paper. *Dryden.*
 2. To impress any thing, so as to leave its form: *he printed a medal in wax.*
 3. To form by impression. *Roscommon.*
 4. To impress words or make books, not by the pen but the press. *Pope.*
- To PRINT.** *v. n.* To publish a book. *Pope.*
- PRINT.** *s.* [*empreinte*, Fr.]
1. Mark or form made by impression. *Chapman.*
 2. That which being impressed leaves its form, as a butter print.
 3. Pictures cut in wood or copper to be impressed on paper.
 4. Picture made by impression. *Waller.*
 5. The form, size, arrangement, or other qualities of the types used in printing books. *Dryden.*
 6. The state of being published by the printer. *Shakspeare.*
 7. Single sheet printed and sold. *Addison.*
 8. Formal method. A low word. *Locke.*
- PRI'NTER.** *s.* [from *print.*]
1. One that prints books. *Digby.*
 2. One that stains linen.
- * **PRI'NTING.** *s.*
1. The art or process of impressing letters or words; typography. *Shaksp.*
 2. The process of staining linen with figures.
- PRI'NTLESS.** *a.* [from *print.*] That which leaves no impression. *Milton.*
- PRI'OR.** *a.* [*prior*, Lat.] Former; being before something else; antecedent; anterior. *Rogers.*
- PRI'OR.** *s.* [*prieur*, Fr.] The head of a convent of monks, inferior in dignity to an abbot. *Addison.*
- * **PRI'ORATE.** *s.* Government exercised by a prior. *Warton.*
- PRI'ORESS.** *s.* [from *prior.*] A lady superior of a convent of nuns. *Dryden.*
- PRIORITY.** *s.* [from *prior*, adjective.]

1. The state of being first; precedence in time. *Hayward.*
2. Precedence in place. *Shakspeare.*
- PRI'ORSHIP. *s.* [from *prior*.] The state or office of prior.
- * PRI'ORLY. *ad.* Antecedently. *Geddes.*
- PRI'ORY. *s.* [from *prior*.] A convent in dignity below an abbey. *Shakspeare.*
- PRI'SAGE. *s.* [from *prise*.] A custom whereby the prince challenges out of every bark loaden with wine, containing less than forty tuns, two tuns of wine at his price. Now called butlerage. *Cowell.*
- PRISM. *s.* [πρίσμα.] A prism of glass is a glass bounded with two equal and parallel triangular ends, and three plain and well polished sides, which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of one end, to the three angles of the other end. *Newton.*
- PRISMA'TICK. *a.* [*prismatique*, Fr. from *prism*.] Formed as a prism. *Pope.*
- PRISMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *prismatick*.] In the form of a prism. *Boyle.*
- PRISMO'ID. *s.* [πρίσμα and εἶδος.] A body approaching to the form of a prism.
- PRI'SON. *s.* [Fr.] A strong hold in which persons are confined; a gaol. *Dryden.*
- To PRI'SON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To imprison; to shut up in hold; to restrain from liberty.
 2. To captivate; to enchain. *Milton.*
 3. To confine. *Shakspeare.*
- PRI'SONBASE. *s.* A kind of rural play, commonly called *prisonbars*. *Sandys.*
- PRI'SONER. *s.* [*prisonnier*, Fr.]
 1. One who is confined in hold. *Bacon.*
 2. A captive; one taken by the enemy. *Bacon.*
 3. One under an arrest. *Dryden.*
- PRI'SONHOUSE. *s.* Gaol; hold in which one is confined. *Shakspeare.*
- PRI'SONMENT. *s.* [from *prison*.] Confinement; prisonment; captivity. *Shakspeare.*
- PRI'STINE. *a.* [*pristinus*, Lat.] First; ancient; original. *Phillips.*
- PRI'THEE. A familiar corruption of *pray thee*, or *I pray thee*. *L'Estrange.*
- PRI'VACY. *s.* [from *private*.]
 1. State of being secret; secrecy.
 2. Retirement; retreat; secret place. *Dryden.*
 3. Privity; joint knowledge; great familiarity. *Arbuthnot.*
 4. Taciturnity. *Ainsworth.*
- PRIVADO. *s.* [Spanish.] A secret friend. *Bacon.*
- PRI'VATE. *a.* [*privatus*, Lat.]
 1. Not open; secret. *Milton.*
 2. Alone; not accompanied.
 3. Being upon the same terms with the rest of the community; particular; opposed to publick. *Hooker.*
 4. Particular; not relating to the publick. *Digby.*

5. In PRIVATE. Secretly; not publickly; not openly. *Granville.*
- PRI'VATE. *s.* A secret message. *Shakspeare.*
- PRIVATE'ER. *s.* [from *private*.] A ship fitted out by private men to plunder enemies. *Swift.*
- To PRIVATE'ER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit out ships against enemies, at the charge of private persons.
- PRI'VATELY. *ad.* [from *private*.] Secretly; not openly. *Shakspeare.*
- PRI'VATENESS. *s.* [from *private*.]
 1. The state of a man in the same rank with the rest of the community.
 2. Secrecy; privacy. *Bacon.*
 3. Obscurity; retirement. *Wotton.*
- PRIVATION. *s.* [*privatio*, Lat.]
 1. Absence, removal or destruction of any thing or quality. *Davies.*
 2. The act of the mind by which, in considering a subject, we separate it from any thing appendant.
 3. The act of degrading from rank or office. *Bacon.*
- PRI'VATIVE. *a.* [*privativus*, Lat.]
 1. Causing privation of any thing.
 2. Consisting in the absence of something; not positive. *Privative* is in things, what *negative* is in propositions. *Tayl.*
- PRI'VATIVE. *s.* That of which the essence is the absence of something, as silence is only the absence of sound. *Bacon.*
- PRI'VATIVELY. *ad.* [from *privative*.] By the absence of something; negatively. *Hammond.*
- PRI'VATIVENESS. *s.* [from *privative*.] Notation of absence of something that should be present.
- PRI'VET. *s.* Evergreen. A plant. *Miller.*
- PRI'VILEGE. *s.* [*privilegium*, Fr. *privilegium*, Lat.]
 1. Peculiar advantage. *Shaksp.*
 2. Immunity; right, not universal. *Dryd.*
- To PRI'VILEGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To invest with rights or immunities; to grant a privilege. *Dryden.*
 2. To exempt from censure or danger. *Sidney.*
 3. To exempt from paying tax or impost. *Hale.*
- PRI'VILY. *ad.* [from *privy*.] Secretly; privately. *Spenser.*
- PRI'VITY. *s.* [*privauté*, Fr. from *privy*.]
 1. Private communication. *Spenser.*
 2. Consciousness; joint knowledge. *Hook.*
 3. [In the plural.] Secret parts. *Abbot.*
- PRI'VY. *a.* [*privé*, Fr.]
 1. Private; not publick; assigned to secret uses. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Secret; clandestine: as, a privy meeting. *Mac.*
 3. Secret; not shown: as, a privy weapon. *Ezekiel.*
 4. Admitted to secrets of state. *Spectator.*
 5. Conscious to any thing admitted to participation of knowledge. *Daniel.*

PRI'VY. *s.* Place of retirement; necessary house. *Swift.*

PRIZE. *s.* [*prix*, Fr. *Preis*, Germ.]

1. A reward gained by contest with competitors. *Addison.*

2. Reward gained by any performance. *Dryden.*

3. [*Prise*, Fr.] Something taken by adventure; plunder. *Pope.*

To PRIZE. *v. a.* [*priser*, Fr.] 1. To rate; to value at a certain price. *Zechariah.*

2. To esteem; to value highly. *Dryden.*

PRI'ZER. *s.* [*priseur*, Fr.] He that values. *Shakspeare.*

PRI'ZEFIGHTER. *s.* [*prize* and *fighter*.] One that fights publicly for a reward. *Bramston.*

PRO. [Lat.] For; in defence of. *Pro* and *con*, for *pro* and *contra*, for and against. Despicable cant. *Clarendon.*

* **PRO'A**, or **PROE.** *s.* [Span.] A name given to a sailing vessel of the Indies. *Young.*

PROBABI'LITY. *s.* [*probabilité*, Fr.] Likelihood; appearance of truth; evidence arising from the preponderation of argument; it is less than moral certainty. *Tillotson.*

PRO'BABLE. *a.* [Fr. *probabilis*, Lat.] Likely; having more evidence than the contrary. *Hooker.*

PRO'BABLY. *ad.* [from *probable*.] Likely; in likelihood. *Swift.*

PRO'BAT. *s.* [Lat.] The proofs of wills and testaments of persons deceased in the spiritual court, either by the oath of the executor, or with witnesses. *Dict.*

PROBA'TION. *s.* [*probatio*, Lat.]

1. Proof; evidence; testimony. *Shaksp.*

2. The act of proving by ratiocination or testimony. *Locke.*

3. [*Probation*, Fr.] Trial; examination. *Bacon.*

4. Trial before entrance into monastick life; noviciate. *Pope.*

* **PROBA'TIONAL.** *a.* Serving for trial. *Bp. Richardson.*

PROBA'TIONARY. *a.* [from *probation*.] Serving for trial.

PROBA'TIONER. *s.* [from *probation*.]

1. One who is upon trial. *Dryden.*

2. A novice. *Decay of Piety.*

PROBA'TIONERSHIP. *s.* [from *probationer*.] State of being a probationer; noviciate. *Locke.*

* **PROBA'TIONSHIP.** *s.* State of probation; noviciate. *Transl. of Boccacini.*

* **PRO'BATIVE.** *a.* [*probatus*, Lat.] Serving for trial. *South.*

* **PROBA'TOR.** *s.* [Lat.]

1. An examiner; an approver. *Maydman.*

2. In law, an accuser; one who undertakes to prove a crime charged upon another. *Cowell.*

PRO'BATORY. *a.* [from *probo*, Lat.] Serving for trial. *Bramhall.*

PRO'BATUM EST. A Latin expression added to the end of a receipt, signifying it is tried or proved. *Prior.*

PROBE. *s.* [from *probo*, Lat.] A slender wire by which surgeons search the depth of wounds. *Wiseman.*

PROBE-SCISSORS. *s.* [*probe* and *scissor*.] Scissors used to open wounds, of which the blade thrust into the orifice has a button at the end. *Wiseman.*

To PROBE. *v. a.* [*probo*, Lat.] To search; to try by an instrument. *South.*

PRO'BITY. *s.* [*probité*, Fr. *probitas*, Lat.] Honesty; sincerity; veracity. *Fiddes.*

PRO'BLEM. *s.* [*πρόβλημα*.] A question proposed. *Bacon.*

PROBLEMA'TICAL. *a.* [*problématique*, Fr.] Uncertain; unsettled; disputed; disputable. *Boyle.*

PROBLEMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *problematical*.] Uncertainly.

* **To PROBLE'MATIZE.** *v. n.* To propose problems. *Ben Jonson.*

PROBO'SCIS. *s.* [*proboscis*, Lat.] A snout; the trunk of an elephant: but it is used also for the same part in every creature. *Milton.*

PROCA'CIOUS. *a.* [*procax*, Lat.] Petulant; loose.

PROCA'CITY. *s.* [from *procacious*.] Petulance; sauciness.

PROCATA'RTICK. *a.* [*προκαταρτιτικός*.] Forerunning; remotely antecedent. *Harv.*

PROCATA'RXIS. *s.* [*προκαταρξις*.] The pre-existent cause of a disease, which co-operates with others that are subsequent. *Quincy.*

PROCE'DURE. *s.* [*procédure*, Fr.]

1. Manner of proceeding; management; conduct. *South.*

2. Act of proceeding; progress; process; operation. *Hale.*

3. Produce; thing produced. *Bacon.*

To PROCEE'D. *v. n.* [*procedo*, Lat.]

1. To pass from one thing or place to another. *Dryden.*

2. To go forward; to tend to the end designed; to advance. *Ben Jonson.*

3. To come forth from a place or from a sender. *John.*

4. To go or march in state. *Anon.*

5. To issue; to arise; to be the effect of; to be produced from. *Shakspeare.*

6. To prosecute any design. *Locke.*

7. To be transacted; to be carried on. *Shakspeare.*

8. To make progress; to advance. *Milton.*

9. To carry on a juridical process. *Clarend.*

10. To transact; to act; to carry on any affair methodically. *Milton.*

11. To take effect; to have its course. *Ayl.*

12. To be propagated; to come by generation. *Milton.*

13. To be produced by the original efficient cause. *Milton.*

PRO'CEED. *s.* Produce: as, *the proceeds of an estate.* Not imitable though much used in writings of commerce.

PROCEE'DER. *s.* [from *proceed.*] One who goes forward; one who makes a progress. *Bacon.*

PROCEE'DING. *s.* [*procédé*, Fr.]
1. Progress from one thing to another; series of conduct; transaction. *Swift.*
2. Legal transaction.

* **PROCELEUSMA'TICK.** *a.* [*προκελευσματικός*.] Exhorting by songs or speeches. *Johnson.*

PROCE'LLOUS. *a.* [*procellosus*, Lat.] Tempestuous. *Dict.*

PROCE'PTION. *s.* Preoccupation; act of taking something sooner than another. A word not in use. *King Charles.*

* **PROCE'RE.** *a.* [*procerus*, Lat.] Tall. *Evelyn.*

PROCE'RITY. *s.* [from *procerus*, Lat.] Tallness; height of stature. *Addison.*

PRO'CESS. *s.* [*processus*, Lat.]
1. Tendency; progressive course. *Hooker.*
2. Regular and gradual progress. *Knolles.*
3. Course; continual flux or passage. *Hale.*
4. Methodical management of any thing: as, a chymical process. *Boyle.*
5. Course of law. *Hayward.*

PROCE'SSION. *s.* [*processio*, Lat.] A train marching in ceremonious solemnity. *Hook.*

To PROCE'SSION. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To go in procession. A low word.

PROCE'SSIONAL. *a.* [from *procession.*] Relating to procession.

* **PROCE'SSIONAL.** *s.* [*processionale*, Lat.] A book relating to the processions of the Romish church. *Gregory.*

PROCE'SSIONARY. *a.* [from *procession.*] Consisting in procession. *Hooker.*

PRO'CHRONISM. *s.* [*προχρόνισμος*.] An error in chronology; a dating a thing before it happened. *Dict.*

PRO'CIDENCE. *s.* [*procidentia*, Lat.] Falling down; dependence below its natural place.

PRO'GINCT. *s.* [*procinctus*, Lat.] Complete preparation; preparation brought to the point of action. *Milton.*

To PROCLAI'M. *v. a.* [*proclamo*, Lat.]

1. To promulgate or denounce by a solemn or legal publication. *Deuteron.*
2. To tell openly. *Locke.*
3. To outlaw by publick denunciation. *Shakspeare.*

PROCLAI'MER. *s.* [from *proclaim.*] One that publishes by authority. *Milton.*

PROCLAMA'TION. *s.* [*proclamatio*, Lat.]

1. Publication by authority. *Milton.*
2. A declaration of the king's will openly published among the people. *Clarend.*

* **PRO'CLIVE.** *a.* [*proclivis*, Lat.] Inclining or bent to a thing. *Bullokar.*

PROCLI'VITY. *s.* [*proclivitas*, Lat.]

1. Tendency; natural inclination; pro-

pension. *Bramhall.*

2. Readiness; facility of attaining. *Wott.*

PROCLI'VOUS. *a.* [*proclivis*, Lat.] Inclined; tending by nature.

PROCO'NSUL. *s.* [Lat.] A Roman officer, who governed a province with consular authority. *Peacham.*

* **PROCO'NSULAR.** *a.* Belonging to a proconsul; under the rule of a proconsul. *Milton.*

PROCO'NSULSHIP. *s.* [from *proconsul.*] The office of a proconsul.

To PROCRA'STINATE. *v. a.* [*procrastinor*, Lat.] To defer; to delay; to put off from day to day. *Shakspeare.*

To PROCRA'STINATE. *v. n.* To be dilatory. *Swift.*

PROCRAS'TINATION. *s.* [*procrastinatio*, Lat.] Delay; dilatoriness. *Dec. of Piety.*

PROCRAS'TINATOR. *s.* [from *procrastinate.*] A dilatory person.

PRO'CREANT. *a.* [*procreans*, Lat.] Productive; pregnant. *Shakspeare.*

* **PRO'CREANT.** *s.* That which generates. *Milton.*

To PRO'CREATE. *v. a.* [*procreo*, Lat.] To generate; to produce. *Bentley.*

PROCREA'TION. *s.* [*procreatio*, Lat.] Generation; production. *Raleigh.*

PROCREA'TIVE. *a.* Generative; productive. *Hale.*

PRO'CREATIVENESS. *s.* [from *procreative*] Power of generation. *Decay of Piety.*

PROCREA'TOR. *s.* [from *procreate.*] Generator; begetter.

PRO'CTOR. *s.* [contracted from *procurator*, Lat.] 1. A manager of another man's affairs. *Hooker.*

2. An attorney in the spiritual court. *Swift.*

3. The magistrate of the university.

To PRO'CTOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manage. *Shakspeare.*

* **To PRO'CTOR.** *v. n.* To plead by an advocate. *Shakspeare.*

* **PRO'CTORAGE.** *s.* Management: a contemptuous expression. *Milton.*

* **PROCTO'RICAL.** *a.* Of or belonging to the academical proctor; magisterial. *D. Prideaux.*

PRO'CTORSHIP. *s.* [from *proctor.*] Office or dignity of a proctor. *Clarendon.*

PROCU'MBENT. *a.* [*procumbens*, Lat.] Lying down; prone.

PROCU'RABLE. *a.* [from *procure.*] To be procured; obtainable; acquirable. *Boyle.*

PRO'CURACY. *s.* [from *procure.*] The management of any thing.

PROCURA'TION. *s.* [from *procure.*] The act of procuring. *Woodward.*

PROCURA'TOR. *s.* [*procurateur*, Fr.] Manager; one who transacts affairs for another. *Taylor.*

PROCURATO'RIAL. *a.* [from *procurator.*] Made by a proctor. *Ayliffe.*

* **PROCURA'TORSHIP.** *s.* The office of a procurator. *Pearson.*
PROCU'RATORY. *a.* [from *procurator.*] Tending to procuration.
To PROCU'RE. *v. a.* [*procuro*, Lat.]
 1. To manage; to transact for another.
 2. To obtain; to acquire. *Milton.*
 3. To persuade; to prevail on. *Herbert.*
 4. To contrive; to forward. *Shakspeare.*
To PROCU'RE. *v. n.* To bawd; to pimp. *Dryden.*
PROCU'REMENT. *s.* The act of procuring. *Dryden.*
PROCU'RER. *s.* [from *procure.*]
 1. One that gains; obtainer. *Walton.*
 2. Pimp; pander. *South.*
PROCU'RESS. *s.* [from *procure.*] A bawd. *Spectator.*
PRO'DIGAL. *a.* [*prodigus*, Lat.] Profuse; wasteful; expensive; lavish: with of before the thing. *Phillips.*
PRO'DIGAL. *s.* A waster; a spendthrift. *Ben Jonson.*
PRODIGA'LITY. *s.* [*prodigalité*, Fr.] Extravagance; profusion; waste; excessive liberality. *Glanville.*
 * **To PRO'DIGALIZE.** *v. n.* To play the prodigal; to be guilty of extravagance. *Sherwood.*
PRO'DIGALLY. *ad.* [from *prodigal.*] Profusely; wastefully; extravagantly. *Dryden.*
PRODI'GIOUS. *a.* [*prodigieux*, Fr.] Amazing; astonishing; monstrous. *Bacon.*
PRODI'GIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *prodigious.*] Amazingly; astonishingly; portentously; enormously. It is sometimes used as a familiar hyperbole. *Ray.*
PRODI'GIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *prodigious.*] Enormousness; portentousness; amazing qualities.
PRO'DIGY. *s.* [*prodigium*, Lat.]
 1. Any thing out of the ordinary process of nature, from which omens are drawn; portent. *Addison.*
 2. Monster. *Ben Jonson.*
 3. Any thing astonishing for good or bad. *Spectator.*
PRODI'TION. *s.* [*proditio*, Lat.] Treason; treachery. *Ainsworth.*
PRO'DITOR. *s.* [Lat.] A traitor. Not in use. *Shakspeare.*
PRODITO'RIOUS. *a.* [from *proditor*, Lat.]
 1. Traitorous; treacherous; perfidious. Not in use. *Daniel.*
 2. Apt to make discoveries. *Wotton.*
 * **PRO'DITORY.** *a.* Treacherous; perfidious. *Milton.*
 * **PRO'DROME.** *s.* [*prodromus*, Lat.] A forerunner. *Coles.*
To PRODU'CE. *v. a.* [*produco*, Lat.]
 1. To offer to the view or notice. *Isaiah.*
 2. To exhibit to the publick. *Swift.*
 3. To bring as an evidence. *Shakspeare.*
 4. To bear; to bring forth as a vegetable. *Sandys.*

5. To cause; to effect; to generate; to beget. *Bacon.*
PRO'DUCE. *s.* [from the noun.]
 1. Product; that which any thing yields or brings. *Dryden.*
 2. Amount; profit; gain; emergent sum or quantity. *Addison.*
 * **PRODU'CEMENT.** *s.* Production. *Milton.*
PRODU'CENT. *s.* [from *produce.*] One that exhibits; one that offers. *Ayliffe.*
PRODU'CER. *s.* [from *produce.*] One that generates or produces. *Suckling.*
 * **PRODUCIB'LITY.** *s.* Power of producing. *Barrow.*
PRODU'CIBLE. *a.* [from *produce.*]
 1. Such as may be exhibited. *South.*
 2. Such as may be generated or made. *Boyle.*
PRODU'CIBLENESS. *s.* [from *producible.*] The state of being producible. *Boyle.*
PRO'DUCT. *s.* [*productus*, Lat.]
 1. Something produced, as fruits, grain, metals. *Spectator.*
 2. Work; composition; effect of art or labour. *Watts.*
 3. Thing consequential; effect. *Milton.*
 4. Result; sum: as, the *product* of a trade.
PROD'UCTILE. *a.* [from *produco*, Lat.] Which may be produced, or drawn out in length.
PRODU'CTION. *s.* [from *product.*]
 1. The act of producing. *Dryden.*
 2. The thing produced; fruit; product. *Waller.*
 3. Composition; work of art or study. *Swift.*
PRODU'CTIVE. *a.* [from *produce.*] Having the power to produce; fertile; generative; efficient. *Milton.*
 * **PRODU'CTIVENESS.** *s.* State or quality of being productive.
PRO'EM. *s.* [*προοίμιον*.] Preface; introduction. *Swift.*
 * **To PRO'EM.** *v. a.* To preface. *South.*
 * **PROE'MIAL.** *a.* Introductory. *Hammond.*
 * **PRO'FACE.** *interj.* An old exclamation of welcome, frequent in the writers of Shakspeare's times. *Shakspeare.*
PROFANA'TION. *s.* [from *profano*, Lat.]
 1. The act of violating any thing sacred. *South.*
 2. Irreverence to holy things or persons. *Shakspeare.*
PROFA'NE. *a.* [from *profanus*, Lat.]
 1. Irreverent to sacred names or things. *South.*
 2. Not sacred; secular. *Burnet.*
 3. Polluted; not pure. *Raleigh.*
 4. Not purified by holy rites. *Dryden.*
To PROFA'NE. *v. a.* [*profano*, Lat.]
 1. To violate; to pollute. *Milton.*
 2. To put to wrong use. *Shakspeare.*
PROFA'NELY. *ad.* [from *profane.*] With irreverence to sacred names or things. *Esdr.*
PROFA'NENESS. *s.* [from *profane.*] Irreverence of what is sacred. *Dryden.*

PROFA'NER. *s.* [from *profane*.] Polluter; violator. *Hooker.*

PROFE'CTION. *s.* [*profectio*, Lat.] Advance; progression. *Brown.*

To PROFE'SS. *v. a.* [from *professus*, Lat.]

1. To declare himself in strong terms of any opinion or character. *Milton.*

2. To make a show of any sentiments by loud declaration. *Shakspeare.*

3. To declare publicly one's skill in any art or science, so as to invite employment. *Ecclus.*

To PROFE'SS. *v. n.*

1. To declare openly. *Shakspeare.*

2. To declare friendship. Not used. *Shak.*

3. To take the vows of a monastick life.

PROFE'SSEDLY. *ad.* [from *professed*.] According to open declaration made by himself. *Dryden.*

PROFE'SSION. *s.* [from *profess*.]

1. Calling; vocation; known employment. *Spratt.*

2. Declaration. *Swift.*

3. The act of declaring one's self of any party or opinion. *Tillotson.*

PROFE'SSIONAL. *a.* [from *profession*.] Relating to a particular calling or profession. *Clarissa.*

*** PROFE'SSIONALLY.** *ad.* By profession.

PROFE'SSOR. *s.* [*professeur*, Fr.]

1. One who declares himself of any opinion or party. *Bacon.*

2. One who publicly practises or teaches an art. *Swift.*

3. One who is visibly religious. *Locke.*

*** PROFESSO'RIAL.** *a.* Relating to a professor. *Bentley.*

PROFE'SSORSHIP. *s.* [from *professor*.] The station or office of a publick teacher. *Walton.*

*** PROFE'SSORY.** *a.* Belonging to the professors. *Bacon.*

To PRO'FFER. *v. a.* [*profero*, Lat.] 1. To propose; to offer to acceptance. *Milton.*

2. To attempt. *Ainsworth.*

PRO'FFER. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. Offer made; something proposed to acceptance. *Clarendon.*

2. Essay; attempt. *Bacon.*

PRO'FFERER. *s.* [from *proffer*.] He that offers. *Collier.*

PROFI'CIENCE. } *s.* [from *proficio*, Lat.]

PROFI'CIENCY. } Profit; advancement in any thing; improvement gained. It is applied to intellectual acquisition. *Rogers.*

PROFI'CIENT. *s.* [*proficiens*, Lat.] One who has made advancement in any study or business. *Boyle.*

PROFI'CUOUS. *a.* [*proficuus*, Lat.] Advantageous; useful. *Phillips.*

PRO'FILE. *s.* [*profil*, Fr.] The side face; half face. *Dryden.*

PRO'FIT. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Gain; pecuniary advantage. *Swift.*

2. Advantage; accession of good. *Bacon.*

3. Improvement; advancement; proficiency.

To PRO'FIT. *v. a.* [*profiter*, Fr.]

1. To benefit; to advantage. *Job.*

2. To improve; to advance. *Dryden.*

To PRO'FIT. *v. n.*

1. To gain advantage. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To make improvement. *Dryden.*

3. To be of use or advantage. *Prior.*

PRO'FITABLE. *a.* [*profitable*, Fr. from *profit*.]

1. Gainful; lucrative. *Bacon.*

2. Useful; advantageous. *Arbuthnot.*

PRO'FITABLENESS. *s.* [from *profitable*.]

1. Gainfulness.

2. Usefulness; advantageousness. *More.*

PRO'FITABLY. *ad.* [from *profitable*.]

1. Gainfully.

2. Advantageously; usefully. *Wake.*

PRO'FITLESS. *a.* [from *profit*.] Void of gain or advantage. Not used. *Shakspeare.*

PRO'FLIGATE. *a.* [*profligatus*, Lat.] Abandoned; lost to virtue and decency; shameless. *Roscommon.*

PRO'FLIGATE. *s.* An abandoned shameless wretch. *Swift.*

To PRO'FLIGATE. *v. a.* [*profligo*, Lat.] To drive away. Not used. *Harvey.*

PRO'FLIGATELY. *ad.* [from *profligate*.] Shamelessly. *Swift.*

PRO'FLIGATENESS. *s.* [from *profligate*.] The quality of being profligate.

*** PRO'FLIGATION.** *s.* Defeat; rout. *Bacon.*

FRO'FLUENCE. *s.* [from *profluent*.] Progress; course. *Wotton.*

PRO'FLUENT. *a.* [from *profluens*, Lat.] Flowing forward. *Milton.*

PROFO'UND. *a.* [*profundus*, Lat.]

1. Deep; descending far below the surface; low with respect to the neighbouring places. *Milton.*

2. Intellectually deep; not obvious to the mind; not easily fathomed by the mind.

3. Lowly; humble; submiss; submissive. *Duppa.*

4. Learned beyond the common reach; knowing to the bottom. *Hooker.*

5. Deep in contrivance. *Hosea.*

PROFO'UND. *s.*

1. The deep; the main; the sea. *Sandys.*

2. The abyss. *Milton.*

To PROFO'UND. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dive; to penetrate. A barbarous word. *Glanville.*

PROFOU'NDLY. *ad.* [from *profound*.]

1. Deeply; with deep concern. *Shaksp.*

2. With great degrees of knowledge; with deep insight. *Dryden.*

PROFOU'NDNESS. *s.* [from *profound*.]

1. Depth of place.

2. Depth of knowledge. *Hooker.*

PROFU'NDITY. *s.* [from *profound*.] Depth of place or knowledge. *Milton.*

PROFU'SE. *a.* [*profusus*, Lat.] Lavish; too liberal; prodigal; overabounding. *Addis.*

PROFU'SELY. *ad.* [from *profuse*.]

1. Lavishly; prodigally. *Hurte.*
2. With exuberance. *Thomson.*
- PROFU'SENESS. *s.* [from *profuse*.] Lavishness; prodigality. *Atterbury.*
- PROFU'SION. *s.* [*profusio*, Lat.] 1. Lavishness; prodigality; extravagance. *Rowe.*
2. Lavish expence; superfluous effusion; waste. *Hayward.*
3. Abundance; exuberant plenty. *Addis.*
- To PROG. *v. n.* A low word.
1. To rob; to steal.
2. To shift meanly for provisions. *L'Estr.*
- PROG. *s.* [from the verb.] Victuals; provision of any kind. A low word. *Congreve.*
- * To PROGE'NERATE. *v. a.* To beget; to propagate. *Cotgrave.*
- PROGENERA'TION. *s.* [*progenero*, Lat.] The act of begetting; propagation.
- PROGE'NITOR. *s.* [from *progenitus*, Lat.] A forefather; an ancestor in a direct line. *Addison.*
- PRO'GENY. *s.* [*progenies*, Lat.] Offspring; race; generation. *Addison.*
- PROGNO'STICABLE. *a.* [from *prognosticate*.] Such as may be foreknown or foretold. *Brown.*
- To PROGNO'STICATE. *v. a.* [from *prognostick*.] To foretel; to foreshow. *Clarend.*
- PROGNOSTICA'TION. *s.* [from *prognosticate*.] 1. The act of foreknowing, of foreshowing. *Burnet.*
2. Foretoken. *Sidney.*
- PROGNOSTICA'TOR. *s.* [from *prognosticate*.] Foreteller; or foreknower. *Government of the Tongue.*
- PROGNO'STICK. *a.* [*προγνωστικός*.] Foretokening disease or recovery.
- PROGNO'STICK. *s.* [from the adjective.] 1. The skill of foretelling diseases, or the event of diseases. A Gallicism. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A prediction. *Swift.*
3. A token forerunning. *South.*
- * PROGRA'MMA. *s.* [Lat.] 1. A proclamation, or edict set up in a publick place. *Life of A. Wood.*
2. What is written before something else; a preface. *Warton.*
- PRO'GRESS. *s.* [*progrès*, Fr. from *progressus*, Lat.] 1. Course; procession; passage. *Pope.*
2. Advancement; motion forward. *Swift.*
3. Intellectual improvement; advancement in knowledge. *Locke.*
4. Removal from one place to another. *Denham.*
5. A journey of state; a circuit. *Bacon.*
- To PRO'GRESS. *v. n.* [*progredior*, Lat.] To move forward; to pass. *Shakspeare.*
- * To PRO'GRESS. *v. a.* To go round. *Milt.*
- PROGRE'SSION. *s.* [*progressio*, Lat.] 1. Process; regular and gradual advance. *Newton.*
2. Motion forward. *Brown.*
3. Course; passage. *Shakspeare.*

4. Intellectual advance. *Locke.*
- PROGRE'SSIONAL. *a.* [from *progression*.] Such as are in a state of encrease or advance. *Brown.*
- PROGRE'SSIVE. *a.* [*progressif*, Fr.] Going forward; advancing. *Brown.*
- PROGRE'SSIVELY. *ad.* [from *progressive*.] By gradual steps or regular course. *Holder.*
- PROGRE'SSIVENESS. *s.* [from *progressive*.] The state of advancing.
- To PROHI'BIT. *v. a.* [*prohibeo*, Lat.] 1. To forbid; to interdict by authority. *Sidney.*
2. To debar; to hinder. *Milton.*
- PROHI'BITER. *s.* [from *prohibit*.] Forbider; interdicter.
- PROHIBI'TION. *s.* [*prohibition*, Fr.] Forbiddance; interdict; act of forbidding. *Tillotson.*
- * PROHI'BITIVE. *a.* Implying prohibition. *Barrow.*
- PROHI'BITORY. *a.* [from *prohibit*.] Implying prohibition; forbidding. *Ayliffe.*
- To PROJE'CT. *v. a.* [*projicio*, *projectum*, Lat.] 1. To throw out; to cast forward. *Pope.*
2. To exhibit a form, as of the image thrown on a mirrour. *Dryden.*
3. [*Projeter*, Fr.] To scheme; to form in the mind; to contrive. *South.*
- To PROJE'CT. *v. n.* To jut out; to shoot forward; to shoot beyond something next it: as, the cornice *projects*.
- PROJE'CT. *s.* [*projet*, Fr. from the verb.] Scheme; contrivance. *Rogers.*
- PROJE'CTILE. *s.* [from the adj.] A body put in motion. *Cherne.*
- PROJE'CTILE. *a.* [*projectile*, Fr.] Impelled forward. *Arbuthnot.*
- PROJE'CTION. *s.* [from *project*.] 1. The act of shooting forwards. *Brown.*
2. Plan; delineation. *Watts.*
3. Scheme; plan of action.
4. In chemistry, crisis of an operation; moment of transmutation. *Bacon.*
- * PROJE'CTMENT. *s.* Design; contrivance. *Clarendon.*
- PROJE'CTOR. *s.* [from *project*.] 1. One who forms schemes and designs. *Addison. Rogers.*
2. One who forms wild impracticable schemes. *Pope.*
- PROJE'CTURE. *s.* [from the verb] A jutting out.
- To PROIN. *v. a.* [a corruption of *prune*.] To lop; to cut; to trim; to prune. *Ben Jonson.*
- * To PROIN. *v. n.* To be employed in pruning. *Bacon.*
- * To PROLA'PSE. *v. a.* To extend out too much.
- To PROLA'TE. *v. a.* [*prolatum*, Lat.] To pronounce; to utter. *Howel.*
- PROLA'TE. *a.* [*prolatus*, Lat.] Extended beyond an exact round. *Cheyne.*

PROLA'TION. *s.* [*prolatus*, Lat.]

1. Pronunciation; utterance. *Ray.*
2. Delay; act of deferring.

PROLEGO'MENA. *s.* [*προληγόμενα*.] Previous discourse; introductory observations.

PROLE'PSIS. *s.* [*πρόληψις*.]

1. A form of rhetorick, in which objections are anticipated. *Bramhall.*
2. An error in chronology by which events are dated to early. *Theobald.*

PROLE'PTICAL. *a.* [from *prolepsis*] Previous; antecedent. *Glanville.*

PROLE'PTICALLY. *ad.* [from *proleptical*.] By way of anticipation. *Clarissa.*

PROLETA'RIAN. *a.* Mean; wretched; vile; vulgar. *Hudibras.*

* **PRO'LETARY.** *s.* [*proletarius*, Lat.] A common person; one of the lowest order. *Burton.*

PROLIFICA'TION. *s.* [*proles* and *facio*, Lat.] Generation of children. *Brown.*

PROLI'FICAL. } *a.* [*prolifique*, Fr.] Fruit-

PROLI'FICK. } ful; generative; pregnant; productive. *Dryden.*

PROLI'FICALLY. *ad.* [from *prolifick*.] Fruitfully; pregnantly.

* **PROLI'FICKNESS.** *s.* The state of being prolifick. *Scott.*

PROLI'X. *a.* [*prolixus*, Lat.]

1. Long; tedious; not concise. *Digby.*
2. Of long duration. Rarely used. *Ayliffe.*

PROLI'XIOUS. *a.* [from *prolix*.] Dilatory; tedious. *Shakspeare.*

PROLI'XITY. *s.* [*prolixité*, Fr.] Tediousness; tiresome length; want of brevity. *Boyle.*

PROLI'XLY. *ad.* [from *prolix*.] At great length; tediously. *Dryden.*

PROLI'XNESS. *s.* [from *prolix*.] Tediousness.

PROLOCU'TOR. *s.* [Lat.] The foreman; the speaker of a convocation. *Swift.*

PROLOCU'TORSHIP. *s.* [from *prolocutor*.] The office or dignity of prolocutor.

* **To PRO'LOGIZE.** *v. n.* To deliver a prologue. *Beaum. and Fl.*

PRO'LOGUE. *s.* [*πρόλογος*.]

1. Preface; introduction to any discourse or performance. *Milton.*
2. Something spoken before the entrance of the actors of a play. *Shakspeare.*

To PRO'LOGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To introduce with a formal preface. *Shakspeare.*

To PROLO'NG. *v. a.* [*prolonger*, Fr.]

1. To lengthen out; to continue; to draw out. *Milton.*
2. To put off to a distant time. *Shaksp.*

PROLONGA'TION. *s.* [*prolongation*, Fr. from *prolong*.]

1. The act of lengthening. *Bacon.*
2. Delay to a longer time. *Bacon.*

* **PROLO'NGER.** *s.* What lengthens out, or continues. *More.*

PROLU'SION. *s.* [*prolusio*, Lat.] Entertainments; performance of diversion. *Hakewill.*

* **PROMENA'DE.** *s.* [Fr.] Walk. *Mount.*

* **To PROME'RIT.** *v. a.* [*promereo*, Lat.]

1. To oblige; to confer a favor on. *Bp. Hall.*
2. To deserve; to procure by merit. *Pears.*

PRO'MINENCE. } *s.* [*prominentia*, Lat.]

PRO'MINENCY. } Protuberance; extant part. *Addison.*

PRO'MINENT. *a.* [*prominens*, Lat.] Standing out beyond the near parts; protuberant; extant. *Brown.*

* **PRO'MINENTLY.** *ad.* So as to stand out beyond other parts.

PROMI'SCUOUS. *a.* [*promiscuus*, Lat.] Mingled; confused; undistinguished. *Tillotson.*

PROMI'SCUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *promiscuous*.] With confused mixture; indiscriminately. *Sandys.*

* **PROMI'SCUOUSNESS.** *s.* The state of being promiscuous. *Ash.*

PRO'MISE. *s.* [*promissum*, Lat.]

1. Declaration of some benefit to be conferred. *Dryden.*
2. Performance of promise; grant of the thing promised. *Acts.*

3. Hopes; expectation. *Shakspeare.*

To PRO'MISE. *v. a.* [*promitto*, Lat.] To make declaration of some benefit to be conferred hereafter. *Temple.*

To PRO'MISE. *v. n.*

1. To assure one by a promise. *Dryden.*
2. It is used of assurance, even of ill. *Shakspeare.*

PRO'MISEBREAKER. *s.* [*promise* and *break*.] Violator of promises. *Shakspeare.*

PRO'MISER. *s.* [from *promise*.] One who promises. *Ben Jonson.*

PRO'MISSORILY. *ad.* [from *promissory*.] By way of promise. *Brown.*

PRO'MISSORY. *a.* Containing profession of some benefit to be conferred. *Arbuthnot.*

PRO'MONT. } *s.* [*promontorium*, Lat.]

PRO'MONTORY. } A headland; a cape; high land jutting into the sea. *Suckling.*

To PROMO'TE. *v. a.* [*promotus*, Lat.]

1. To forward; to advance. *Milton.*
2. To elevate; to exalt; to prefer. *Milt.*

PROMO'TER. *s.* [*promoteur*, Fr.] 1. Advancer; forwarder; encourager. *Atterbury.*

2. Informer; makebate. Obsolete. *Tusser.*

PROMO'TION. *s.* [*promotion*, Fr.] Advancement; encouragement; exaltation to some new honour or rank; preferment. *Milton.*

To PRO'MOVE. *v. a.* [*promoveo*, Lat.] To forward; to advance; to promote. *Suckling.*

PROMPT. *a.* [*prompt*, Fr. *promptus*, Lat.]

1. Quick; ready; acute; easy. *Clarendon.*
2. Quick; petulant. *Dryden.*

3. Ready without hesitation; wanting no new motive. *Dryden.*

4. Ready; told down: as, prompt payment.
- To PROMPT. *v. a.* [from the *adject.*]
1. To assist by private instruction; to help at a loss. *Stillington.*
 2. To incite; to instigate. [*prontare*, Ital.] *Shakspeare.*
 3. To remind; to dictate. *Brown.*
- PRO'MPTER. *s.* [from *prompt.*]
1. One who helps a publick speaker, by suggesting the word to him when he falters. *Shakspeare.*
 2. An admonisher; a reminder. *L'Estr.*
- PRO'MPTITUDE. *s.* [*promptitude*, Fr.] Readiness; quickness.
- PRO'MPTLY. *ad.* [from *prompt.*] Readily; quickly; expeditiously. *Taylor.*
- PRO'MPTNESS. *s.* [from *prompt.*] Readiness; quickness; alacrity. *South.*
- PRO'MPTUARY. *s.* [*promptuarium*, Lat.] A storehouse; a repository; a magazine. *Woodward.*
- PRO'MPTURE. *s.* [from *prompt*] Suggestion; motion given by another. Not used. *Shakspeare.*
- To PROMU'LGATE. *v. a.* [*promulgo*, Lat.] To publish; to make known by open declaration. *Locke.*
- PROMULGA'TION. *s.* [*promulgatio*, Lat.] Publick, open exhibition. *South.*
- PROMULGA'TOR. *s.* [from *promulgate.*] Publisher; open teacher. *Decay of Piety.*
- To PROMU'LGE. *v. a.* [from *promulgo*, Lat.] To promulgate; to publish; to teach openly.
- PROMU'LGER. *s.* [from *promulge.*] Publisher; promulgator. *Atterbury.*
- * PRONA'TION. *s.* [from *prone.*] The position of the hand, in which the palm is turned downward. *Smith.*
- PRONA'TOR. *s.* A muscle of the radius.
- PRONE. *a.* [*pronus*, Lat.]
1. Bending downward; not erect. *Milton.*
 2. Lying with the face downward: contrary to supine. *Brown.*
 3. Precipitous; headlong; going downwards. *Milton.*
 4. Declivious; sloping. *Blackmore.*
 5. Inclined; propense; disposed. It has commonly an ill sense. *South.*
- PRO'NENESS. *s.* [from *prone.*]
1. The state of bending downwards; not erectness. *Brown.*
 2. The state of lying with the face downwards; not supineness.
 3. Descent; declivity.
 4. Inclination; propension; disposition to ill. *Hooker.*
- PRONG. *s.* [*pronghen*, Dutch, to squeeze.] A fork. *Hudibras.*
- PRO'NITY. *s.* [from *prone.*] Proneness. Not used. *More.*
- * PRONO'MINAL. *a.* Having the nature of a pronoun. *Lowth.*
- PRONO'UN. *s.* [*pronomén*, Lat.] Words

- used instead of nouns or names. *Clarke.*
- To PRONOU'NCE. *v. a.* [*prononcer*, Fr. *pronuncio*, Lat.]
1. To speak; to utter. *Jeremiah.*
 2. To utter solemnly; to utter confidently. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To form or articulate by the organs of speech. *Holder.*
 4. To utter rhetorically.
- To PRONOU'NCE. *v. n.* To speak with confidence or authority. *South.*
- * PRONO'UNCE. *s.* Declaration. *Milton.*
- PRONOU'NCER. *s.* [from *pronounce.*] One who pronounces. *Ayliffe.*
- PRONUNCIA'TION. *s.* [*pronunciatio*, Lat.] The act or mode of utterance. *Holder.*
- * PRONU'NCIATIVE. *a.* Uttering confidently; dogmatical. *Bacon.*
- PROOF. *s.* [from *prove*; *Probe*, Germ.]
1. Evidence; testimony; convincing token. *Locke.*
 2. Test; trial; experiment. *Milton.*
 3. Firm temper; impenetrability. *Dryden.*
 4. Armour hardened till it will abide a certain trial. *Shakspeare.*
 5. In printing, the rough draught of a sheet when first taken.
- PROOF. *a.* Impenetrable; able to resist: with *to* or *against* before the power to be resisted. *Collier.*
- PROO'FLESS. *a.* [from *proof.*] Unproved; wanting evidence. *Boyle.*
- To PROP. *v. a.* [*proppe*, Dutch.]
1. To support by something placed under or against. *Milton.*
 2. To support by standing under or against. *Creech.*
 3. To sustain; to support. *Pope.*
- PROP. *s.* [*proppe*, Dutch.] A support; a stay; that on which any thing rests. *Davies.*
- PRO'PAGABLE. *a.* [from *propagate.*] Such as may be spread. *Boyle.*
- To PRO'PAGATE. *v. a.* [*propago*, Lat.]
1. To continue or spread by generation or successive production. *Otway.*
 2. To extend; to widen. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To carry on from place to place; to promote. *Newton.*
 4. To encrease; to extend. *Shakspeare.*
 5. To generate. *Clarissa.*
- To PRO'PAGATE. *v. n.* To have offspring. *Milton.*
- PROPAGA'TION. *s.* [*propagatio*, Lat.] Continuance or diffusion by generation or successive production. *Wiseman.*
- PROPAGA'TOR. *s.* [from *propagate.*]
1. One who continues by successive production.
 2. A spreader; a promoter. *Addison.*
- To PROPE'L. *v. a.* [*propello*, Lat.] To drive forward. *Harvey.*
- To PROPE'ND. *v. n.* [*propendeo*, Lat.] To incline to any part; to be disposed in favour of any thing. *Shakspeare.*

PROPE'NDENCY. *s.* [from *propendo*, Lat.]

1. Inclination or tendency of desire to any thing.

2. [From *propendo*, Lat. to weigh.] Pre-consideration; attentive deliberation; perpendency. *Hale.*

PROPE'NSE. *a.* [*propensus*, Lat.] Inclined; disposed. *Milton.*

* PROPE'NSENESS. *s.* Natural tendency. *Donne.*

PROPE'NSION. } *s.* [*propensio*, Lat. from
PROPE'NSITY. } *propense.*]

1. Inclination; disposition to any thing good or bad. *Rogers.*

2. Tendency. *Digby.*

PRO'PER. *a.* [*proprius*, Lat.]

1. Peculiar; not belonging to more; not common. *Davies.*

2. Noting an individual. *Watts.*

3. One's own: it is joined with any of the possessives: as, *my proper.* *Shak.*

4. Natural; original. *Milton.*

5. Fit; accommodated; adapted; suitable; qualified. *Dryden.*

6. Exact; accurate; just.

7. Not figurative. *Burnet.*

8. It seems in *Shakspeare* to signify mere; pure.

9. [*Propre*, Fr.] Elegant; pretty. *Hebr.*

10. Tall; lusty; handsome with bulk. A low word. *Shakspeare.*

* To PRO'PERATE. *v. a.* [*propereo*, Lat.] To hasten. *Cockeram.*

* PROPERA'TION. *s.* The act of hastening; the act of making haste. *Bailey.*

PRO'PERLY. *ad.* [from *proper.*]

1. Fitly; suitably.

2. In a strict sense. *Milton.*

PRO'PERNESS. *s.* [from *proper.*]

1. The quality of being proper.

2. Talness.

PRO'PERTY. *s.* [from *proper.*]

1. Peculiar quality. *Hooker.*

2. Quality; disposition. *South.*

3. Right of possession. *Locke.*

4. Possession held in one's own right. *Dryden.*

5. The thing possessed. *Shakspeare.*

6. Nearness or right. *Shakspeare.*

7. Something useful; an appendage. A rhetorical term. *Dryden.*

To PRO'PERTY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To invest with qualities. *Shakspeare.*

2. To seize or retain as something owned; to appropriate; to hold. *Shakspeare.*

This word is now disused in either meaning.

PRO'PHASIS. *s.* [*πρόφασις*.] In medicine, a foreknowledge of diseases.

PRO'PHECY. *s.* [*προφητεία*.] A declaration of something to come; prediction. *Shak.*

PRO'PHESIER. *s.* [from *prophecy.*] One who prophesies.

To PRO'PHESY. *v. a.* 1. To predict; to foretel; to prognosticate. *Shakspeare.*

2. To foreshow.

Shakspeare.

To PRO'PHESY. *v. n.*

1. To utter predictions.

Shakspeare.

2. To preach. A scriptural sense. *Ezek.*

PRO'PHET. *s.* [*προφήτης*.]

1. One who tells future events; a predictor; a foreteller. *Dryden.*

2. One of the sacred writers empowered by God to display futurity. *Shaksp.*

PRO'PHETESS. *s.* [from *prophet.*] A woman that foretels future events. *Peacham.*

PROPHE'TICK. } *a.* [*prophétique*, Fr.]
PROPHE'TICAL. } Foreseeing or foretelling future events. *Stillingfleet.*

PROPHE'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *prophetical.*]

With knowledge of futurity; in manner of a prophecy. *Hammond.*

To PRO'PHETIZE. *v. n.* To give predictions. *Daniel.*

* PRO'PHETLIKE. *a.* Like a prophet. *Shakspeare.*

PROPHYLA'CTICK. *a.* [*προφυλακτικός*.] Preventive; preservative. *Watts.*

* PROPHYLA'CTICK. *s.* A preventive; a preservative. *Ferrand.*

* PROPINA'TION. *s.* [*propinatio*, Lat.] The act of delivering a cup, after having drunk part of its contents, to another person; the act of pledging. *Potter.*

* To PROPINE. *v. a.* [*propino*, Lat.]

1. To offer in kindness, as when we drink to any one, and present the cup to him, to drink after us. *Chaucer.*

2. To expose. *Fotherby.*

* To PROPI'NQUATE. *v. n.* [*propinquo*, Lat.] To approach; to draw near to. *Cockeram.*

PROPI'NQUITY. *s.* [*propinquitas*, Lat.]

1. Nearness; proximity; neighbourhood. *Ray.*

2. Nearness of time. *Brown.*

3. Kindred; nearness of blood. *Shaksp.*

PROPI'TIABLE. *a.* [from *propitiate*.] Such as may be induced to favour; such as may be made propitious.

To PROPI'TIATE. *v. a.* [*propitio*, Lat.] To induce to favour; to gain; to conciliate; to make propitious. *Stillingfleet.*

* To PROPI'TIATE. *v. n.* To make atonement. *Young.*

PROPI'TIA'TION. *s.* [*propitiation*, Fr.]

1. The act of making propitious.

2. The atonement; the offering by which propitiousness is obtained. *John.*

PROPI'TIA'TOR. *s.* [from *propitiate*.] One that propitiates.

PROPI'TIATORY. *a.* [*propitiatoire*, Fr.] Having the power to make propitious. *Stillingfleet.*

* PROPI'TIATORY. *s.* The mercy-seat; the covering of the ark in the temple of the Jews. *Pearson.*

PROPI'TIOUS. *a.* [*propitius*, Lat.] Favourable; kind. *Addison.*

PROPI'TIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *propitious*.]

Favourably; kindly. *Roscommon.*
PROPI'TIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *propitious.*] Favourableness; kindness. *Temple.*
PROPLA'SM. *s.* [πρό and πλάσμα.] Mould; matrix. *Woodward.*
PROPLA'STICE. *s.* [προπλαστική.] The art of making moulds for casting.
*** PRO'POLIS.** *s.* [Lat.] A glutinous substance, with which bees close the holes and crannies of their hives.
PROPO'NENT. *s.* [from *proponens*, Lat.] One that makes a proposal, or lays down a proposition. *Dryden.*
PROPO'RTION. *s.* [Fr. *proportio*, Lat.]
 1. Comparative relation of one thing to another; ratio. *Taylor.*
 2. Settled relation of comparative quantity; equal degree. *Addison.*
 3. Harmonick degree. *Milton.*
 4. Symmetry; adaptation of one to another. *Hooker.*
 5. Form; size. *Davies.*
To PROPO'RTION. *v. a.* [*proportionner*, Fr.]
 1. To adjust by comparative relation. *Addison.*
 2. To form symmetrically. *Sidney.*
PROPO'RTIONABLE. *a.* [from *proportion.*] Adjusted by comparative relation; such as is fit. *Tillotson.*
*** PROPO'RTIONABLENESS.** *s.* State or quality of being proportionable. *Hamm.*
PROPO'RTIONABLY. *ad.* [from *proportion.*] According to proportion; according to comparative relations. *Rogers.*
PROPO'RTIONAL. *a.* [*proportionel*, Fr.] Having a settled comparative relation; having a certain degree of any quality compared with something else. *Newton.*
PROPORTIONA'LITY. *s.* [from *proportional.*] The quality of being proportional. *Grew.*
PROPOR'TIONALLY. *ad.* [from *proportional.*] In a stated degree. *Newton.*
PROPO'RTIONATE. *a.* [from *proportion.*] Adjusted to something else, according to a certain rate or comparative relation. *Grew.*
To PROPO'RTIONATE. *v. a.* [from *proportion.*] To adjust, according to settled rates, to something else. *Bentley.*
*** PROPO'RTIONATELY.** *ad.* In a manner adjusted to something else, according to a certain rate or comparative relation. *Pearson.*
PROPO'RTIONATENESS. *s.* [from *proportionate.*] The state of being by comparison adjusted. *Hale.*
PROPO'SAL. *s.* [from *propose.*]
 1. Scheme or design propounded to consideration or acceptance. *Addison.*
 2. Offer to the mind. *South.*
To PROPO'SE. *v. a.* [*proposer*, Fr.] To offer to the consideration. *Watts.*
To PROPO'SE. *v. a.* To lay schemes. Not in use. *Shakspeare.*

*** PROPO'SE.** *s.* [*propos*, Fr.] Talk; discourse. *Shakspeare.*
PROPO'SER. *s.* [from *propose.*] One that offers any thing to consideration. *Swift.*
PROPOSITION. *s.* [Fr. *propositio*, Lat.]
 1. A sentence in which any thing is affirmed or decreed. *Hammond.*
 2. Proposal; offer of terms. *Clarendon.*
PROPOSITIONAL. *a.* [from *proposition.*] Considered as a proposition. *Watts.*
To PROPOU'ND. *v. a.* [*propono*, Lat.]
 1. To offer to consideration; to propose. *Wotton.*
 2. To offer; to exhibit. *Shakspeare.*
PROPOU'NDER. *s.* [from *propound.*] He that propounds; he that offers.
PROPRI'ETARY. *s.* [*propriétaire*, Fr. from *propriety.*] Possessor in his own right. *Government of the Tongue.*
PROPRI'ETARY. *a.* Belonging to a certain owner. *Grew.*
PROPRI'ETOR. *s.* [from *proprius*, Lat.] A possessor in his own right. *Rogers.*
PROPRI'ETRESS. *s.* [from *proprietor.*] A female possessor in her own right. *L'Estr.*
PROPRI'ETY. *s.* [*proprietas*, Lat.]
 1. Peculiarity of possession; exclusive right. *Suckling.*
 2. Accuracy; justness. *Locke.*
PROPT, for *propped.* [from *prop.*] Sustained by some prop. *Pope.*
To PROPU'GN. *v. a.* [*propugno*, Lat.] To defend; to vindicate. *Hammond.*
*** PROPU'GNACLE.** *s.* [*propugnaculum*, Lat.] A fortress. *Howel.*
PROPUGNA'TION. *s.* [*propugnatio*, from *propugno*, Lat.] Defence. *Shakspeare.*
PROPU'GNER. *s.* [from *propugn.*] A defender. *Government of the Tongue.*
*** PROPULSA'TION.** *s.* [*propello*, Lat.] The act of driving away or repelling; the act of keeping at a distance. *Bp. Hall.*
*** To PROPU'LSE.** *v. a.* [*propello*, Lat.] To keep off; to repel; to drive away. *Cotgrave.*
PROPU'LSION. *s.* [*propulsus*, Lat.] The act of driving forward. *Bacon.*
PRORE. *s.* [*prora*, Lat.] The prow; the forepart of a ship. Used for a rhyme by *Pope.*
PROROGA'TION. *s.* [*prorogatio*, Lat.]
 1. Continuance; state of lengthening out to a distant time; prolongation. *South.*
 2. Interruption of the session of parliament by the regal authority. *Swift.*
To PRORO'GUE. *v. a.* [*prorogo*, Lat.]
 1. To protract; to prolong. *Dryden.*
 2. To put off; to delay. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To interrupt the session of parliament. *Bacon.*
PRORU'PTION. *s.* [*proruptus*, Lat.] The act of bursting out. *Brown.*
PROSA'ICK. *a.* [*prosaïque*, Fr.] Belonging to prose; resembling prose.
*** PRO'SAL.** *a.* [*prosa*, Lat.] Prosaick. *Brown.*

- To PROSCRI'BE.** *v. a.* [*proscribo*, Lat.]
 1. To censure capitally; to doom to destruction. *Roscommon.*
 2. To interdict. Not in use. *Dryden.*
- PROSCRI'BER.** *s.* [from *proscribe*.] One that dooms to destruction. *Dryden.*
- PROSCRI'PTION.** *s.* [*proscriptio*, Lat.] Doom to death or confiscation. *Ben Jonson.*
- * PROSCRI'PTIVE.** *s.* Proscribing. *Burke.*
- PROSE.** *s.* [*prosa*, Lat.] Language not restrained to harmonick sounds or set number of syllables; discourse not metrical. *Swift.*
- * To PROSE.** *v. n.* 1. To write prose. *Milton.*
 2. To make a tedious relation. *Mason.*
- To PRO'SECUTE.** *v. a.* [*prosecutus*, Lat.]
 1. To pursue; to continue endeavours after any thing. *Milton.*
 2. To continue; to carry on. *Hayward.*
 3. To proceed in consideration or disquisition of any thing. *Hooker.*
 4. To pursue by law; to sue criminally.
 To *prosecute* differs from to *persecute*: the latter always implies some cruelty, malignity or injustice; the former is to proceed by legal measures either with or without just cause.
- * To PROSECU'TE.** *v. n.* To carry on a legal prosecution. *Blackstone.*
- PROSECU'TION.** *s.* [from *prosecute*.]
 1. Pursuit; endeavour to carry on. *South.*
 2. Suit against a man in a criminal cause.
- PRO'SECUTOR.** *s.* [from *prosecute*.] One that carries on any thing; a pursuer of any purpose; one who pursues another by law in a criminal cause.
- PRO'SELYTE.** *s.* [*προσῆλυτος*.] A convert; one brought over to a new opinion. *Cleveland.*
- To PRO'SELYTE.** *v. a.* To convert. A bad word. *Government of the Tongue.*
- * PRO'SELYTISM.** *s.* 1. Conversion. *Hamm.*
 2. Desire to make converts. *Bp. Watson.*
- * To PRO'SELYTIZE.** *v. a.* To convert. *Burke.*
- * To PRO'SELYTIZE.** *v. n.* To make converts. *L. Addison.*
- PROSEMINA'TION.** *s.* [*proseminatus*, Lat.] Propagation by seed. *Hale.*
- * PRO'SER.** *s.* 1. A writer of prose. *Drayt.*
 2. In cant language, one who makes a tiresome relation of uninteresting matters.
- PROSO'DIAN.** *s.* [from *prosody*.] One skilled in metre or prosody. *Brown.*
- * PROSO'DICAL.** *a.* Of or relating to prosody. *Warton.*
- * PRO'SODIST.** *s.* One who understands prosody. *Johnson.*
- PRO'SODY.** *s.* [*προσῳδία*.] The part of grammar which teaches the sound and quantity of syllables and the measures of verse.
- PROSOPOPOE'IA.** *s.* [*προσωποποιία*.] Personification; figure by which things are made persons. *Dryden.*
- PRO'SPECT.** *s.* [*prospectus*, Lat.]
 1. View of something distant. *Milton.*
 2. Place which affords an extended view. *Milton.*
 3. Series of objects open to the eye. *Add.*
 4. Object of view. *Prior.*
 5. View into futurity: opposed to retrospect. *Smith.*
 6. Regard to something future. *Tillotson.*
- To PROSPE'CT.** *v. a.* [*prospectus*, Lat.] To look forward. *Dict.*
- * PROSPE'CTION.** *s.* Act of looking forward or providing. *Paley.*
- PROSPE'CTIVE.** *a.* [from *prospect*.]
 1. Viewing at a distance.
 2. Acting with foresight. *Child.*
- * PROSPE'CTUS.** *s.* [Lat.] The plan proposed of a literary work, usually containing a specimen of it. *Geddes.*
- To PRO'SPER.** *v. a.* [*prospero*, Lat.] To make happy; to favour. *Dryden.*
- To PRO'SPER.** *v. n.* [*prosperer*, Fr.] 1. To be prosperous; to be successful. *Isaiah.*
 2. To thrive; to come forward. *Cowley.*
- PROSPE'RITY.** *s.* [*prosperitas*, Lat.] Success; attainment of wishes; good fortune. *Hooker.*
- PRO'SPEROUS.** *a.* [*prosperus*, Lat.] Successful; fortunate. *Milton.*
- PRO'SPEROUSLY.** *ad.* [from *prosperous*.] Successfully; fortunately. *Bacon.*
- PRO'SPEROUSNESS.** *s.* [from *prosperous*.] Prosperity.
- PROSPI'CIENCE.** *s.* [from *prospicio*, Lat.] The act of looking forward.
- PROSTERNA'TION.** *s.* [from *prosterno*, Lat.] Dejection; depression; state of being cast down. *Wiseman.*
- * PRO'STETHIS.** *s.* [*προστίθῃμι*.] In surgery, that which fills up, what is wanting, as when fistulous ulcers are filled up with flesh. *Dict.*
- To PRO'STITUTE.** *v. a.* [*prostituo*, Lat.]
 1. To sell to wickedness; to expose to crimes for a reward. *Addison.*
 2. To expose upon vile terms. *Tillotson.*
- PRO'STITUTE.** *a.* [*prostitutus*, Lat.] Vicious for hire; sold to infamy or wickedness. *Prior.*
- PRO'STITUTE.** *s.* [from the verb.]
 1. A hireling; a mercenary; one who is set to sale. *Dryden.*
 2. A publick strumpet. *Dryden.*
- PROSTITU'TION.** *s.* [*prostitution*, Fr. from *prostitute*.] 1. The act of setting to sale; the state of being set to sale.
 2. The life of a publick strumpet. *Addis.*
- * PROSTITU'TOR.** *s.* One who abuses, disgraces, or vilifies. *Hurd.*
- PROSTRA'TE.** *a.* [*prostratus*, Lat.]
 1. Lying at length. *Fairfax.*
 2. Lying at mercy. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Thrown down in humblest adoration. *Hooker.*

To PRO'STRATE. *v. a.* [*prostratus*, Lat.]

1. To lay flat; to throw down. *Hayward.*
2. To throw down in adoration. *Duppa.*

PROSTRA'TION. *s.* [from *prostrate*.]

1. The act of falling down in adoration. *South.*
2. Dejection; depression. *Arbuthnot.*

PROSTY'LE. *s.* [*πρόστυλος*.] A building that has only pillars in the front. *Dict.*

PROSY'LLOGISM. *s.* [*pro* and *syllogism*.]

A *prosyllogism* is when two or more syllogisms are so connected together that the conclusion of the former is the major or the minor of the following. *Watts.*

PRO'TASIS. *s.* [*πρότασις*.]

1. A maxim or proposition.
2. In the ancient drama, the first part of a comedy or tragedy that explains the argument of the piece. *Dict.*

PROTA'TICK. *a.* [*προτατικός*.] *Protatick* persons in plays give the relation. *Dryden.*

To PROTE'CT. *v. a.* [*protectus*, Lat.] To defend; to cover from evil; to shield. *Milton.*

PROTE'CTION. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Defence; shelter from evil. *Swift.*
2. A passport; exemption from being molested.

PROTE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *protect*.] Defensive; sheltering. *Thomson.*

PROTE'CTOR. *s.* [*protecteur*, Fr.]

1. Defender; shelterer; supporter. *Waller.*
2. An officer who had heretofore the care of the kingdom in the king's minority. *Shakspeare.*

* PROTE'CTORATE. *s.* Government by a protector. *Walpole.*

* PROTE'CTORSHIP. *s.* Office of a protector. *Burnet.*

PROTE'CTRESS. *s.* [*protectrice*, Fr.] A woman that protects.

To PROTE'ND. *v. a.* [*protendo*, Lat.] To hold out; to stretch forth. *Dryden.*

* PROTE'NSE. *s.* Extension. *Spenser.*

PROTE'RVITY. *s.* [*protervitas*, Lat.] Peevishness; petulance.

To PROTE'ST. *v. n.* [*protestor*, Lat.] To give a solemn declaration of opinion or resolution. *Denham.*

To PROTE'ST. *v. a.*

1. To prove; to show; to give evidence of. Not used. *Shakspeare.*
2. To call as a witness. *Milton.*

PROTE'ST. *s.* [from the verb.] A solemn declaration of opinion against something.

PRO'TESTANT. *a.* [from *protest*.] Belonging to protestants. *Addison.*

PRO'TESTANT. *s.* [*protestant*, Fr.] One of those who adhere to them, who, at the beginning of the Reformation, protested against the church of Rome. *King Charles.*

* PRO'TESTANTISM. *s.* The protestant religion. *South.*

* PRO'TESTANTLY. *ad.* In conformity to protestants. *Milton.*

PROTESTA'TION. *s.* [Fr.] A solemn declaration of resolution, fact, or opinion. *Hooker.*

PROTE'STER. *s.* One who protests; one who utters a solemn declaration. *Atterb.*

* PRO'TEUS. *s.* [Lat.] One who assumes many shapes: from *Proteus* a marine deity of the heathens who was said to appear in many forms. *Maundrell.*

PROTHO'NOTARY. *s.* [*protonotarius*, Lat.] The head register. *Brerewood.*

PROTHONO'TARYSHIP. *s.* [from *prothonotary*.] The office or dignity of the principal register. *Carew.*

PRO'TOCOL. *s.* [from *πρωτος* and *κολλάω*.] The original copy of any writing. *Ayliffe.*

PROTOMA'RTYR. *s.* [from *πρωτος* and *μάρτυρ*.] The first martyr. A term applied to St. Stephen.

PRO'TOPLAST. *s.* [*πρωτος* and *πλαστός*.] Original; thing first formed to be copied afterwards. *Harvey.*

* PROTOPLA'STICK. *a.* First formed. *How.*

PRO'TOTYPE. *s.* [*πρωτότυπον*.] The original of a copy; exemplar; archetype. *Stillingsfleet.*

To PROTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*protractus*, Lat.] To draw out; to delay; to lengthen; to spin to length. *Knolles.*

PROTRA'CT. *s.* [from the verb.] Tedious continuance. *Spenser.*

PROTRA'CTER. *s.* [from *protract*.]

1. One who draws out any thing to tedious length.
2. A mathematical instrument for taking and measuring angles.

PROTRA'CTION. *s.* [from *protract*.] The act of drawing to length. *Daniel.*

PROTRA'CTIVE. *a.* [from *protract*.] Dilatory; delaying; spinning to length. *Shakspeare.*

* PROTRA'CTOR. *s.* A prolonger; a delayer. *Cotgrave.*

PROTRE'PTICAL. *a.* [*προτρεπτικός*.] Hortatory; suatory. *Ward.*

To PROTRU'DE. *v. a.* [*protrudo*, Lat.] To thrust forward. *Woodward.*

To PROTRU'DE. *v. n.* To thrust itself forward. *Bacon.*

PROTRU'SION. *s.* [*protrusus*, Lat.] The act of thrusting forward; thrust; push. *Locke.*

* PROTRU'SIVE. *a.* Thrusting or pushing forward.

PROTU'BERANCE. *s.* [*protubero*, Lat.] Something swelling above the rest; prominence; tumour. *Hale.*

PROTU'BERANT. *a.* [from *protuberate*.] Swelling; prominent. *Ray.*

To PROTU'BERATE. *v. n.* [*protubero*, Lat.] To swell forward; to swell out beyond the parts adjacent. *Sharp.*

* PROTUBERA'TION. *s.* Act of swelling out beyond the parts adjacent. *Cooke.*

* PROTU'BEROUS. *a.* Protuberant. *Smith.*

* PRO'VABLE. *a.* That may be proved. *Chauc.*

* **PROVABLY.** *ad.* In a manner capable of proof. *Huloet.*

* **PROVANT.** *s.* [*Proviant*, Germ.] Provender; provision.

PROUD. *a.* [*ppude*, Sax.]

1. Too much pleased with himself. *Watts.*

2. Elated; valuing himself: with of before the object. *Dryden.*

3. Arrogant; haughty; impatient. *Milton.*

4. Daring; presumptuous. *Drayton.*

5. Lofty of mien; grand of person. *Milton.*

6. Grand; lofty; splendid; magnificent. *Bacon.*

7. Ostentatious; spacious; grand. *Shaksp.*

8. Salacious; eager for the male. *Brown.*

9. Fungous; exuberant. [from *ppýde*, Sax.] *Arbuthnot.*

PROUDLY. *ad.* [from *proud*.] Arrogantly; ostentatiously; in a proud manner.

Dryden. Addison.

To PROVE. *v. a.* [*probo*, Lat. *prouver*, Fr.]

1. To evince; to show by argument or testimony. *Atterbury.*

2. To try; to bring to the test. *Milton.*

3. To experience. *Davies.*

4. To endure; to try by suffering. *Shaksp.*

To PROVE. *v. n.* 1. To make trial. *Bacon.*

2. To be found by experience. *Shaksp.*

3. To succeed: as, *the seed did not prove.* *Bacon.*

4. To be found in the event. *Waller.*

PROVEABLE. *a.* [from *prove*.] That may be proved.

* **PROVE'NCIAL.** *a.* [*provençal*, Fr.] Of or belonging to *Provence* in France. *Percy.*

PROVE'DITOR. } *s.* [*proveditore*, Ital.]

PROVEDO'RE. } One who undertakes to procure supplies for an army. *Friend.*

PROVENDER. *s.* [*provende*, Fr.] Dry food for brutes; hay and corn. *Shakspeare.*

* **PROVER.** *s.* One who shows by argument or testimony. *Shakspeare.*

PRO'VERB. *s.* [*proverbium*, Lat.] 1. A short sentence frequently repeated by the people; a saw; an adage. *Addison.*

2. A word, name, or observation commonly received or uttered. *Tobias, iii.*

To PRO'VERB. *v. a.*

1. To mention in a proverb. *Milton.*

2. To provide with a proverb. *Shakspeare.*

* **To PRO'VERB.** *v. n.* To utter proverbs. *Milton.*

PROVE'RBIAL. *a.* [*proverbial*, Fr.]

1. Mentioned in a proverb. *Temple.*

2. Resembling a proverb; suitable to a proverb. *Brown.*

3. Comprised in a proverb. *Pope.*

PROVE'RBIALY. *ad.* [from *proverbial*.] In a proverb. *Brown.*

To PROVI'DE. *v. a.* [*provideo*, Lat.]

1. To procure beforehand; to get ready; to prepare. *Milton.*

2. To furnish; to supply: with of or with before the thing provided. *Bacon.*

3. To stipulate.

Johnson's Dictionary II.

4. **To PROVIDE against.** To take measures for counteracting or escaping any ill. *Hale.*

5. **To PROVIDE for.** To take care of beforehand. *Shakspeare.*

PROVI'DED that. Upon these terms; this stipulation being made. [*pourvu que*, Fr.] *L'Estrange.*

PRO'VIDENCE. *s.* [*providentia*, Lat.]

1. Foresight; timely care; forecast; the act of providing. *Sidney.*

2. The care of God over created beings; divine superintendence. *Raleigh.*

3. Prudence; frugality; reasonable and moderate care of expence. *Dryden.*

PRO'VIDENT. *a.* [*providens*, Lat.] Forecasting; cautious; prudent with respect to futurity. *Waller.*

PROVIDE'NTIAL. *a.* [from *providence*.] Effected by providence; referrible to providence. *Woodward.*

PROVIDE'NTIALY. *ad.* [from *providential*.] By the care of providence. *Addison.*

PRO'VIDENTLY. *ad.* [from *provident*.] With foresight; with wise precaution. *Boyle.*

PROVI'DER. *s.* [from *provide*.] He who provides or procures. *Shakspeare.*

PRO'VINCE. *s.* [*provincia*, Lat.]

1. A conquered country; a country governed by a delegate. *Temple.*

2. The proper office or business of any one. *Otway.*

3. A region; a tract. *Watts.*

PROVI'NCIAL. *a.* [from *province*.]

1. Relating to a province. *Shakspeare.*

2. Appendant to the provincial country. *Brown.*

3. Not of the mother country; rude; unpolished. *Dryden.*

4. Belonging only to an archbishop's jurisdiction; not œcumenical. *Ayliffe.*

PROVI'NCIAL. *s.* [from *province*.] A spiritual governor. *Stillingfleet.*

* **PROVI'NCIALISM.** *s.* Manner of speaking peculiar to a certain district of a country. *Bp. Marsh.*

* **PROVINCIA'LITY.** *s.* Peculiarity of provincial language. *Warton.*

To PROVI'NCIATE. *v. a.* [from *province*.] To turn to a province. Not used. *Howel.*

To PROVI'NE. *v. n.* [*provigner*, Fr.] To lay a stock or branch of a vine in the ground to take root for more increase.

PROVI'SION. *s.* [Fr. *provisio*, Lat.] 1. The act of providing beforehand. *Sidney.*

2. Measures taken beforehand. *Tillotson.*

3. Accumulation of stores beforehand; stock collected. *Knolles.*

4. Victuals; food; provender. *Clarendon.*

5. Stipulation; terms settled. *Davies.*

* **To PROVI'SION.** *v. a.* To supply with provisions.

PROVI'SIONAL. *a.* [from *provision*.]

1. Temporally established.

2. Provided for present need. *Ayliffe.*
 3. Settled beforehand.
- PROVI'SIONALLY. *ad.* [from *provisional.*]
 By way of provision. *Locke.*
- *PROVI'SIONARY. *a.* Making provision for the occasion.
- PROVI'SO. *s.* Stipulation; caution; provisional condition. *Spenser.*
- *PRO'VISORY. *a.* [*provisoire*, Fr.] Conditional; implying a limitation; including a proviso. *Cotgrave.*
- PROVOCA'TION. *s.* [*provocatio*, Lat.]
 1. An act or cause by which anger is raised. *Smith.*
 2. An appeal to a judge. *Ayliffe.*
- PROVO'CATIVE. *s.* [from *provoke.*] Any thing which revives a decayed or cloyed appetite. *Addison.*
- *PROVO'CATIVE. *a.* Stimulating; inciting. *Cartwright.*
- PROVO'CATIVENESS. *s.* [from *provocative.*] The quality of being provocative.
- *PROVO'CATORY. *s.* A challenge. *Cotgr.*
- To PROVO'KE. *v. a.* [*provoco*, Lat.] 1. To rouse; to excite by something. *Dryden.*
 2. To anger; to enrage; to offend; to incense. *Clarendon.*
 3. To cause; to promote. *Arbuthnot.*
 4. To challenge. *Dryden.*
 5. To induce by motive; to move; to incite. *Burnet.*
- To PROVO'KE. *v. n.*
 1. To appeal. A Latinism. *Dryden.*
 2. To produce anger. *Taylor.*
- PROVO'KER. *s.* [from *provoke.*] 1. One that raises anger. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
 2. Causer; promoter. *Shakspeare.*
- PROVO'KINGLY. *ad.* [from *provoking.*] In such a manner as to raise anger. *Decay of Piety.*
- PRO'VOST. *s.* [*ppayart*, Sax. *prévôt*, Fr.]
 1. The chief of any body: as, the provost of a college.
 2. The executioner of an army. *Hayward.*
- PRO'VOSTSHIP. *s.* [from *provost.*] The office of a provost. *Hakewill.*
- PROW. *s.* [*proue*, Fr. *proa*, Span. *prora*, Lat.] The head or forepart of a ship. *Peacham.*
- PROW. *a.* Valiant. *Spenser.*
- PRO'WESS. *s.* [*prodezza*, Ital. *prouesse*, Fr.] Bravery; valour; military gallantry. *Sidney.*
- PRO'WEST. *a.* Bravest; most valiant. *Spens.*
- To PROWL. *v. a.* To rove over. *Sidney.*
- To PROWL. *v. n.* To wander for prey; to prey; to plunder. *Tusser.*
- *PROWL. *s.* Ramble for plunder.
- PRO'WLER. *s.* [from *prowl.*] One that roves about for prey. *Thomson.*
- PRO'XIMATE. *a.* [*proximus*, Lat.] Next in the series of ratiocination; near and immediate. *Burnet.*
- PRO'XIMATELY. *ad.* [from *proximate.*] Immediately; without intervention. *Bentley.*

- PRO'XIME. *a.* [*proximus*, Lat.] Next; immediate. *Watts.*
- PROXI'MITY. *s.* [*proximitas*, Lat.] Nearness. *Hayward.*
- PRO'XY. *s.* [By contraction from *procuracy.*]
 1. The agency of another.
 2. The substitution of another; the agency of a substitute. *South.*
 3. The person substituted or deputed. *L'Estrange.*
- *PRO'XYSHIP. *s.* Office of a proxy. *Brevint.*
- PRUCE. *s.* Prussian Leather. *Dryden.*
- PRUDE. *s.* [*prude*, Fr.] A woman over-nice and scrupulous, and with false affectation. *Swift.*
- PRU'DENCE. *s.* [Fr. *prudencia*, Lat.] Wisdom applied to practice. *Hale.*
- PRU'DENT. *a.* [Fr. *prudens*, Lat.]
 1. Practically wise. *Milton.*
 2. Foreseeing by natural instinct. *Milton.*
- PRUDE'NTIAL. *a.* [from *prudent.*] Eligible on principles of prudence. *Rogers.*
- PRUDE'NTIALS. *s.* Maxims of prudence or practical wisdom. *Watts.*
- PRUDENTIA'LITY. *s.* [from *prudential.*] Eligibility on principles of prudence. *Brown.*
- PRUDE'NTIALLY. *ad.* [from *prudential.*] According to the rules of prudence. *South.*
- PRU'DENTLY. *ad.* [from *prudent.*] Discreetly; judiciously. *Bacon.*
- PRU'DERY. *s.* [from *prude.*] Overmuch nicety in conduct.
- PRU'DISH. *a.* [from *prude.*] Affectedly grave.
- To PRUNE. *v. a.* 1. To lop; to divest trees of their superfluities. *Davies.*
 2. To clear from excrescences. *Bacon.*
- To PRUNE. *v. n.* To dress; to prink. A ludicrous word. *Dryden.*
- PRUNE. *s.* A dried plum. *Bacon.*
- PRU'NEL. *s.* An herb.
- PRUNE'LLO. *s.* [*prunelle*, Fr.]
 1. A kind of stuff of which the clergymen's gowns are made. *Pope.*
 2. A kind of plum.
- PRU'NER. *s.* [from *prune.*] One that crops trees. *Derham.*
- PRUNI'FEROUS. *a.* Plum-bearing.
- PRU'NINGHOOK. } *s.* A hook or knife
 PRU'NINGKNIFE. } used in lopping trees. *Phillips.*
- PRU'RIENCE. } *s.* [from *prurio*, Lat.] An
 PRU'RIENCY. } itching or a great desire or appetite to any thing. *Swift.*
- PRU'RIENT. *a.* [*pruriens*, Lat.] Itching. *Ainsworth.*
- PRURI'GINOUS. *a.* [*prurio*, Lat.] Tending to an itch.
- *PRURI'GO. *s.* [Lat.] Itch. *Gregory.*
- *PRY. *s.* Impertinent peeping. *Smart.*
- To PRY. *v. n.* [of unknown derivation.] To peep narrowly. *Shakspeare.*
- *PRY'INGLY. *ad.* With impertinent cu-

riosity. *Bibl. bibl.*
 PSALM. *s.* [ψαλμός; *pseaume*, Fr.] A holy song. *Peacham.*
 PSA'LMIST. *s.* [from *psalm*.] A writer of holy songs. *Addison.*
 * PSALMO'DICAL. } *a.* Relating to psalmo-
 * PSA'LMODICK. } *dy.* *Warton.*
 * PSA'LMODIST. *s.* One who sings holy songs. *Hammond.*
 PSA'LMODY. *s.* [ψαλμωδία.] The act or practice of singing holy songs.
 * PSALMO'GRAPHER. *s.* [ψαλμός and γράφω.] A writer of psalms. *Loe.*
 PSALMO'GRAPHY. *s.* [ψαλμός and γράφω.] The act of writing psalms.
 PSA'LTER. *s.* [ψαλτήριον.] The volume of psalms; a psalm-book.
 PSA'LTERY. *s.* A kind of harp beaten with sticks. *Sandys.*
 PSEU'DO. *s.* [from ψεύδος.] A prefix, which, being put before words, signifies false or counterfeit: as, *pseudoapostle*, a counterfeit apostle.
 PSEU'DOGRAPHY. *s.* False writing.
 PSEU'DOLOGY. *s.* [ψευδολογία.] Falsehood of speech. *Arbuthnot.*
 PSHAW. *interject.* An expression of contempt. *Spectator.*
 * PSO'AS. *s. pl.* [ψόα.] A name given to two muscles of the loins.
 * PSO'RA. *s.* [ψώρα.] The itch.
 * PSYCHOLO'GICAL. } *a.* Of or belonging
 * PSYCHOLO'GICK. } to the study of the soul.
 * PTA'RMIGAN. *s.* The white game. *Penn.*
 PTI'SAN. *s.* [πιτισσάνη.] A medical drink made of barley decocted with raisins and liquorice. *Garth.*
 * PTOLEMA'ICK. *a.* Belonging to the system of Ptolemy, the astronomer, in which the earth is supposed to be fixed in the middle of the universe. *Johnson.*
 PTY'ALISM. *s.* [πτυαλισμός.] Salivation; effusion of spittle.
 PTY'SMAGOGUE. *s.* [πτύσμα and ἄγω.] A medicine which discharges spittle. *Dict.*
 PU'BERTY. *s.* [pubertas, Lat.] The time of life in which the two sexes begin first to be acquainted. *Bentley.*
 PUBE'SCENCE. *s.* [from *pubesco*, Lat.] The state of arriving at puberty. *Brown.*
 PUBE'SCENT. *a.* [pubescens, Lat.] Arriving at puberty. *Brown.*
 PU'BLICAN. *s.* [from *publicus*, Lat.]
 1. A toll-gatherer. *Matthew, ix.*
 2. A man that keeps a house of general entertainment. In low language.
 PUBLICA'TION. *s.* [from *publico*, Lat.]
 1. The act of publishing; the act of notifying to the world; divulgation. *Hooker.*
 2. Edition; the act of giving a book to the publick. *Pope.*
 * PUBLI'CITY. *s.* [publicité, Fr.] Notoriety.
 PU'BLICK. *a.* [publique, Fr. *publicus*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to a state or nation; not private. *Hooker.*
 2. Open; notorious; generally known. *Matthew.*
 3. General; done by many. *Milton.*
 4. Regarding not private interest, but the good of the community. *Clarendon.*
 5. Open for general entertainment. *Add.*
 PU'BLICK. *s.* [from *publicus*, Lat.]
 1. The general body of mankind, or of a state or nation. *Addison.*
 2. Open view; general notice. *Locke.*
 * PU'BLICK-HEARTED. *a.* Publick-spirited.
 PU'BLICKLY. *ad.* [from *publick*.]
 1. In the name of the community. *Addis.*
 2. Openly; without concealment. *Bacon.*
 * PU'BLICK-MINDEDNESS. *s.* A disposition to regard the publick advantage above private good.
 PU'BLICKNESS. *s.* [from *publick*.] 1. State of belonging to the community. *Boyle.*
 2. Openness; state of being generally known or publick.
 PU'BLICKSPIRITED. *a.* [publick and spirit.] Having regard to the general advantage above private good. *Dryden.*
 * PU'BLICK-SPIRITEDNESS. *s.* Regard to the general advantage above private good. *Whitlock.*
 To PU'BLISH. *v. a.* [publier, Fr.]
 1. To discover to mankind; to make generally and openly known.
 2. To put forth a book into the world. *Digby.*
 PU'BLISHER. *s.* [from *publish*.]
 1. One who makes publick and generally known. *Atterbury.*
 2. One who puts out a book into the world. *Prior.*
 * PUCE. *a.* [puce, Fr.] Of a dark brown colour.
 PU'CELAGE. *s.* [Fr.] A state of virginity.
 PUCK. *s.* [perhaps the same with *pug*.] Some sprite among the fairies, common in romances. *Corbet.*
 PU'CKBALL, or *puckfist*. *s.* A kind of mushroom full of dust. *Dict.*
 To PU'CKER. *v. a.* To gather into corrugations; to contract into folds or plications. *Spectator.*
 * PU'CKER. *s.* Any thing gathered into a fold or plication.
 PU'DDER. *s.* A tumult; a turbulent and irregular bustle. *Locke.*
 To PU'DDER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a tumult; to make a bustle. *Locke.*
 To PU'DDER. *v. a.* To perplex; to disturb. *Locke.*
 PU'DDING. *s.* [puding, Swed. *potten*, Welsh.]
 1. A kind of food very variously compounded, but generally made of meal, milk, and eggs. *Prior.*
 2. The gut of an animal. *Shakspeare.*
 3. A bowl stuffed with certain mixtures

- of meal and other ingredients. *Prior.*
- * PU'DDING-GROSS. *s.* A plant.
- PU'DDINGPIE. *s.* [*pudding* and *pie.*] A pudding with meat baked in it. *Hudibras.*
- * PU'DDING-SLEEVE. *s.* The sleeve of the present full-dress clerical gown. *Swift.*
- PU'DDINGTIME. *s.* [*pudding* and *time.*]
1. The time of dinner; the time at which pudding, anciently the first dish, is set upon the table.
 2. Nick of time; critical minute. *Hudibr.*
- PU'DDLE. *s.* [hence *pool.*] A small muddy lake; a dirty splash. *Hall.*
- To PU'DDLE. *v. a.* [*pudeln* in low Germ.] To muddy; to pollute with dirt; to mix dirt and water. *Sidney.*
- * To PU'DDLE. *v. n.* To make a dirty stir. *Junius.*
- PU'DDLY. *a.* [from *puddle.*] Muddy; dirty; miry. *Carew.*
- PU'DDOCK or *purrock.* *s.* [for *paddock* or *parrock.*] A provincial word for a small inclosure.
- PU'DENCY. *s.* [*pudens*, Lat.] Modesty; shamefacedness. *Shakspeare.*
- PUDI'CITY. *s.* [*pudicité*, Fr. from *pudicitia*, Lat.] Modesty; chastity.
- PU'EFELLOW. *s.* A partner. *Shakspeare.*
- PU'ERILE. *a.* [*puéril*, Fr. *puerilis*, Lat.] Childish; boyish. *Pope.*
- PUERI'LITY. *s.* [*puerilitas*, Lat.] Childishness; boyishness. *Dryden.*
- * PUE'RPERAL. *a.* [*puer* and *pario*, Lat.] Relating to childbed; as, the *puerperal* fever. Formerly *puerperial.* *Beaum.*
- PU'ET. *s.* A kind of water fowl. *Walton.*
- PUFF. *s.* [*pos*, Dutch.]
1. A quick blast with the mouth. *Phillips.*
 2. A small blast of wind. *Raleigh.*
 3. A kind of mushroom.
 4. Any thing light and porous: as, *puff* paste.
 5. Something to sprinkle powder on the hair. *Ainsworth.*
- To PUFF. *v. n.* [*bouffer*, Fr. *puffen*, Germ.]
1. To swell the cheeks with wind.
 2. To blow with a quick blast. *Shaksp.*
 3. To blow with scornfulness. *South.*
 4. To breath thick and hard. *L'Estrange.*
 5. To do or move with hurry, tumour, or tumultuous agitation. *Herbert.*
 6. To swell with the wind or air. *Boyle.*
- To PUFF. *v. a.*
1. To swell as with wind. *Ray.*
 2. To drive or agitate with blasts of wind. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To drive with a blast of breath scornfully. *Dryden.*
 4. To swell or blow up with praise. *Bacon.*
 5. To swell or elate with pride. *Shaksp.*
- PU'FFER. *s.* [from *puff.*] One that puffs.
- PU'FFIN. *s.* 1. A water fowl. *Carew.*
2. A kind of fish.
 3. A kind of fungus filled with dust.
- * PU'FFINESS. *s.* State or quality of being

- turgid. *A. Hill.*
- PU'FFINGAPPLE. *s.* A sort of apple.
- PU'FFINGLY. *ad.* [from *puffing.*]
1. Tumidly; with swell.
 2. With shortness of breath.
- PU'FFY. *a.* [from *puff.*]
1. Windy; flatulent. *Wiseman.*
 2. Tumid; turgid. *Dryden.*
- PUG. *s.* [*piga*, Sax.] A kind name of a monkey, or any thing tenderly loved. *Addison.*
- PU'GGERED. *a.* Crowded; complicated. Only used by *More.*
- PUGH. *interj.* A word of contempt.
- PU'GIL. *s.* What is taken up between the thumb and two first fingers. *Bacon.*
- * PU'GILISM. *s.* [*pugilat*, Fr.] Practice of boxing, or fighting with the fist.
- * PU'GILIST. *s.* A fighter; a boxer.
- PUGNA'CIOUS. *a.* [*pugnax*, Lat.] Inclined to fight; quarrelsome; fighting.
- PUGNA'CITY. *s.* [from *pugnax*, Lat.] Quarrelsomeness; inclination to fight.
- PUI'SNE. *a.* [*puis né*, Fr.] It is commonly spoken *puny.*
1. Young; younger; later in time. *Bacon.*
 2. Petty; inconsiderable; small. *Shaksp.*
- PUI'SSANCE. *s.* [Fr.] Power; strength; force. *Destruction of Troy.*
- PUI'SSANT. *a.* [Fr.] Powerful; strong; forcible. *Raleigh.*
- PUI'SSANTLY. *ad.* [from *puissant.*] Powerfully; forcibly.
- PUKE. *s.* Vomit; medicine causing vomit.
- To PUKE. *v. n.* To spew; to vomit. *Shakspeare.*
- PUKE. *a.* An old word for yellow.
- PU'KER. *s.* [from *puke.*] Medicine causing vomit. *Garth.*
- PU'LCHRITUDE. *s.* [*pulchritudo*, Lat.] Beauty; grace; handsomeness. *More.*
- To PULE. *v. n.* [*piauler* Fr.]
1. To cry like a chicken. *Bacon.*
 2. To whine; to cry; to whimper. *Locke.*
- PU'LICK. *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- PU'LILOSE. *a.* [*pulicosus*, Lat.] Abounding with fleas. *Dict.*
- * PU'LING. *s.* The cry, as of a chicken; a kind of whine. *Bacon.*
- * PU'LINGLY. *ad.* With whining; with complaint. *Beaum. and Fl.*
- PU'LIOL. *s.* An herb.
- * PU'LKHA. *s.* A Laplander's travelling sledge.
- To PULL. *v. a.* [*pullian*, Sax.]
1. To draw violently towards one: opposed to *push* or to drive from one. *Ben Jonson.*
 2. To draw forcibly, commonly with *on* or *off.* *Hayward.*
 3. To pluck; to gather. *Mortimer.*
 4. To tear; to rend. *Lamentations*, iii. 2.
 5. To PULL down. To subvert; to demolish. *Howel.*
 6. To PULL down. To degrade. *Roscom.*
 7. To PULL up. To extirpate; to era-

dicate. *Locke.*
PULL. *s.* [from the verb.] The act of pulling; pluck; struggle. *Shakspeare.*
*** PULLBACK.** *s.* That which keeps back; a restraint. *Brown.*
PU'LLEN. *s.* Poultry.
PU'LLER. *s.* [from *pull.*] One that pulls. *Shakspeare.*
PU'LLET. *s.* [*poulet*, Fr.] A young hen. *Brown.*
PU'LLY. *s.* [*poulie*, Fr.] A small wheel turning on a pivot, with a furrow on its outside in which a rope runs. *Swift.*
To PU'LLULATE. *v. n.* [*pullulo*, Lat. *pul-luler*, Fr.] To germinate; to bud.
*** PULLULA'TION.** *s.* The act of budding, or growing. *More.*
PU'LMONARY. *a.* Belonging to the lungs.
PU'LMONARY. *s.* [*pulmonaire*, Fr.] The herb lungwort. *Ainsworth.*
PULMO'NICK. *a.* [from *pulmo*, Lat.] Belonging to the lungs.
*** PU'LMONICK.** *s.* One affected with a disorder of the lungs. *Arbuthnot.*
PULP. *s.* [*poulpe*, Fr.]
 1. Any soft mass. *Bacon.*
 2. The soft part of fruit. *Ray.*
PU'LPIT. *s.* [*pulpitium*, Lat.]
 1. A place raised on high, where a speaker stands. *Shakspeare.*
 2. The higher desk in the church where the sermon is pronounced. *Dryden.*
PU'LPOUS. *a.* [from *pulp.*] Soft. *Phillips.*
PU'LPOUSNESS. *s.* [from *pulpous.*] The quality of being pulpy.
PU'LPY. *a.* [from *pulp.*] Soft; pappy. *Arbuthnot.*
*** PU'LSATILE.** *a.* That may be struck or beaten: as a *pulsatile* instrument, that is a drum, tabor, psaltery. *Mus. Dict.*
PULSA'TION. *s.* [from *pulsatio*, Lat.] The act of beating or moving with quick strokes against any thing opposing. *Harvey.*
PULSA'TOR. *s.* [from *pulso*, Lat.] A striker; a beater.
PULSE. *s.* [*pulsus*, Lat. *pouls*, Fr.]
 1. The motion of an artery as the blood is driven through it by the heart, and as it is perceived by the touch. *Quincy.*
 2. Oscillation; vibration. *Newton.*
 3. *To feel one's PULSE.* To try or know one's mind artfully.
 4. [From *pull.*] Leguminous plants; plants not reaped but *pulled* or *plucked*. *Milton.*
To PULSE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To beat as the pulse. *Ray.*
*** To PULSE.** *v. a.* To drive, as the pulse is driven. *Smith.*
*** PU'LSIFICK.** *a.* Moving or exciting the pulse. *Smith.*
PU'LSION. *s.* [from *pulsus*, Lat.] The act of driving or of forcing forward: in opposition to suction, or traction. *More.*
*** PU'LTISE.** *s.* A poultice. *Burton.*

PU'LVERABLE. *a.* [from *pulvis*, Lat.] Possible to be reduced to dust. *Boyle.*
*** To PU'LVERATE.** *v. a.* To beat into powder. *Cockeram.*
PULVERIZA'TION. *s.* [from *pulverize*.] The act of powdering; reduction to dust or powder.
To PU'LVERIZE. *v. n.* [from *pulvis*, *pul-veris*, Lat.] To reduce to powder; to reduce to dust. *Boyle.*
PU'LVERULENCE. *s.* [*pulverulentia*, Lat.] Dustiness; abundance of dust.
PU'LVIL. *s.* [*pulvillum*, Lat.] Sweet scented powder. *Gay.*
To PU'LVIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sprinkle with perfumes in powder. *Congr.*
PU'MICE. *s.* [*pumex*, Lat.] A slag or cinder of some fossil, originally bearing another form and only reduced to this state by the violent action of fire: it is a lax and spongy matter full of little pores and cavities, found in masses of different sizes and shapes, of a pale whitish grey colour: the *pumice* is found about the burning mountains *Ætna*, *Vesuvius*, and *Hecla*. *Bacon.*
PU'MMEL. *s.* See *POMMEL*.
PUMP. *s.* [*pompe*, Dutch and Fr. *Pumpe*, Germ.]
 1. An engine by which water is drawn up from wells: its operation is performed by the pressure of the air.
 2. A shoe with a thin sole and low heel. *Shakspeare.*
To PUMP. *v. n.* [*pumpen*, Germ.] To work a pump; to throw out water by a pump. *Decay of Piety.*
To PUMP. *v. a.*
 1. To raise or throw out by means of a pump.
 2. To examine artfully by sly interrogatories, so as to draw out any secret. *Otway.*
PU'MPER. *s.* [from *pump.*] The person or the instrument that pumps. *Boyle.*
PU'MPION. *s.* A plant: *pepo*, Lat. *Miller.*
*** PU'MPKIN.** *s.* The pumpkin: a corrupted word.
PUN. *s.* An equivocation; a quibble; an expression where a word has at once different meanings. *Addison.*
To PUN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To quibble; to use the same word at once in different senses. *Tatler.*
*** To PUN.** *v. a.* To persuade by a pun. *Addison.*
To PUNCH. *v. a.* [from *poinçon*, Fr.] To bore or perforate by driving a sharp instrument. *Wiseman.*
PUNCH. *s.* [from the verb.]
 1. A pointed instrument, which, driven by a blow, perforates bodies. *Moxon.*
 2. A liquor made by mixing spirit with water, sugar, and the juice of lemons. *Swift.*
 3. The buffoon or harlequin of the puppet-show. *Gay.*

4. In contempt or ridicule, a short fat fellow.
- * PUNCH. }
* PU'NCHY. } *a.* Short; thick; fat.
- * PU'NCH-BOWL. *s.* A bowl to hold punch. *Addison.*
- PU'NCHEON. *s.* [*poinçon*, Fr.]
1. An instrument driven so as to make a hole or impression. *Camden.*
2. A measure of liquids.
- PU'NCHER. *s.* [from *punch*.] An instrument that makes an impression or hole. *Grew.*
- * PUNCHINE/LLO. *s.* [*polichinelle*, Fr.] A sort of buffoon; a punch. *Tatler.*
- * PU'NCTATED. *a.* [*punctatus*, Lat.] Drawn into a point.
- PUNCTI'LIO. *s.* A small nicety of behaviour; a nice point of exactness. *Addison.*
- PUNCTI'LIOUS. *a.* [from *punctilio*.] Nice; exact; punctual to superstition. *Rogers.*
- * PUNCTI'LIOUSLY. *ad.* With great nicety or exactness. *Johnson.*
- PUNCTI'LIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *punctilious*.] Nicety; exactness of behaviour.
- * PU'NCTION. *s.* A puncture.
- PU'NCTO. *s.* [*punto*, Span.]
1. Nice point of ceremony. *Bacon.*
2. The point in fencing. *Shakspeare.*
- PU'NCTUAL. *a.* [*ponctuel*, Fr.]
1. Comprised in a point; consisting in a point. *Milton.*
2. Exact; nice; punctilious. *Atterbury.*
- * PU'NCTUALIST. *s.* One who is very exact or ceremonious. *Milton.*
- PUNCTUA'LITY. *s.* [from *punctual*.] Nicety; scrupulous exactness. *Howel.*
- PU'NCTUALLY. *ad.* [from *punctual*.] Nicely; exactly; scrupulously. *Ray.*
- PU'NCTUALNESS. *s.* [from *punctual*.] Exactness; nicety. *Felton.*
- * To PU'NCTUATE. *v. a.* [*ponctuer*, Fr.] To distinguish by pointing.
- PUNCTUA'TION. *s.* [*punctum*, Lat.] The act or method of pointing. *Addison.*
- To PU'NCTULATE. *v. n.* [*punctulum*, Lat.] To mark with small spots. *Woodward.*
- PU'NCTURE. *s.* [*punctum*, Lat.] A small prick; a hole made with a very sharp point. *Wiseman.*
- * To PU'NCTURE. *v. a.* To prick; to pierce with a small hole.
- PU'NDLE. *s.* A short and fat woman. *Ainsworth.*
- PU'NGAR. *s.* [*pagurus*, Lat.] A fish. *Ainsworth.*
- PU'NGENCY. *s.* [from *pungent*.]
1. Power of pricking. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Heat on the tongue; acridness.
3. Power to pierce the mind. *Hammond.*
4. Acrimoniousness; keenness. *Stillingfl.*
- PU'NGENT. *a.* [*pungens*, Lat.]
1. Pricking. *Pope.*
2. Sharp on the tongue; acrid. *Newton.*
3. Piercing; sharp. *Swift.*

4. Acrimonious; biting. *Dryden.*
- PU'NICE. *s.* [*punaise*, Fr.] A wall-louse; a bugg.
- PUNI'CEOUS. *a.* [*puniceus*; Lat.] Purple.
- * PU'NICK. *a.* [*punicus*, Lat.] False; treacherous; deceitful.
- PU'NINESS. *s.* [from *puny*.] Pettiness; smallness.
- To PU'NISH. *v. a.* [*punio*, Lat. *punir*, Fr.]
1. To chastise; to afflict with penalties. *Lev. xxvi. 18.*
2. To revenge a fault with pain or death.
- PU'NISHABLE. *a.* [*punissable*, Fr. from *punish*.] Worthy of punishment; capable of punishment. *Taylor.*
- PU'NISHABLENESS. *s.* [from *punishable*.] The quality of deserving or admitting punishment.
- PU'NISHER. *s.* [from *punish*.] One who inflicts pains for a crime. *Milton.*
- PU'NISHMENT. *s.* [*punissement*, Fr.] Any infliction imposed in vengeance of a crime. *Job, xxxi. 3.*
- PUNI'TION. *s.* [Fr. *punitio*, Lat.] Punishment. *Ainsworth.*
- PU'NITIVE. *a.* [from *punio*, Lat.] Awarding or inflicting punishment. *Hammond.*
- PU'NITORY. *a.* [from *punio*, Lat.] Punishing; tending to punishment.
- PUNK. *s.* A whore; a common prostitute. *Dryden.*
- PU'NSTER. *s.* [from *pun*.] A quibbler; a low wit who endeavours at reputation by double meaning. *Addison.*
- To PUNT. *v. a.* To play at certain games with cards.
- * PUNT. *s.* [*punt*, Sax.] A flat-bottomed boat.
- PU'NY. *a.* [*puis né*, Fr.] 1. Young.
2. Inferior; petty; of an under rate. *Shakspeare. Milton.*
- PU'NY. *s.* A young unexperienced unseasoned wretch. *South.*
- To PUP. *v. n.* [from *puppy*.] To bring forth whelps: used of a bitch bringing young.
- * PUPA. *s.* [Lat.] In natural history, the chrysalis. *Paley.*
- PU'PIL. *s.* [*pupilla*, Lat.]
1. The apple of the eye. *Newton.*
2. [*Pupille*, Fr.] A ward; one under the care of his guardian. *Dryden.*
3. A scholar; one under the care of a tutor. *Locke.*
- PU'PILAGE. *s.* [from *pupil*.]
1. Wardship; minority. *Spenser.*
2. State of being a scholar. *Locke.*
- * PUPILA'RITY. *s.* Nonage; state of a pupil. *Cotgrave.*
- PU'PILARY. *a.* [*pupillaire*, Fr. *pupillaris*, Lat.] Pertaining to a pupil or ward.
- PU'PPET. *s.* [*poupée*, Fr. *Puppe*, Germ.]
1. A small image moved by wire in a mock drama; a wooden tragedian. *Pope.*
2. A word of contempt. *Shakspeare.*
- PU'PPETMAN. *s.* [*puppet and man*.] Master

- of a puppet-show. *Swift.*
- * PU'PPET-MASTER. *s.* Master of a puppet-show. *Ben Jonson.*
- * PU'PPET-PLAYER. *s.* One who manages the motions of puppets. *Hales.*
- * PU'PPETRY. *s.* Affectation. *Marston.*
- PU'PPETSHOW. *s.* [*puppet* and *show*.] A mock drama performed by wooden images moved by wire. *Swift.*
- PU'PPY. *s.* [*poupée*, Fr.]
1. A whelp; progeny of a bitch. *Gay.*
 2. A name of a contemptuous reproach to a man. *Shakspeare.*
- To PU'PPY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring whelps.
- * PU'PPYISM. *s.* Extreme affectation.
- * To PUR. *v. n.* To murmur as a cat or leopard in pleasure. *Gay.*
- * To PUR. *v. a.* To signify by purring. *Gray.*
- PU'RBLIND. *a.* Nearsighted; shortsighted. *Boyle.*
- PU'RBLINDNESS. *s.* [from *purbblind*.] Shortness of sight.
- PU'RCHASABLE. *a.* [from *purchase*.] That may be purchased or bought. *Locke.*
- To PU'RCHASE. *v. a.* [*purchasser*, Fr.]
1. To buy for a price. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To obtain at any expence, as of labour or danger. *Milton.*
 3. To expiate or recompense by a fine or forfeit. *Shakspeare.*
- PU'RCHASE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Any thing bought or obtained for a price. *Locke.*
 2. Any thing of which possession is taken. *Shakspeare.*
- * PU'RCHASE-MONEY. *s.* Money laid out in the purchase of any thing. *Bp. Berkeley.*
- PU'RCHASER. *s.* [from *purchase*.] A buyer; one that gains any thing for a price. *Add.*
- PURE. *a.* [*pur*, *pure*, Fr. *purus*, Lat.]
1. Not filthy; not sullied. *Proverbs*, xxx.
 2. Clear; not dirty; not muddy. *Sidney.*
 3. Unmingled; not altered by mixtures; genuine; unadulterated. *Taylor.*
 4. Not connected with any thing extrinsic: as pure mathematicks. *Watts.*
 5. Free; clear. *Phillips.*
 6. Free from guilt; guiltless; innocent. *Proverbs*, xx. 9.
 7. Incorrupt; not vitiated by any bad practice or opinion. *Tickell.*
 8. Not vitiated with corrupt modes of speech. *Ascham.*
 9. Mere: as, a pure villain. *Clarendon.*
 10. Chaste; modest: a pure virgin.
- * To PURE. *v. a.* To purify; to cleanse. *Chaucer.*
- PU'RELY. *ad.* [from *pure*.]
1. In a pure manner; not dirtily; not with mixture. *Isaiah*, i. 25.
 2. Innocently; without guilt.
 3. Merely; totally. *Clarendon.*
- PU'RENESS. *s.* [from *pure*.]

1. Clearness; freedom from extraneous or foul admixtures. *Temple.*
 2. Simplicity; not composition. *Dryden.*
 3. Innocence; freedom from guilt. *Common Prayer.*
 4. Freedom from vitious modes of speech. *Ascham.*
- PU'RFILE. *s.* [*parfilé*, Fr.] A sort of ancient trimming for women's gown. *Bailey.*
- To PU'RFILE. *v. a.* [*parfiler*, Fr.] To decorate with a wrought or flowered border. *Spenser.*
- * To PU'RFILE. *v. n.* To be wrought or trimmed upon the edge; to be puckered. *Herbert.*
- PU'RFLE. } *s.* [*parfilé*, Fr.] A border
- PU'RFLEW. } of embroidery.
- PURGA'TION. *s.* [Fr. *purgatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of cleansing or purifying from vicious mixtures. *Burnet.*
 2. The act of cleansing the body by downward evacuation. *Bacon.*
 3. The act of clearing from imputation of guilt. *Shakspeare.*
- PU'RGATIVE. *a.* [*purgatif*, Fr. *purgativus*, Lat.] Cathartick; having the power to cause evacuations downward. *Wiseman.*
- * PU'RGATIVE. *s.* A cathartick medicine. *Burton.*
- * PURGATO'RIAL. } *a.* Relating to purga-
- * PURGATO'RIAN. } tory. *Mede.*
- * PU'RGATORY. *a.* Cleansing; expiatory. *Burke.*
- PU'RGATORY. *s.* [*purgatorium*, Lat.] A place in which souls are supposed by the papists to be purged by fire from carnal impurities, before they are received into heaven. *Stillingfleet.*
- To PURGE. *v. a.* [*purgo*, Lat. *purger*, Fr.]
1. To cleanse; to clear. *Bacon.*
 2. To clear from impurities: with *of*. *Woodward.*
 3. To clear from guilt: with *from*. *Shak.*
 4. To clear from imputation of guilt. *Bac.*
 5. To sweep or put away impurities. *Decay of Piety.*
 6. To evacuate the body by stool. *Bacon.*
 7. To clarify; to defecate.
- To PURGE. *v. n.* To have frequent stools.
- PURGE. *s.* [from the verb.] A cathartick medicine; a medicine that evacuates the body by stool. *Arbuthnot.*
- PU'RGER. *s.* [from *purge*.]
1. One who clears away any thing noxious. *Shaksp.*
 2. Purge; cathartick. *Bacon.*
- PURIFICA'TION. *s.* [Fr. *purificatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of making pure. *Boyle.*
 2. The act of cleansing from guilt. *Taylor.*
 3. A rite performed by the Hebrews after childbearing.
- PU'RIFICATIVE. } *a.* [from *purify*.] Hav-
- PU'RIFICATORY. } ing power or tendency to make pure.
- PU'RIFIER. *s.* [from *purify*.] Cleanser; refiner. *Malachi.*

To PU'RIFY. *v. a.* [*purifier*, Fr. *purifico*, Lat.] 1. To make pure.

2. To free from any extraneous admixture.

Dryden.

3. To make clear.

Sidney.

4. To free from guilt or corruption.

South.

5. To free from pollution, as by lustration.

John.

6. To clear from barbarisms or improprieties.

Spratt.

To PU'RIFY. *v. n.* To grow pure.

Burnet.

* PU'RIFYING. *s.* Act of making clean; act of freeing from pollution, as by lustration.

St. John ii.

PU'RIST. *s.* [*puriste*, Fr.] One superstitiously nice in the use of words.

PU'RITAN. *s.* [from *pure*.] A sectary pretending to eminent purity of religion.

Sanderson.

* PU'RITAN. *a.* Of or belonging to puritans.

Bp. Sanderson.

PURITA'NICAL. *a.* [from *puritan*.] Relating to puritans.

Walton.

* PURITA'NICALLY. *ad.* After the manner of the puritans.

Sandys.

PU'RITANISM. *s.* [from *puritan*.] The notions of a puritan.

Walton.

* To PU'RITANIZE. *v. n.* To deliver the notions of a puritan.

Mountagu.

PU'RITY. *s.* [*pureté*, Fr.] 1. Cleanness; freedom from foulness or dirt.

Prior.

2. Freedom from guilt; innocence.

Wake.

3. Chastity; freedom from contamination of sexes.

Shakspeare.

PURL. *s.* [from *purfle*.] 1. An embroidered and puckered border.

Bacon.

2. A kind of medicated malt liquor, in which wormwood and aromatics are infused.

To PURL. *v. n.* To murmur; to flow with a gentle noise.

Milton.

To PURL. *v. a.* To decorate with fringe or embroidery.

Ben Jonson.

PU'RLIEU. *s.* The grounds on the borders of a forest; border; inclosure.

Spectator.

* PU'RLING. *s.* The gentle noise of a stream.

Bacon.

PU'RLINS. *s.* In architecture, those pieces of timber that lie across the rafters on the inside, to keep them from sinking in the middle of their length.

Bailey.

To PURLOIN. *v. a.* To steal; to take by theft.

Denham.

PURLOINER. *s.* [from *purloin*.] A thief; one that steals clandestinely.

L'Estrange.

PU'RPARTY. *s.* [*pour* and *parti*, Fr.] Share; part in division.

Davies.

PU'RPLE. *a.* [*pourpre*, Fr. *purpureus*, Lat.]

1. Red tinged with blue.

Wotton.

2. In poetry, red.

Dryden.

* PU'RPLE. *s.* The purple colour; a purple dress.

Milton.

To PU'RPLE. *v. a.* [*purpuro*, Lat.] To make red; to colour with purple.

Milton.

PU'RPLES. *s.* [without a singular.] Spots

of a livid red, which break out in malignant fevers; a purple fever.

PU'RPLISH. *a.* [from *purple*.] Somewhat purple.

Boyle.

PU'RPORT. *s.* Design; tendency of a writing or discourse.

Norris.

To PU'RPORT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To intend; to tend to shew.

Rowe.

PU'RPOSE. *s.* [*propos*, Fr. *propositum*, Lat.]

1. Intention; design.

Knolles.

2. Effect; consequence.

Baker.

3. Instance; example.

L'Estrange.

To PU'RPOSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To intend; to design; to resolve.

Prior.

To PU'RPOSE. *v. n.* 1. To have an intention; to have a design.

Psalm xvii.

2. To discourse.

Spenser.

PU'RPOSELY. *ad.* [from *purpose*.] By design; by intention.

Prior.

PU'RPRISE. *s.* [*pourpris*, old Fr.] A close or inclosure; as also the whole compass of a manour.

Bacon.

PURR. *s.* A sea lark.

Ainsworth.

To PURR. *v. a.* To murmur as a cat or leopard in pleasure.

PURSE. *s.* [*bourse*, Fr. *pwrs*, Welsh; *Börse*, Germ.] A small bag in which money is contained.

Addison.

To PURSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into a purse.

Dryden.

2. To contract as a purse.

Shakspeare.

PU'RSENET. *s.* [*purse* and *net*.] A net of which the mouth is drawn together by a string.

Mortimer.

* PU'RSEPRIDE. *s.* The insolence of a purse-proud person.

Bp. Hall.

PU'RSEPROUD. *a.* [*purse* and *proud*.] Puffed up with money.

PU'RSER. *s.* [from *purse*.] The paymaster of a ship.

PU'RSINESS. } *s.* [from *pursy*.] Short-

PU'RSIVENESS. } ness of breath.

PU'RSLAIN. *s.* [*portulaca*, Lat.] A plant.

Wiseman.

* PU'RSLAN-TREE. *s.* A shrub proper to hedge with.

PURSU'ABLE. *a.* [from *pursue*.] What may be pursued.

PURSU'ANCE. *s.* [from *pursue*.] Prosecution; process.

PURSU'ANT. *a.* [from *pursue*.] Done in consequence or prosecution of any thing.

To PURSU'E. *v. a.* [*poursuivre*, Fr.]

1. To chase; to follow in hostility.

Shak.

2. To prosecute; to continue.

Proverbs.

3. To imitate; to follow as an example.

Dryden.

4. To endeavour to attain.

Prior.

To PURSU'E. *v. n.* To go on; to proceed.

A Gallicism.

Boyle.

PURSU'ER. *s.* [from *pursue*.] One who follows in hostility.

Denham.

PURSU'IT. *s.* [*poursuite*, Fr.]

1. The act of following with hostile intention.

Milton.

2. Endeavour to attain. *Rogers.*
 3. Prosecution. *Clarendon.*
PU'RSUIVANT. *s.* [*poursuivant*, Fr.] A state messenger; an attendant on the heralds. *Dryden.*
PU'RSY. *a.* [*poussif*, Fr.] Shortbreathed and fat. *Hudibras.*
PUR'TENANCE. *s.* [*appartenance*, Fr.] The pluck of an animal. *Hudibras.*
To PURVE'Y. *v. a.* [*pourvoir*, Fr.]
 1. To provide with conveniencies. Not used. *Spenser.*
 2. To procure. *Thomson.*
To PURVE'Y. *v. n.* To buy in provisions. *Milton.*
PURVE'YANCE. *s.* [from *purvey*.]
 1. Provision. *Spenser.*
 2. Procurement of victuals. *Bacon.*
 3. An exaction of provisions for the kings followers. *Bacon.*
PURVE'YOR. *s.* [from *purvey*.]
 1. One that provides victuals. *Raleigh.*
 2. A procurer; a pimp. *Addison.*
PU'RVIEW. *s.* [from *pourvu*, Fr.] Proviso; providing clause. *Hale.*
PU'RULENCE. } *s.* [from *purulent*.] Ge-
PU'RULENCY. } neration of pus or matter. *Arbuthnot.*
PU'RULENT. *a.* [*purulentus*, Lat.] Consisting of pus or the running of wounds. *Arbuthnot.*
PUS. *s.* [Lat.] The matter of a well-digested sore. *Arbuthnot.*
To PUSH. *v. a.* [*pousser*, Fr.]
 1. To strike with a thrust. *Exodus.*
 2. To force or drive by impulse of any thing. *Job.*
 3. To force not by a quick blow, but by continued violence. *Psalms.*
 4. To press forward: as, to *push* a prosecution. *Addison.*
 5. To urge; to drive: as, *rage* pushed him to mischief. *Addison.*
 6. To enforce; to drive to a conclusion. *Swift.*
 7. To importune; to teaze.
To PUSH. *v. n.* 1. To make a thrust. *Ray.*
 2. To make an effort. *Dryden.*
 3. To make an attack. *Daniel.*
 4. To break or burst out violently.
PUSH. *s.* [from the verb.]
 1. Thrust; the act of striking with a pointed instrument. *Knolles.*
 2. An impulse; force impressed. *Addison.*
 3. Assault; attack. *Watts.*
 4. A forcible struggle; a strong effort. *Addison.*
 5. Exigence; trial. *Atterbury.*
 6. A sudden emergence. *Shakspeare.*
 7. A pimple; an efflorescence; a wheal. [from *pustula*, Lat.] *Bacon.*
PU'SHER. *s.* [from *push*.] He who pushes forward.
PU'SHING. *a.* [from *push*.] Enterprising; vigorous.

PU'SHPIN. *s.* [*push* and *pin*.] A child's play, in which pins are pushed alternately. *L'Estrange.*
PUSILLANI'MITY. *s.* [*pusillanimité*, Fr.] Cowardice; meanness of spirit. *South.*
PUSILLA'NIMOUS. *a.* [*pusillanime*, Fr.] Meanspirited; narrowminded; cowardly. *Spectator.*
***PUSILLA'NIMOUSLY.** *ad.* With pusillanimity. *Herbert.*
PUSILLA'NIMOUSNESS. *s.* [from *pusillanimous*.] Meanness of spirit.
PUSS. *s.*
 1. The fondling name of a cat. *Watts.*
 2. The sportsman's term for a hare. *Gay.*
***To PU'STULATE.** *v. a.* To form into pustules or blisters. *Stackhouse.*
PU'STULE. *s.* [*pustule*, Fr. *pustula*, Lat.] A small swelling; a pimple; a push; an efflorescence. *Arbuthnot.*
PU'STULOUS. *a.* [from *pustule*.] Full of pustules; pimply.
To PUT. *v. a.*
 1. To lay or reposit in any place. *Mortimer.*
 2. To place in any situation. *L'Estrange.*
 3. To place in any state or condition. *Genesis.*
 4. To repose. *1 Chronicles.*
 5. To trust; to give up. *Exodus.*
 6. To expose; to apply to any thing. *Locke.*
 7. To push into action. *Swift.*
 8. To apply. *Dryden.*
 9. To use any action by which the place or state of any thing is changed. *Taylor.*
 10. To cause; to produce. *Locke.*
 11. To comprise; to consign to writing. *2 Chronicles.*
 12. To add. *Eccl.*
 13. To place in a reckoning. *Locke.*
 14. To reduce to any state. *Shakspeare.*
 15. To oblige; to urge. *Boyle.*
 16. To propose; to state. *Swift.*
 17. To form; to regulate.
 18. To reach to another. *Hab.*
 19. To bring into any state of mind or temper. *Locke.*
 20. To offer; to advance. *Atterbury.*
 21. To unite; to place as an ingredient. *Locke.*
 22. **To PUT by.** To turn off; to divert. *Grew.*
 23. **To PUT by.** To thrust aside. *Cowley.*
 24. **To PUT down.** To baffle; to repress; to crush. *Shakspeare.*
 25. **To PUT down.** To degrade. *Spenser.*
 26. **To PUT down.** To bring into disuse. *Dryden.*
 27. **To PUT down.** To confute. *Shaksp.*
 28. **To PUT forth.** To propose. *Judges.*
 29. **To PUT forth.** To extend. *Genesis.*
 30. **To PUT forth.** To emit, as a sprouting plant. *Bacon.*
 31. **To PUT forth.** To exert. *Milton.*
 32. **To PUT in.** To interpose. *Collier.*
 33. **To PUT in practice.** To use; to exer-

- cise. *Dryden.*
 34. To PUT off. To divest; to lay aside. *Addison.*
 35. To PUT off. To defeat or delay with some artifice or excuse. *Boyle.*
 36. To PUT off. To delay; to defer; to procrastinate. *Wake.*
 37. To PUT off. To pass fallaciously. *Swift.*
 38. To PUT off. To discard. *Shakspeare.*
 39. To PUT off. To recommend; to vend or obtrude. *Swift.*
 40. To PUT on or upon. To impute; to charge.
 41. To PUT on or upon. To invest with, as clothes or covering. *Ben Jonson.*
 42. To PUT on. To forward; to promote; to incite. *Shakspeare.*
 43. To PUT on or upon. To impose; to inflict. *L'Estrange.*
 44. To PUT on. To assume; to take. *Dryd.*
 45. To PUT over. To refer. *Shakspeare.*
 46. To PUT out. To place at usury. *Psalms.*
 47. To PUT out. To extinguish. *Milton.*
 48. To PUT out. To emit, as a plant. *Bac.*
 49. To PUT out. To extend; to protrude. *Genesis.*
 50. To PUT out. To expel; to drive from. *Bacon.*
 51. To PUT out. To make publick. *Addis.*
 52. To PUT out. To disconcert. *Bacon.*
 53. To PUT to. To kill by; to punish by. *Clarendon.*
 54. To PUT to it. To distress; to perplex; to press hard. *Addison.*
 55. To PUT to. To assist with. *Knolles.*
 56. To PUT to death. To kill. *Hayward.*
 57. To PUT together. To accumulate into one sum or mass. *Burnet.*
 58. To PUT up. To pass unrevenge. *Boyle.*
 59. To PUT up. To emit; to cause to germinate as plants. *Bacon.*
 60. To PUT up. To expose publicly: as to sale.
 61. To PUT up. To start. *Addison.*
 62. To PUT up. To hoard. *Spelman.*
 63. To PUT up. To hide. *Shakspeare.*
 64. To PUT upon. To incite; to instigate. *Tillotson.*
 65. To PUT upon. To impose; to lay upon. *Shakspeare.*
 66. To PUT upon trial. To expose or summon to a solemn and judicial examination. *Arbuthnot.*
 To PUT. *v. n.* 1. To go or move: he puts forward apace. *Bacon.*
 2. To shoot or germinate. *Bacon.*
 3. To steer a vessel. *Addison.*
 4. To PUT forth. To leave a port. *Shaksp.*
 5. To PUT forth. To germinate; to bud; to shoot out. *Bacon.*
 6. To PUT in. To enter a haven. *Pope.*
 7. To PUT in for. To claim; to stand candidate for. *Locke.*
 8. To PUT in. To offer a claim. *Brown.*
 9. To PUT off. To leave land. *Addison.*

10. To PUT over. To sail cross. *Abbot.*
 11. To PUT to sea. To set sail; to begin the course. *Bacon.*
 12. To PUT up. To offer one's self a candidate. *L'Estrange.*
 13. To PUT up. To advance to; to bring one's self forward. *Swift.*
 14. To PUT up with. To suffer without resentment.
 PUT. *s.* [from the verb.]
 1. An action of distress. *L'Estrange.*
 2. A rustick; a clown. *Bramston.*
 3. A game at cards.
 4. PUT off. Excuse; shift. *L'Estrange.*
 PU'TAGE. *s.* [from *putain*, Fr.] In law, prostitution on the woman's part.
 PU'TANISM. *s.* [*putanisme*, Fr.] The manner of living, or trade of a prostitute. *Dict.*
 PU'TATIVE. *a.* [*putatif*, Fr. from *puto*, Lat.] Supposed; reputed. *Ayliffe.*
 * PUT-Case. An elliptical expression of former times for *suppose that it may be so: state a probable or possible case.* *Burton.*
 PU'TID. *a.* [*putidus*, Lat.] Mean; low; worthless. *L'Estrange.*
 PU'TIDNESS. *s.* [from *putid*.] Meanness; vileness.
 PU'TLOG. *s.* *Putlogs* are pieces of timber or short poles about seven feet long, to bear the boards they stand on to work, and to lay bricks and mortar upon. *Moxon.*
 PUTRE'DINOUS. *a.* [from *putredo*, Lat.] Stinking; rotten. *Floyer.*
 PUTREFA'CTION. *s.* [*putréfaction*, Fr.] The state of growing rotten; the act of making rotten. *Quincy.*
 PUTREFA'CTIVE. *a.* [from *putrefacio*, Lat.] Making rotten. *Wiseman.*
 To PU'TREFY. *v. a.* [*putréfier*, Fr. *putrefacio*, Lat.] To make rotten, to corrupt with rottenness. *Arbuthnot.*
 To PU'TREFY. *v. n.* To rot. *Bacon.*
 PUTRE'SCENCE. *s.* [from *putresco*, Lat.] The state of rotting. *Brown.*
 PUTRE'SCENT. *a.* [*putrescens*, Lat.] Growing rotten. *Arbuthnot.*
 * PUTRE'SCIBLE. *a.* That may grow rotten, or putrefy. *Philos. trans. P. 1.*
 PU'TRID. *a.* [*putride*, Fr. *putridus*, Lat.] Rotten; corrupt. *Waller.*
Putrid fever is that kind of fever, in which the humours, or parts of them, have so little circulatory motion, that they fall into an intestine one, and *putrefy*, which is commonly the case after great evacuations, great or excessive heats. *Quincy.*
 PU'TRIDNESS. *s.* [from *putrid*.] Rottenness. *Floyer.*
 * PUTRIFICA'TION. *s.* State of becoming rotten. *Confut. of Shaxton.*
 * PU'TRY. *a.* Rotten. *Marston.*
 PU'TTER. *s.* [from *put*.]
 1. One who puts. *L'Estrange*
 2. PUTTER on. Inciter; instigator. *Shaksp*

PU'TTINGSTONE. *s.* In some parts of Scotland, stones are laid at the gates of great houses, which they call *putting-stones*, for trials of strength. *Pope.*

PU'TTOCK. *s.* [derived, by *Minshew*, from *buteo*, Lat.] A buzzard. *Peacham.*

PU'TTY. *s.*

1. A kind of powder on which glass is ground, made of tin calcined. *Newton.*

2. A kind of cement used by glaziers.

* PUY. See *Poy*.

To PU'ZZLE. *v. a.* [for *postle*, from *pose*, *Skinner*.] To perplex; to confound; to embarrass; to entangle. *Clarendon.*

To PU'ZZLE. *v. n.* To be bewildered in one's own notions; to be awkward.

L'Estrange.

PU'ZZLE. *s.* [from the verb.] Embarrassment; perplexity. *Bacon.*

* PU'ZZLE-HEADED. *a.* Having the head full of confused notions. *Johnson.*

PU'ZZLER. *s.* [from *puzzle*.] He who puzzles.

* PYE. See *Pie*.

* PY'EBALD. See *PIEBALD*.

PY'GARG. *s.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

PYGME'AN. *a.* [from *pigmy*.] Belonging to a pigmy. *Milton.*

PY'GMY. *s.* [*pygmée*, Fr. *πυγμαῖος*.]

1. A dwarf; one of a nation fabled to be only three spans high, and after long wars to have been destroyed by cranes. *Bentley.*

2. Any thing little.

* PY'GMY. *a.* See *Pigmy*.

PYLO'RUS. *s.* [*πυλωρός*.] The lower orifice of the stomach.

* PY'OT. See *PIET*.

PY'POWDER. See *PIEPOWDER*.

PY'RAMID. *s.* [*pyramide*, Fr. *πύραμις*, from *πῦρ*, fire, because fire always ascends in the figure of a cone.] In geometry, is a solid figure, whose base is a polygon, and whose sides are plain triangles, their several points meeting in one. *Harris.*

PYRA'MIDAL. } *a.* [from *pyramid*.]

PYRAMI'DICAL. } Having the form of a pyramid. *Locke.*

PYRAMI'DICALLY. *ad.* [from *pyramidal*.]

In form of a pyramid.

Broome.

PY'RAMIS. *s.* A pyramid. *Bacon.*

PYRE. *s.* [*pyra*, Lat.] A pile on which the dead are burnt. *Pope.*

PYRI'TES. *s.* [from *πῦρ*.] Firestone.

Woodward.

* PYRO'LATRY. *s.* [*πῦρ* and *λατρεία*.] Adoration of fire. *Young.*

PY'ROMANCY. *s.* [*πυρομαντεία*.] Divination by fire. *Ayliffe.*

* PY'ROMANTICK. *s.* One who practises divination by fire. *Herbert.*

* PYRO'METER. *s.* [*πῦρ* and *μέτρον*.] An instrument to measure the alterations of the dimensions of metals and other solid bodies, arising from heat. *Chambers.*

PYROTE'CHNICAL. *a.* [*pyrotechnique*, Fr. from *pyrotechnicks*.] Engaged or skilful in fireworks.

PYROTE'CHNICKS. *s.* [*πῦρ* and *τεχνή*.] The art of employing fire to use or pleasure; the art of fire-works.

* PY'ROTECHNIST. *s.* One who understands pyrotechnicks. *Steevens.*

PYROTE'CHNY. *s.* [*pyrotechnie*, Fr.] The art of managing fire. *Hale.*

* PYRO'TICKS. *s. pl.* [*πυρώω*.] In medicine: causticks.

PY'RRHONISM. *s.* [from *Pyrrho*, the founder of the scepticks.] Scepticism; universal doubt.

* PY'RRHONIST. *s.* A sceptick. *Marston.*

* PYTHAGORE'AN. *s.* A follower of Pythagoras, the philosopher. *Addison.*

* PYTHAGORE'AN. } *a.* Of or belonging

* PYTHAGO'RICAL. } to the philosophy of

* PYTHAGO'RICK. } Pythagoras. *More.*

* PYTHA'GORISM. *s.* The opinions and doctrine of Pythagoras. *More.*

* PY'THONESS. *s.* [*πυθιάς*.] A sort of witch. *Bp. Hall.*

* PY'THONICK. *a.* [*πυθωνικός*.] Pretending to foretel future events. *Ricaut.*

* PY'THONIST. *s.* A conjurer. *Cockeram.*

PYX. *s.* [*pyxis*, Lat.]

1. The box in which the Romanists keep the host.

2. The box in which the nautical compass is hung.

Q.

Q, IS a consonant borrowed from the Latin or French, for which the Saxons generally used *cp*: the name of this letter is *cue*, from *queue*, French, tail: its form being that of and O with a tail.

Q. is used as an abbreviation for *Queen*, *Query* and *Question*.

QUAB. *s.* A sort of fish: a gudgeon, and thence in a figurative sense for a soft easy fool, ready to swallow any bait laid for him. *Shakspeare.*

To QUACK. *v. a.* [*quacken*, Dutch.]

1. To cry like a duck. *King.*

2. To chatter boastingly; to brag loudly; to talk ostentatiously. *Hudibras.*

QUACK. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. A boasted pretender to arts which he does not understand. *Felton.*

2. A vain boastful pretender to physick: one who proclaims his own medical abilities in publick places. *Addison.*

3. An artful tricking practitioner in phy-

- sick. *Pope.*
- * **QUACK.** *a.* Falsely pretending to cure diseases: as, a *quack* doctor, a *quack* medicine.
- QUA'CKERY.** *s.* [from *quack*.] Mean or bad acts in physick; false pretensions to any art.
- * **QUA'CKISH.** *a.* Boasting like a quack; trickish as a quack. *Burke.*
- * **QUA'CKISM.** *s.* The practice of quackery. *Ash.*
- * **QUA'CKLED.** } *a.* Almost choked or
 * **QUA'CKENED.** } suffocated.
- QUA'CKSALVER.** *s.* [*quack* and *salve*; *Quacksalber*, Germ.] One who brags of medicines or salves; a medicaster; a charlatan. *Burton.*
- * **QUAD.** *a.* Evil; bad. *Gower.*
- * **QUA'DRAGENE.** *s.* [*quadragesima*, Lat.] A papal indulgence multiplying the remission of penance by forties. *Bp. Taylor.*
- QUADRAGE'SIMAL.** *a.* [*quadragesimal*, Fr. *quadragesima*, Lat.] Lenten; belonging to lent. *Sanderson.*
- * **QUADRAGE'SIMALS.** *s.* Offerings, formerly made, on midlent Sunday, to the mother church.
- QUA'DRANGLE.** *s.* [*quadratus* and *angulus*, Lat.] A square; a surface with four right angles. *Howel.*
- QUADRA'NGULAR.** *a.* [from *quadrangle*.] Square; having four right angles. *Woodw.*
- QUA'DRANT.** *s.* [*quadrans*, Lat.]
1. The fourth part; the quarter. *Brown.*
 2. The quarter of a circle. *Holder.*
 3. An instrument with which altitudes are taken. *Gay.*
- QUADRA'NTAL.** *s.* [from *quadrant*.] Included in the fourth part of a circle. *Derham.*
- QUA'DRATE.** *a.* [*quadratus*, Lat.]
1. Square; having four equal and parallel sides.
 2. Divisible into four equal parts. *Hakew.*
 3. [*Quadrans*, Lat.] Suited; applicable. *Harvey.*
- QUA'DRATE.** *s.* A square; a surface with four equal and parallel sides. *Spenser.*
- To QUA'DRATE.** *v. n.* [*quadro*, Lat. *quadrer*, now *cadrer*, Fr.] To suit; to be accommodated. *Addison.*
- QUA'DRATICK.** *a.* Four square; belonging to a square. *Dict.*
- QUA'DRATICK equations.** Such as retain, on the unknown side, the square of the root or the number sought. *Harris.*
- QUA'DRATURE.** *s.* [*quadrature*, Fr.]
1. The act of squaring. *Watts.*
 2. The first and last quarter of the moon. *Locke.*
 3. The state of being square; a quadrate; a square. *Milton.*
- QUADRE'NNIAL.** *a.* [*quadriennium*, Lat.]
1. Comprising four years.
 2. Happening once in four years.

- QUA'DRIBLE.** *a.* [from *quadro*, Lat.] That may be squared. *Derham.*
- QUADRI'FID.** *a.* [*quadrifidus*, Lat.] Cloven into four divisions.
- QUADRILA'TERAL.** *a.* [*quatuor* and *latera*, Lat.] Having four sides. *Woodward.*
- QUADRILA'TERALNESS.** *s.* [from *quadrilateral*.] The property of having four right-lined sides. *Dict.*
- QUADRI'LLE.** *s.* A game at cards.
- QUA'DRIN.** *s.* [*quadrinus*, Lat.] A mite; a small piece of money, in value about a farthing. *Bailey.*
- QUADRINO'MICAL.** *a.* [*quatuor* and *nomen*, Lat.] Consisting of four denominations. *Dict.*
- QUA'DRIPARTITE.** *a.* [*quatuor* and *partitus*, Lat.] Having four parts; divided into four parts.
- QUA'DRIPARTITELY.** *ad.* [from *quadrupartite*.] In a quadripartite distribution.
- QUADRIPARTITION.** *s.* A division by four, or the taking the fourth part of any quantity or number. *Dict.*
- QUADRIPHY'LLOUS.** *a.* [*quatuor* and *φύλλον*.] Having four leaves.
- QUADRIRE'ME.** *s.* [*quadriremis*, Lat.] A galley with four banks of oars.
- QUADRISSY'LLABLE.** *s.* [*quatuor* and *syllable*.] A word of four syllables.
- QUADRIVA'LVES.** *s.* [*quatuor* and *valvæ*, Lat.] Doors with four folds.
- QUADRI'VIAL.** *a.* [*quadrivium*, Lat.] Having four ways meeting in a point.
- QUA'DRUPED.** *s.* [*quadrupède*, Fr. *quadrupes*, Lat.] An animal that goes on four legs. *Arbuthnot.*
- QUA'DRUPED.** *a.* Having four feet. *Watts.*
- QUA'DRUPLE.** *a.* [*quadruplus*, Lat.] Fourfold; four times told. *Raleigh.*
- To QUADRU'PLICATE.** *v. a.* [*quadruplico*, Lat.] To double twice; to make fourfold.
- QUADRUPLICATION.** *s.* [from *quadruplicate*.] The taking a thing four times.
- QUA'DRUPLY.** *ad.* [from *quadruple*.] To a fourfold quantity. *Swift.*
- QUÆ'RE.** [Lat.] Enquire; seek.
- To QUAFF.** *v. a.* [perhaps from *coëffer*, Fr. to be drunk.] To drink; to swallow in large draughts. *Shakspeare.*
- To QUAFF.** *v. n.* To drink luxuriously. *Shak.*
- QUA'FFER.** *s.* [from *quaff*.] He who quaffs.
- To QUA'FFER.** *v. a.* To feel out. A low word used of ducks by *Derham.*
- QUA'GGY.** *a.* Boggy; soft; not solid.
- QUA'GMIRE.** *s.* [that is, *quackmire*.] A shaking marsh; a bog that trembles under the feet. *More.*
- QUAID.** *part.* Crushed; dejected; depressed. Only used by *Spenser.*
- QUAIL.** *s.* [*quaglia*, Ital.] A bird of game. *Ray.*
- QUAILPI'PE.** *s.* [*quail* and *pipe*.] A pipe with which fowlers allure quails. *Addison.*

To QUAIL. *v. n.* [*quelen*, Dutch; *quälen*, Germ.] To languish; to sink into dejection. Not used. *Herbert.*

To QUAIL. *v. a.* [*cpellan*, Sax.] To crush; to quell. Not in use. *Daniel.*

QUAINT. *a.* 1. Nice; scrupulously; minutely; superfluously exact. *Sidney.*

2. Subtile; artful. Obsolete. *Chaucer.*

3. Neat; pretty; exact. *Shakspeare.*

4. Subtly excogitated; finespun. *Milton.*

5. Affected; foppish. *Swift.*

QUAINTLY. *ad.* [from *quaint*.] 1. Nicely; exactly; with petty elegance. *Ben Jonson.*

2. Artfully. *Shakspeare.*

QUAINTNESS. *s.* [from *quaint*.] Nicety; petty elegance. *Pope.*

To QUAKE. *v. n.* [*cpacan*, Sax.]

1. To shake with cold or fear; to tremble. *Ezekiel.*

2. To shake; not to be solid or firm. *Pope.*

* *To* QUAKE. *v. a.* To frighten; to throw into trepidation. *Shakspeare.*

QUAKE. *s.* [from the verb.] A shudder; a tremulous agitation. *Suckling.*

* QUA'KER. *s.* [generally supposed to be from *quake*, on account of the tremblings with which the speakers of this sect are described.] One of a religious sect, distinguished by several particularities in opinions and manners, and especially by peaceable demeanour. *Hudibras.*

* QUA'KERISM. } *s.* The notions of quakers.

* QUA'KERY. } *s.*

* QUA'KERLY. *a.* Resembling quakers. *Goodman.*

* QUA'KING. *s.* [*cpacung*, Sax.] Trepidation. *Ezek. xii.*

QUA'KING-GRASS. *s.* An herb.

QUALIFICA'TION. *s.* [Fr. from *qualify*.]

1. That which makes any person or thing fit for any thing. *Swift.*

2. Accomplishment. *Atterbury.*

3. Abatement; diminution. *Raleigh.*

* QUA'LIFIABLE. *a.* That may be abated or qualified. *Barrow.*

* QUA'LIFIER. *s.* That which modifies or qualifies. *Junius.*

To QUA'LIFY. *v. a.* [*qualifier*, Fr.]

1. To fit for any thing. *Swift.*

2. To furnish with qualifications; to accomplish. *Shakspeare.*

3. To make capable of any employment or privilege.

4. To abate; to soften; to diminish. *Ral.*

5. To ease; to assuage. *Spenser.*

6. To modify; to regulate. *Brown.*

* QUA'LITIED. *a.* Disposed with regard to the passions. *Hales.*

QUA'LITY. *s.* [*qualitas*, Lat. *qualité*, Fr.]

1. Nature relatively considered. *Hooker.*

2. Property; accidental adjunct. *Bentley.*

3. Particular efficacy. *Shakspeare.*

4. Disposition; temper. *Shakspeare.*

5. Virtue or vice. *Dryden.*

6. Accomplishment; qualification. *Clar.*

7. Character. *Bacon.*

8. Comparative or relative rank. *Temple.*

9. Rank; superiority of birth or station. *Shakspeare.*

10. Persons of high rank. Collectively. *Pope.*

QUALM. *s.* [*cpalm*, Sax.] A sudden fit of sickness; a sudden seizure of sickly languor. *Calamy.*

QUA'LMISH. *a.* [from *qualm*.] Seized with sickly languor. *Dryden.*

QUANDA'RY. *s.* [*qu'en dirai-je*, Fr. *Skin-ner*.] A doubt; a difficulty. A low word.

* *To* QUANDA'RY. *v. a.* To bring into a difficulty. *Otway.*

* QUA'NTITATIVE. *a.* Estimable according to quantity. *Bp. Taylor.*

QUA'NTITIVE. *a.* [*quantitivus*, Lat.] Estimable according to quantity. *Digby.*

QUA'NTITY. *s.* [*quantité*, Fr. *quantitas*, Lat.]

1. That property of any thing which may be encreased or diminished. *Cheyne.*

2. Any determinate weight or measure.

3. Bulk or weight. *Dryden.*

4. A portion; a part. *Shakspeare.*

5. A large portion. *Arbuthnot.*

6. The measure of time in pronouncing a syllable. *Holder.*

QUA'NTUM. *s.* [Lat.] The quantity; the amount. *Swift.*

* *To* QUAP. See *To* QUOB.

* QUAR. See QUARRE.

QUA'RANTAIN. } *s.* [*quarantaine*, Fr.] The

QUA'RANTINE. } space of forty days, being the time which a ship, suspected of infection, is obliged to forbear intercourse or commerce. *Swift.*

* QUARRE. *s.* A quarry. Not in use. *Drayton.*

QUA'RREL. *s.* [*querelle*, Fr.] 1. A brawl; a petty fight; a scuffle. *Shakspeare.*

2. A dispute; a contest. *Hooker.*

3. A cause of debate. *Fairfax.*

4. Something that gives a right to mischief or reprisal. *Bacon.*

5. Objection; ill will. *Felton.*

6. In *Shakspeare*, it seems to signify any one peevish or malicious.

7. [*Quadrella*, Ital.] An arrow with a square head. *Camden.*

To QUA'RREL. *v. n.* [*quereller*, Fr.]

1. To debate; to scuffle; to squabble. *Shakspeare.*

2. To fall into variance. *Shakspeare.*

3. To fight; to combat. *Dryden.*

4. To find fault; to pick objections. *Bramhall.*

* *To* QUA'RREL. *v. a.* To quarrel with.

QUA'RRELLER. *s.* [from *quarrel*.] He who quarrels.

* QUA'RRELING. *s.* Breach of concord; dispute; objection; disagreement. *Ecclus. xxxi.*

QUA'RRELOUS. *a.* [*querelleux*, Fr.] Petulant; easily provoked to enmity. *Shaksp.*

QUA'RRELSOME. *a.* [from *quarrel*.] In-

clined to brawls; easily irritated; irascible; cholerick; petulant. *Bacon.*

QUA'RRELSOMELY. *ad.* [from *quarrelsome*.] In a quarrelsome manner; petulantly; cholerickly.

QUA'RRELSOMENESS. *s.* [from *quarrelsome*.] Cholerickness; petulance.

QUA'RRY. *s.* [*quarré*, Fr.]

1. A square. *Mortimer.*

2. An arrow with a square head. *Sandys.*

3. Game flown at by a hawk. *Sandys.*

4. A stone mine; a place where they dig stones. [*carrière*, Fr.] *Cleaveland.*

To QUA'RRY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To prey upon. *L'Estrange.*

* To QUA'RRY. *v. a.* To dig out of a quarry. *Goldsmith.*

QUA'RRYMAN. *s.* [*quarry* and *man*.] One who digs in a quarry. *Woodward.*

QUART. *s.* [*quart*, Fr.] 1. The fourth part; a quarter. Not in use. *Spenser.*

2. The fourth part of a gallon. *Shaksp.*

3. [*Quarte*, Fr.] The vessel in which strong drink is commonly retailed. *Shakspeare.*

QUA'RTAN. *s.* [*febris quartana*, Lat.] The fourth day ague. *Cleaveland.*

QUARTA'TION. *s.* [from *quartus*, Lat.] A chymical operation. *Boyle.*

QUA'RTER. *s.* [*quartier*, Fr.]

1. A fourth part. *Burnet.*

2. A region of the skies, as referred to the seaman's card. *Addison.*

3. A particular region of a town or country. *Spratt.*

4. The place where soldiers are lodged or stationed. *Spectator.*

5. Proper station. *Milton.*

6. Remission of life; mercy granted by a conqueror. *Clarendon.*

7. Treatment shewn by an enemy. *Collier.*

8. Friendship; amity; concord. *Shaksp.*

9. A measure of eight bushels. *Mortimer.*

10. False *quarter* is a cleft or chink in a *quarter* of a horse's hoof from top to bottom.

To QUA'RTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divide into four parts. *Shakspeare.*

2. To divide; to break by force. *Shaksp.*

3. To divide into distinct regions. *Dryden.*

4. To station or lodge soldiers. *Dryden.*

5. To lodge; to fix in a temporary dwelling. *Shakspeare.*

6. To diet. *Hudibras.*

7. To bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms. *Peacham.*

QUA'RTERAGE. *s.* [from *quarter*.] A quarterly allowance. *Hudibras.*

QUA'RTERDAY. *s.* [*quarter* and *day*.] One of the four days in the year, on which rent or interest is paid. *Addison.*

QUA'RTERDECK. *s.* [*quarter* and *deck*.] The short upper deck.

* QUA'RTERING. *s.*

1. Station. *Mountagu.*

2. Appointment of quarters for soldiers. *Jura cleri.*

3. A partition of a shield containing many coats of arms. *Ashmole.*

QUA'RTERLY. *a.* [from *quarter*.] Containing a fourth part. *Holder.*

QUA'RTERLY. *ad.* Once in a quarter of a year.

QUA'RTERMASTER. *s.* [*quarter* and *master*.] One who regulates the quarters of soldiers. *Tatler.*

QUA'RTERN. *s.* A gill, or the fourth part of a pint.

* QUA'RTER-SESSIONS. *s. pl.* One kind of court of law. *Blackstone.*

QUA'RTERSTAFF. *s.* A staff of defence. *Dryden.*

QUA'RTILE. *s.* An aspect of the planets, when they are three signs or ninety degrees distant from each other. *Harris.*

QUA'RTO. *s.* [*quartus*, Lat.] A book in which every sheet, being twice doubled, makes four leaves. *Watts.*

* QUARTZ. *s.* [Germ.] A kind of stone. *Kirwan.*

To QUASH. *v. a.* [*quassen*, Dutch; *quasso*, Lat.] 1. To crush; to squeeze. *Waller.*

2. To subdue suddenly. *Roscommon.*

3. To annul; to nullify; to make void.

To QUASH. *v. n.* To be shaken with a noise. *Ray.*

QUASH. *s.* A pompion. *Ainsworth.*

* QUASSA'TION. *s.* [*quassare*, Lat.] The act of shaking; the state of being shaken. *Gayton.*

* QUA'SSIA. *s.* A medicinal bitter.

* QUAT. *s.* A pustule; a pimple. *Shaksp.*

QUA'TERCOUSINS. Friends: as they are not *quatercousins*, that is, they are not of the four first degrees of kindred. *Skinner.*

QUATE'RNARY. *s.* [*quaternarius*, Lat.] The number four. *Boyle.*

* QUATE'RNARY. *a.* Consisting of four. *Gregory.*

QUATE'RNION. *s.* [*quaternio*, Lat.] The number four. *Holder.*

* To QUATE'RNION. *v. a.* To divide into files or companies. *Milton.*

QUATE'RNITY. *s.* [*quaternus*, Lat.] The number four. *Brown.*

QUA'TRAIN. *s.* [Fr.] A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately.

* To QUAVE. *v. n.* To shake; to vibrate.

* QUA'VEMIRE. *s.* A quagmire. *Mirr. for Mag.*

To QUA'VER. *v. n.* [*cpavan*, Sax.]

1. To shake the voice; to speak or sing with a tremulous voice. *Bacon.*

2. To tremble; to vibrate. *Newton.*

* QUA'VER. *s.* 1. A shake of the voice or a shake on a musical instrument. *Addison.*

2. A musical note, equal in time to half a crotchet.

* QUA'VERED. *a.* Distributed into quavers; uttered in quavers. *Harmer.*

* **QUA'VERER.** *s.* A warbler; one that in singing uses to divide much. *Cotgrave.*
 * **QUA'VERING.** *s.* Act of shaking the voice or of producing a shake on a musical instrument. *Bacon.*
QUAY. *s.* [*quai*, Fr.] A key; an artificial bank to the sea or river on which goods are unladen. *Blackstone.*
 * **QUEACH.** *s.* A thick bushy plot. *Chapm.*
 * **To QUEACH.** *v. n.* To stir; to move.
 * **QUE'ACHY.** *a.*
 1. [Perhaps for *quaggy*.] Shaking; unsolid; unsound. Not used. *Drayton.*
 2. [from *queach*.] Thick; bushy. *Cockeram.*
QUEAN. *s.* [*cpean*, Sax.] A worthless woman, generally a strumpet. *Dryden.*
QUEA'SINESS. *s.* [from *queasy*.] The sickness of a nauseated stomach.
QUE'ASY. *a.* [of uncertain etymology.]
 1. Sick with nausea.
 2. Fastidious; squeamish. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Causing nauseousness. *Shakspeare.*
To QUECK. *v. n.* To shrink; to show pain. Not used. *Bacon.*
QUEEN. *s.* [*cpen*, Sax.]
 1. The wife of a king. *Shakspeare.*
 2. A woman who is the sovereign of a kingdom. *Locke.*
To QUEEN. *v. n.* To play the queen. *Shakspeare.*
QUEEN-APPLE. *s.* A species of apple. *Mortimer.*
QUE'ENING. *s.* An apple. *Mortimer.*
 * **QUE'ENLIKE.** *a.* Resembling a queen. *Drayton.*
 * **QUE'ENLY.** *a.* Becoming a queen; suitable to a queen.
QUEER. *a.* [*quer*, Germ.] Odd; strange; original; particular; awkward. *Spectator.*
QUEE'RLY. *ad.* [from *queer*.] Particularly; oddly; awkwardly.
QUEE'RNESS. *s.* [from *queer*.] Oddness; particularity.
QUEE'ST. *s.* [from *questus*, Lat. *Skinner.*] A ringdove; a kind of wild pigeon.
 * **QUEINT.** *pret. and part. of to quench.* *Gower.*
To QUELL. *v. a.* [*cpellan*, Sax.] To crush; to subdue; originally, to kill. *Atterbury.*
To QUELL. *v. n.* To die. *Spenser.*
QUELL. *s.* [from the verb.] Murder. Not in use. *Shakspeare.*
QUE'LLER. *s.* [from *quell*.] One that crushes or subdues. *Milton.*
QUE'LQUECHOSE. *s.* [Fr.] A trifle; a kickshaw. *Donne.*
To QUEME. *v. n.* [*cpeman*, Sax.] To please. *Skinner.*
To QUENCH. *v. a.*
 1. To extinguish fire. *Sidney.*
 2. To still any passion or commotion. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To allay thirst. *South.*
 4. To destroy. *Davies.*

To QUENCH. *v. n.* To cool; to grow cool. *Shakspeare.*
QUE'NCHABLE. *a.* [from *quench*.] That may be quenched.
QUE'NCHER. *s.* [from *quench*.] Extinguisher.
QUE'NCHLESS. *a.* [from *quench*.] Unextinguishable. *Crashaw.*
QUE'RELE. *s.* [*querela*, Lat.] A complaint to a court. *Ayliffe.*
QUE'RENT. *s.* [*querens*, Lat.] The complainant; the plaintiff.
QUERIMO'NIOUS. *ad.* [*querimonia*, Lat.] Querulous; complaining.
QUERIMO'NIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *querimonious*.] Querulously; with complaint. *Denham.*
QUERIMO'NIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *querimonious*.] Complaining temper.
QUE'RIST. *s.* [from *quæro*, Lat.] An enquirer; an asker of questions. *Swift.*
 * **QUERK.** See **QUIRK.**
 * **QUE'RKENED.** *a.* Choked. See **QUAKENED.**
QUERN. *s.* [*cpeopn*, Sax.] A handmill. *Shakspeare.*
QUE'RPO. *s.* [corrupted from *cuerpo*, Span.] A dress close to the body; a waistcoat. *Dryden.*
QUE'RRY. for *equerry.* *s.* [*écuyer*, Fr.]
 1. A groom belonging to a prince, or one conversant in the king's stables. *Bailey.*
 2. The stable of a prince.
QUE'RULOUS. *a.* [*querulus*, Lat.] Mourning; habitually complaining. *Howel.*
 * **QUE'RULOUSLY.** *ad.* In a complaining manner. *Young.*
QUE'RULOUSNESS. *s.* [from *querulous*.] Habit or quality of complaining mournfully.
QUE'RY. *s.* [from *quære*, Lat.] A question; an enquiry to be resolved. *Newton.*
To QUE'RY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ask questions. *Pope.*
 * **To QUE'RY.** *v. n.*
 1. To ask questions. *Pope.*
 2. To express doubts. *Bibl. bibl.*
QUEST. *s.* [*quête*, Fr.]
 1. Search; act of seeking. *Shakspeare.*
 2. An empanelled jury, for inquest. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Searchers. Collectively. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Inquiry; examination. *Shakspeare.*
 5. Request; desire; solicitation. *Herbert.*
To QUEST. *v. n.* [*quêter*, Fr. from the noun.] To go in search.
 * **To QUEST,** *v. a.* To search for; to seek for. *Herbert.*
QUE'STANT. *s.* [from *quêter*, Fr.] Seeker; endeavourer after. *Spenser.*
QUE'STION. *s.* [*quæstio*, Lat.]
 1. Interrogatory; any thing enquired. *Bacon.*
 2. Enquiry; disquisition. *Bacon.*
 3. A dispute; a subject of debate. *John.*
 4. Affair to be examined. *Swift.*

5. Doubt; controversy; dispute. *Tillotson.*
 6. Judicial trial. *Hooker.*
 7. Examination by torture. *Ayliffe.*
 8. State of being the subject of present enquiry. *Hooker.*
 9. Endeavour; search. Not used. *Shaksp.*
To QUE'STION. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To enquire. *Bacon.*
 2. To debate by interrogatories. *Shaksp.*
To QUE'STION. *v. a.* [*questionner*, Fr.]
 1. To examine one by questions. *Brown.*
 2. To doubt; to be uncertain of. *Prior.*
 3. To have no confidence in; to mention as not to be trusted. *South.*
QUE'STIONABLE. *a.* [from *question*.]
 1. Doubtful; disputable. *Baker.*
 2. Suspicious; liable to suspicion; liable to question. *Shakspeare.*
QUE'STIONABLENESS. *s.* [from *question*.]
 The quality of being questionable.
QUE'STIONARY. *a.* [from *question*] Enquiring; asking questions. *Pope.*
QUE'STIONER. *s.* [from *question*.] An enquirer.
*** QUE'STIONIST.** *s.* A questioner; an enquirer. *Bp. Hall.*
QUE'STIONLESS. *ad.* [from *question*.] Certainly; without doubt. *South.*
QUE'STMAN. } *s.* Starter of lawsuits
QUE'STMONGER. } or prosecutions. *Bac.*
*** QUE'STOR.** *s.* [*quæstor*, Lat.] An officer among the Romans, who had the management of the publick treasure. *Fulke.*
*** QUE'STORSHIP.** *s.* Office of a questor. *Milton.*
QUE'STRIST. [from *quest*.] Seeker; pursuer. *Shakspeare.*
QUE'STUARY. *a.* [from *quæstus*, Lat.] Studious of profit. *Brown.*
*** QUE'STUARY.** *s.* One employed to collect profits. *Bp. Taylor.*
*** QUEUE.** *s.* [Fr.] See *CUE*.
QUIB. *s.* A sarcasm; a bitter taunt. See *QUIP*. *Ainsworth.*
To QUIBBLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To pun; to play on the sound of words. *L'Estrange.*
QUIBBLE. *s.* [from *quidlibet*, Lat.] A low conceit depending on the sound of words; a pun. *Watts.*
QUIBBLER. *s.* [from *quibble*.] A punster.
*** QUICE.** See *QUEEST*.
*** To QUICK.** *v. n.* [cpiccan, Sax.] To stir; to move.
QUICK. *a.* [cpic, Sax.]
 1. Living; not dead. *Common Prayer.*
 2. Swift; nimble; done with celerity. *Hooker.*
 3. Speedy; free from delay. *Milton.*
 4. Active; spritely; ready: in a quick apprehension. *Clarendon.*
QUICK. *ad.* Nimbly; speedily; readily. *Drayton.*
QUICK. *s.*
 1. A living animal. Not in use. *Spenser.*
 2. The living flesh; sensible parts. *Sharp.*
 3. Living plants. *Mortimer.*
*** To QUICK.** *v. a.* To make alive. *Chaucer.*
*** To QUICK.** *v. n.* To become alive. *Chaucer.*
QUI'CKBEAM, or *Quickentree.* *s.* A species of wild ash. *Mortimer.*
To QUI'CKEN. *v. a.* [cpiccan, Sax.]
 1. To make alive. *Psalms.*
 2. To hasten; to accelerate. *Hayward.*
 3. To sharpen; to actuate; to excite. *South.*
To QUI'CKEN. *v. n.* 1. To become alive: as, a woman quickens with child. *Sandys.*
 2. To move with activity. *Pope.*
QUI'CKENER. *s.* [from *quicken*.]
 1. One who makes alive.
 2. That which accelerates; that which actuates. *More.*
*** QUI'CKEYED.** *a.* Having sharp sight; making keen observations. *Beaum. and Fl.*
*** QU'ICKGRASS.** *s.* [*Quecke*, Germ.] Dog-grass.
QUI'CKLIME. *s.* [*calx viva*, Lat. *quick and lime*.] Lime unquenched. *Hill.*
QUI'CKLY. *ad.* [from *quick*.] Nimbly; speedily; actively; soon. *Shakspeare.*
QUI'CKNESS. *s.* [from *quick*.]
 1. Speed; velocity; celerity. *South.*
 2. Activity; briskness. *Wotton.*
 3. Keen sensibility. *Locke.*
 4. Sharpness; pungency. *Dryden.*
QUI'CKSAND. *s.* [*quick and sand*.] Moving sand; unsolid ground. *Dryden.*
*** QUICKSCE'NTED.** *a.* Having quick perception by the nose; discovering by the smell. *Hales.*
To QUI'CKSET. *v. a.* [*quick and set*.] To plant with living plants. *Tusser.*
QUI'CKSET. *s.* [*quick and set*.] Living plant set to grow. *Evelyn.*
QUICKSI'GHTEd. *a.* [*quick and sight*.] Having a sharp sight. *Bentley.*
QUICKSI'GHTEdNESS. *s.* [from *quicksighted*.] Sharpness of sight.
QUI'CKSILVER. *s.* [*quick and silver*, *Quecksilber*, Germ.] *Quicksilver*, called mercury by the chymists, is a naturally fluid mineral, and the heaviest of all known bodies next to gold; its nature is so homogeneous and simple, that it is a question whether gold itself be more so: it penetrates the parts of all the other metals, renders them brittle, and in part dissolves them: it is wholly volatile in the fire, and may be driven up in vapour by a degree of heat very little greater than that of boiling water: it is the least tenacious of all bodies, and every smaller drop may be again divided by the lightest touch into a multitude of others, and is the most divisible of all bodies: the specific gravity of pure mercury is to water as 14020 to 1000: the ancients all esteemed *quicksilver* a poison, nor was it brought into internal use till about two hundred

and sixty years ago, by the shepherds, who ventured to give it their sheep to kill worms, and as they received no hurt, it was soon concluded, that men might take it safely: in time, the diggers in the mines, when they found it crude, swallowed it in vast quantities, in order to sell it privately, when they had voided it by stool; but so powerful a medicine cannot be always used without danger. *Hill.*

QUI'CKSILVERED. *a.* [from *quicksilver.*] Overlaid with quicksilver. *Newton.*

* QUICKWI'TTED. *a.* Having ready wit. *Shakspeare.*

* QUID. *s.* [corrupted from *quid.*] Something chewed: as, in vulgar language, a quid of tobacco. *Pegge.*

QUI'DAM. *s.* [Lat.] Somebody. *Spenser.*

QUI'DDANY. *s.* [Quitte, Germ. a quince.] Marmalade; confection of quinces made with sugar.

QUI'DDIT. *s.* A subtilty; an equivocation. A low word. *Shakspeare.*

QUI'DDITY. *s.* 1. Essence; that which is a proper answer to the question, *quid est?* a scholastick term. *Hudibras.*

2. A trifling nicety; a cavil. Not used. *Camden.*

QUIE'SCENCE. *s.* [from *quiesco*, Lat.] Rest; repose. *Glanville.*

QUIE'SCENT. *a.* [*quiescens*, Lat.] Resting; not being in motion; not moving; lying at repose. *Holder.*

QUI'ET. *a.* [*quietus*, Lat.]

1. Still; free from disturbance. *Spenser.*

2. Peaceable; not turbulent. *1 Peter.*

3. Still; not in motion. *Judges.*

4. Smooth; not ruffled. *Shakspeare.*

QUI'ET. *s.* [*quies*, Lat.] Rest; repose; tranquillity. *Hughes.*

To QUI'ET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To calm; to lull; to pacify; to put to rest. *Forbes.*

2. To still. *Locke.*

QUI'ETER. *s.* [from *quiet.*] The person or thing that quiets.

QUI'ETISM. *s.* Tranquillity of mind. *Temple.*

* QUI'ETIST. *s.* One of the mystical sect, which has maintained, that religion consists in the internal rest and recollection of the mind. *Trapp.*

QUI'ETLY. *ad.* [from *quiet.*] 1. Calmly; without violent emotion. *Taylor.*

2. Peaceably; without offence. *Bacon.*

3. At rest; without agitation.

QUI'ETNESS. *s.* [from *quiet.*]

1. Coolness of temper. *Sidney.*

2. Peace; tranquillity. *Hayward.*

3. Stillness; calmness. *Reynolds.*

QUI'ETSOME. *a.* [from *quiet.*] Calm; still; undisturbed. Not used. *Spenser.*

QUI'ETUDE. *s.* [from *quiet.*] Rest; repose; not used. *Wotton.*

* QUIE'TUS. *s.* [Lat.] Final discharge; com-

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plete acquittance: originally, a law term. *Shakspeare.*

QUILL. *s.* [*Reil*, Germ.]

1. The hard and strong feather of the wing, of which pens are made. *Bacon.*

2. The instrument of writing. *Garth.*

3. Prick or dart of a porcupine. *Arbuthn.*

4. Reed on which weavers wind their threads. *Spenser.*

5. The instrument with which musicians strike their strings. *Dryden.*

* To QUILL. *v. a.* To plait; to form in plaits or folds like quills. *Addison.*

QUI'LLET. *s.* [*quidlibet*, Lat.] Subtilty; nicety; petty cant. *Digby.*

QUILT. *s.* [*kulckt*, Dutch; *culcitra*, Lat.] A cover made by stitching one cloth over another with some soft substance between them. *Pope.*

To QUILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stitch one cloth upon another with something soft between them. *Spenser.*

QUI'NARY. *a.* [*quinarius*, Lat.] Consisting of five. *Boyle.*

QUINCE. *s.* [*Quitte*, Germ. coin, Fr.]

1. The tree. *Miller.*

2. The fruit. *Peacham.*

To QUINCH. *v. n.* To stir; to flounce as in resentment or pain. See WINCH. *Spens.*

QUINCU'NCIAL. *a.* [from *quincunx.*] Having the form of a quincunx. *Ray.*

QUI'NCUNX. *s.* [Lat.] Quincunx order is a plantation of trees, disposed originally in a square, consisting of five trees one at each corner, and a fifth in the middle, which disposition, repeated again and again, forms a regular grove, wood, or wilderness.

QUINQUAGE'SIMA. [Lat.] Quinquagesima Sunday, so called, because it is the fiftieth day before Easter, reckoned by whole numbers; Shrove-Sunday. *Dict.*

QUINQUA'NGULAR. *a.* [*quinque* and *angulus*, Lat.] Having five corners. *Woodward.*

QUINQUARTI'ULAR. *a.* [*quinque* and *articulus*, Lat.] Consisting of five articles. *Sanderson.*

QUI'NQUEFID. *a.* [*quinque* and *findo*, Lat.] Cloven in five.

QUINQUEFO'LIATED. *a.* [*quinque* and *folium*, Lat.] Having five leaves.

QUINQUE'NNIAL. *a.* [*quinquennis*, Lat.] Lasting five years: happening once in five years.

* QUI'NQUINA. *s.* [Fr.] The drug, Jesuits bark.

QUI'NSY. *s.* [corrupted from *squinancy.*] A tumid inflammation in the throat. *Dryden.*

QUINT. *s.* [*quinte*, Fr.] A set of five. *Hudibras.*

QUI'NTAIN. *s.* [*quintaine*, Fr.] A post with a turning top. See QUINTIN. *Shakspeare.*

* QU'INTAL. *s.* [Fr.] A hundred weight to weigh with.

QUI'NTESSENCE. *s.* [*quinta essentia*, Lat.]

1. A fifth being. *Davies.*
2. An extract from any thing, containing all its virtues in a small quantity. *Boyle.*

QUINTESSE'NTIAL. *a.* [from *quintessence*.]

Consisting of quintessence. *Hakewill.*

QUI'NTIN. *s.* An upright post, on the top of which a cross post turned upon a pin; at one end of the cross post was a broad board, and at the other a heavy sand bag; the play was to ride against the board end with a lance, and pass by, before the sand bag should strike the tilter on the back.

Ben Jonson.

QUI'NTUPLE. *s.* [*quintuplus*, Lat.] Five-fold. *Graunt.*

QUIP. *s.* A sharp jest; a taunt; a sarcasm. *Milton.*

To QUIP. *v. a.* To rally with bitter sarcasms. *Ainsworth.*

* **To QUIP.** *v. n.* To scoff. *Sidney.*

QUIRE. *s.* [*chœur*, Fr. *chorus*, Lat.]

1. A body of singers; a chorus. *Shaksp.*
2. The parts of the church where the service is sung. *Cleaveland.*
3. [*Cahier*, Fr.] A bundle of paper consisting of twenty-four sheets.

To QUIRE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sing in concert. *Shakspeare.*

QUI'RISTER. *s.* [from *quire*.] Chorister; one who sings in concert, generally in divine service. *Thomson.*

* **QUIRITA'TION.** *s.* [*quiritatio*, Lat.] A cry for help. *Bp. Hall.*

QUIRK. *s.*

1. Quick stroke; sharp fit. *Shakspeare.*
2. Smart taunt. *Shakspeare.*
3. Subtilty; nicety; artful distinction. *Decay of Piety.*

4. Loose light tune. *Pope.*

* **QUI'RKISH.** *a.* Consisting of a slight conceit or an artful distinction. *Barrow.*

To QUIT. *v. a.* part. pass. *quit*; pret. *I have quit* or *quitted*. [*quitter*, Fr.]

1. To discharge an obligation; to make even. *Denham.*
2. To set free. *Taylor.*
3. To carry through; to discharge; to perform. *Daniel.*
4. To clear himself of an affair: with the reciprocal pronoun. *Milton.*
5. To repay; to requisite. *Shakspeare.*
6. To vacate obligations. *Ben Jonson.*
7. To pay an obligation; to clear a debt; to be tantamount. *Temple.*
8. [Contracted from *acquit*.] To absolve; to acquit. *Fairfax.*
9. To abandon; to forsake. *Ben Jonson.*
10. To resign; to give up. *Prior.*

QUI'TCHGRASS. *s.* [*cpice*, Sax. *Quecken*, Germ.] Dog grass. *Mortimer.*

QUITE. *ad.* Completely; perfectly. *Hooker.*

QUI'TRENT. *s.* [*quit* and *rent*.] Small rent reserved. *Temple.*

QUITS. *interj.* [from *quit*.] An exclamation used when any thing is repaid and the parties become even.

* **QUI'TTAL.** *s.* Return; repayment. *Shakspeare.*

QUI'TTANCE. *s.* [*quittance*, Fr.]

1. Discharge from a debt or obligation; an acquittance. *Shakspeare.*
2. Recompence; return; repayment. *Shakspeare.*

To QUI'TTANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To repay; to recompense. Not used. *Shakspeare.*

QUI'TTER. *s.* 1. A deliverer. *Ainsworth.*

2. Scoria of tin.

QUI'TTERBONE. *s.* A hard round swelling upon the coronet, between the heel and the quarter. *Farrier's Dict.*

QUI'VER. *s.* [*couvrir*, Fr. *to cover*.] A case or sheath for arrows. *Spenser.*

QUI'VER. *a.* Nimble; active. *Shakspeare.*

To QUI'VER. *v. n.* 1. To quake; to play with a tremulous motion. *Gay.*

2. To shiver; to shudder. *Sidney.*

QUI'VERED. *a.* [from *quiver*.]

1. Furnished with a quiver. *Milton.*
2. Sheathed as in a quiver. *Pope.*

* **QUI'XOTISM.** *s.* [from *Don Quixote*, the celebrated hero of Cervantes.] Romantick and absurd notions or actions. *Graves.*

To QUOB. *v. n.* To move as the embryo does in the womb. A low word. *Dict.*

* **QUOD.** The same as *quo*: he saith. *Chaucer.*

QUO'DLIBET. *s.* [Lat.] A nice point; a subtilty. *Prior.*

QUODLIBETA'RIAN. *s.* [*quodlibet*, Lat.] One who talks or disputes on any subject.

QUODLIBE'TICAL. *a.* [*quodlibet*, Lat.] Not restrained to a particular subject. *Dict.*

* **QUODLIBE'TICALLY.** *ad.* So as to be debated. *Brown.*

QUOIF. *s.* [*coiffe*, Fr.]

1. Any cap with which the head is covered. See *Coif*. *Shakspeare.*
2. The cap of a sergeant at law.

To QUOIF. *v. n.* [*coiffer*, Fr.] To cap; to dress with a head-dress. *Addison.*

QUO'IFFURE. *s.* [*coiffure*, Fr.] Head-dress. *Addison.*

QUOIL. *s.* See *Coil*.

QUOIN. *s.* [*coin*, Fr.] Corner. *Sandys.*

QUOIT. *s.* [*coete*, Dutch.]

1. Something thrown to a great distance to a certain point. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The discus of the ancients is sometimes called in English *quoit*, but improperly.

To QUOIT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To throw quoits; to play at quoits. *Dryden.*

To QUOIT. *v. a.* To throw. *Shakspeare.*

QUO'NDAM. [Lat.] Having been formerly. A ludicrous word. *Shakspeare.*

QUOOK. *preterite* of *quake*. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

*To QUOP. See To QUOB.

QUO'RUM. *s.* [Lat.] A bench of justices; such a number of any officers as is sufficient to do business. *Addison.*

QUO'TA. *s.* [quotus, Lat.] A share; a proportion as assigned to each. *Addison.*

QUOTA'TION. *s.* [from quote.]

1. The act of quoting; citation.

2. Passage adduced out of an author as evidence or illustration. *Locke.*

To QUOTE. *v. a.* [quoter, Fr.] To cite an author; to adduce the words of another. *Whitgiste.*

*QUOTE. *s.* [Fr.] A note upon an article. *Cotgrave.*

QUO'TER. *s.* [from quote.] Citer; he that quotes. *Atterbury.*

QUOTH. *verb. imperfect.* [cȳðan, Sax.] Quoth I, say I, or said I; quoth he, says he, or said he. *Hudibras.*

QUOTI'DIAN. *a.* [quotidien, Fr. quotidianus, Lat.] Daily; happening every day. *Donne.*

QUOTI'DIAN. *s.* [febris quotidiana, Lat.] A quotidian fever; a fever which returns every day. *Shakspeare.*

QUO'TIENT. *s.* [quotiens, Lat.] In arithmetick, quotient is the number produced by the division of the two given numbers, the one by the other. *Cocker.*

R.

R, Is called the canine letter, because it is uttered with some resemblance to the growl or snarl of a cur: it has one constant sound in English: as *red, rose, more, muriatick*; in words derived from the Greek it is followed by an *h*, as in *rhapsody*: *r* is never mute unless the second *r* may be accounted mute, where two *rr* are used; as, *myrrh*.

*R. is used as an abbreviation for *Rex* and *Regina*, king and queen; in a physicians bill it stands for *recipe*.

To RA'BATE. *v. n.* [rabattre, Fr.] In falconry, to recover a hawk to the fist again. *Ainsworth.*

*RABA'TO. *s.* [cravate, Fr.] A neckband; a kind of ruff. *Shakspeare.*

To RA'BBET. *v. a.* [raboter, Fr.] To pare down pieces of wood so as to fit one another. *Moxon.*

RA'BBET. *s.* [from the verb.] A joint made by paring two pieces so that they wrap over one another. *Moxon.*

RA'BBI. } *s.* A doctor among the Jews.

RA'BBIN. } *Camden.*

*RABBI'NICAL. *a.* Relating to the notions of the rabbins. *Milton.*

*RA'BBINIST. *s.* One of those among the Jews, who adhered to the Talmud and its traditions. *Stackhouse.*

RA'BBIT. *s.* [robbekin, Dutch.] A furry animal that lives on plants, and burrows in the ground. *Shakspeare.*

RA'BBLE. *s.* [rabula, Lat.] A tumultuous crowd; an assembly of low people. *Ral.*

RA'BBLEMENT. *s.* [from rabble.] Crowd; tumultuous assembly of mean people. Not in use. *Spenser.*

*RA'BBLE-CHARMING. *a.* Charming the rabble. *South.*

RA'BID. *a.* [rabidus, Lat.] Fierce; furious; mad.

*RA'BIDNESS. *s.* Fierceness; furiousness. *Feltham.*

RA'BINET. *s.* A kind of smaller ord-

nance. *Ainsworth.*

RACE. *s.* [race, Fr. radix, Lat.]

1. A family ascending.

2. A family descending. *Milton.*

3. A generation; a collective family. *Shakspeare.*

4. A particular breed. *Milton.*

5. RACE of ginger. A root or spring of ginger.

6. A particular strength or taste of wine. *Temple.*

7. Contest in running. [ras, Islandick.] *Milton.*

8. Course on the feet. *Bacon.*

9. Progress; course. *Milton.*

10. Train; process. *Milton.*

*To RACE. *v. n.* To run as in a race; to run swiftly. *Pope.*

RA'CEHORSE. *s.* [race and horse.] Horse bred to run for prizes. *Addison.*

RACEMA'TION. [racemus, Lat.] State of growing in a cluster like that of grapes. *Brown.*

RACEMI'FEROUS. *a.* [racemus and fero, Lat.] Bearing clusters.

RA'CER. *s.* [from race.] Runner; one that contends in speed. *Dorset.*

*RACH. *s.* [pæce, Sax. Recke, Germ.] A hunting dog. *Gentlem. recreation.*

RA'CINESS. *s.* [from racy.] The quality of being racy.

RACK. *s.* [rake, Dutch, recken, Germ. to stretch.] 1. An engine to torture. *Taylor.*

2. Torture; extreme pain. *Temple.*

3. Any instrument by which extension is performed. *Wilkins.*

4. A distaff; commonly a portable distaff, from which they spin by twirling a ball: often called a rock. *Dryden.*

5. The clouds as they are driven by the wind. *Shakspeare.*

6. A neck of mutton cut for the table. [hpacca, Sax.]

7. A grate.

8. A wooden grate in which hay is placed

- for cattle; or on which bacon is placed. *Mortimer.*
9. Arrack; a spirituous liquor. See AR-RACK.
- To RACK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To stream as clouds before the wind. *Shakspeare.*
- To RACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To torment by the rack. *Dryden.*
 2. To torment; to harass. *Milton.*
 3. To harass by exaction. *Spenser.*
 4. To screw; to force to performance. *Tillotson.*
 5. To stretch; to extend. *Shakspeare.*
 6. To defecate; to draw off from the lees. *Bacon.*
- RACK-RENT. *s.* [*rack* and *rent*.] Rent raised to the uttermost. *Swift.*
- RACK-RENTER. *s.* [*rack* and *renter*.] One who pays the uttermost rent. *Locke.*
- * RA'CKER. *s.*
1. One who torments. *Shakspeare.*
 2. A wrestler: as, a *racker* of laws. *Barret.*
- RA'CKET. *s.*
1. An irregular clattering noise. *Shaksp.*
 2. A confused talk, in burlesque language. *Swift.*
 3. The instrument with which players strike the ball. [*raquette*, Fr.] *Digby.*
- * To RA'CKET. *v. a.* To strike, as at the game of racket; to cuff; to toss. *Dr. Hewyt.*
- * To RA'CKET. *v. n.* To go about in a noisy manner; to frolick. *Gray.*
- * RA'CKETY. *a.* Making a noise.
- RA'CKING. *s.* *Racking* pace of a horse is the same as an amble, only that it is a swifter time and a shorter tread.
- * RA'CKING. *s.* 1. Torture on a rack. *More.*
2. Torture of mind: as, the rackings of conscience.
 3. [*recken*, Germ.] Process of stretching cloth on a rack to dry.
 4. Act of drawing off liquors from the lees.
- RA'CKOON. *s.* A New-England animal, like a badger, having a tail like a fox, being clothed with a thick and deep fur.
- RA'CY. *a.* Strong; flavourous; tasting of the soil: applied to wines. *Cowley.*
- RAD, the old pret. of *read*. *Spenser.*
- RAD, *red*, and *rod*, differing only in dialect, signify counsel; as Conrad, powerful or skilful in counsel; Ethelred, a noble counsellor. [*Rath*, Germ.] *Gibson.*
- * To RA'DDLE. *v. a.* [*ppæd*, Sax.] To twist together. *Defoe.*
- * RA'DDLE. *s.* A long stick used in hedging. A *raddle* hedge is a hedge of pleached or twisted twigs or boughs. *Tooke.*
- RA'DDOCK, or *Ruddock*. *s.* A bird. *Shakspeare.*
- RA'DIANCE. } *s.* [*radius*, Lat.] Sparkling
- RA'DIANCY. } lustre; glitter. *Brown.*
- RA'DIANT. *a.* [*radians*, Lat.] Shining; brightly sparkling; emitting rays. *Milton.*
- * RA'DIANTLY. *ad.* With glitter; with sparkling lustre.

- To RA'DIATE. *v. n.* [*radio*, Lat.] To emit rays; to shine. *Boyle.*
- * To RA'DIATE. *v. a.* To enlighten; to fill with brightness. *Hewyt.*
- RA'DIATED. *a.* [*radiatus*, Lat.] Adorned with rays. *Addison.*
- RADIA'TION. *s.* [*radiatio*, Lat.]
1. Beamy lustre; emission of rays. *Bacon.*
 2. Emission from a centre every way. *Bac.*
- RA'DICAL. *a.* [*radical*, Fr.]
1. Primitive; original. *Bentley.*
 2. Implanted by nature. *Wilkins.*
 3. Serving to origination.
- RADICA'LITY. *s.* [from *radical*.] Origination. *Brown.*
- RA'DICALLY. *ad.* [from *radical*.] Originally; primitively. *Prior.*
- RA'DICALNESS. *s.* [from *radical*.] The state of being radical.
- To RA'DICATE. *v. a.* [*radix*, Lat.] To root; to plant deeply and firmly. *Hamm.*
- * RA'DICATE. *a.* Deeply infixed. *South.*
- RADICA'TION. *s.* [from *radicate*.] The act of fixing deep. *Hammond.*
- RA'DICLE. *s.* [from *radix*, Lat.] That part of the seed of any plant, which upon its vegetation forms the root. *Quincy.*
- RA'DISH. *s.* [*pædic*, Sax. *Rettig*, Germ.] A root commonly eaten raw. *Miller.*
- RA'DIUS. *s.* [Lat.]
1. The semi-diameter of a circle.
 2. A bone of the fore-arm, which accompanies the ulna from the elbows to the wrist.
- * RA'DIX. *s.* [Lat.] The root. *Pilkington.*
- To RAFF. *v. a.* [*raffen*, Germ.] To sweep; to huddle; to take hastily without distinction. *Carew.*
- * RAFF. *s.* [from the verb.] 1. A confused heap; a jumble. *Barrow.*
2. A low fellow. *Riff-raff*, the mob. *Grose.*
- To RA'FFLE. *v. n.* [*rafle*, to snatch, Fr.] To cast dice for a prize. *Tatler.*
- RA'FFLE. *s.* [*rafle*, Fr.] A species of game or lottery, in which many stake a small part of the value of some single thing, in consideration of a chance to gain it. *Arbuthnot.*
- RAFT. *s.* A frame or float made by laying pieces of timber cross each other. *Shaksp.*
- RAFT. part. pass. of *reave* or *raff*. Torn; rent. *Spenser.*
- RA'FTER. *s.* [*pæyter*, Sax. *rafter*, Dutch.] The secondary timbers of the house; the timbers which are let into the great beam. *Donne.*
- RA'FTERED. *a.* [from *rafter*.] Built with rafters. *Pope.*
- * RA'FTY. *a.* Damp; musty. *Dr. Robinson.*
- RAG. *s.* [*hpacode*, torn, Sax.]
1. A piece of cloth torn from the rest; a tatter. *Milton.*
 2. Any thing rent and tattered; worn out clothes. *Sandys.*

3. A fragment of dress. *Hudibras.*
 * To RAG. *v. a.* [ppegian, Sax.] To rate; to scold opprobriously. *Pegge.*
 RAGAMU'FFIN. *s.* [from *rag*.] A paltry mean fellow.
 RAGE. *s.* [Fr.]
 1. Violent anger; vehement fury. *Shaksp.*
 2. Vehemence or exacerbation of any thing painful. *Bacon.*
 3. Enthusiasm; rapture.
 4. Eagerness; vehemence of mind.
 To RAGE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To be in fury; to be heated with excessive anger. *Milton.*
 2. To ravage; to exercise fury. *Waller.*
 3. To act with mischievous impetuosity. *Milton.*
 RA'GEFUL. *a.* [*rage* and *full*.] Furious; violent. *Hammond.*
 * RA'GERY. *s.* Wantonness. *Chaucer.*
 RA'GGED. *a.* [from *rag*.]
 1. Rent into tatters. *Arbuthnot.*
 2. Uneven; consisting of parts almost dis-united. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Dressed in tatters. *Dryden.*
 4. Rugged; not smooth: as a ragged staff. *L'Estrange.*
 RA'GGEDNESS. *s.* [from *ragged*.] State of being dressed in tatters. *Shakspeare.*
 * RA'GING. *s.* Violence; impetuosity. *Psalm. LXXXIX.*
 RA'GINGLY. *ad.* [from *raging*.] With vehement fury.
 RA'GMAN. *s.* [*rag* and *man*.] One who deals in rags.
 * RA'GMAN-ROLL. See RIGNAROLE.
 RAGOU'T. *s.* [Fr.] Meat stewed and highly seasoned. *Addison.*
 RA'GSTONE. *s.* [*rag* and *stone*.]
 1. A stone so named from its breaking in a ragged manner. *Woodward.*
 2. The stone with which they smooth the edge of a tool new ground and left ragged.
 RA'GWORT. *s.* [*rag* and *wort*.] A plant. *Miller.*
 * RA'JAH. *s.* A title given to Hindoochiefs; it signifies a prince.
 * RAI'ED. *part. a.* Blotted; stained. See BERAY. *Shakspeare.*
 RAIL. *s.* [Reigel, Germ.]
 1. A cross beam fixed at the ends in two upright posts. *Moxon.*
 2. A series of posts connected with beams by which any thing is inclosed. [Reben, Germ.] *Bacon.*
 3. A kind of bird. *Carew.*
 4. A woman's upper garment. [pægle, Sax.]
 To RAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To inclose with rails. *Addison.*
 2. To range in a line. *Bacon.*
 To RAIL. *v. n.* [*railler*, Fr.] To use insolent and reproachful language. *Shaksp.*
 * To RAIL. *v. n.* To flow. Not used. *Spenser.*
 RAI'LER. *s.* [from *rail*.] One who in-

sults or defames by opprobrious language. *South.*
 * RA'ILING. *s.* 1. Insolent and reproachful language. *Tim. vi.*
 2. Rails, which inclose a place: as, the iron railing.
 * RA'ILINGLY. *ad.* Scoffingly; like a scoffer. *Huloet.*
 RAI'LLERY. *s.* [*raillerie*, Fr.] Slight satire; satirical merriment. *Ben Jonson.*
 * RAI'LLEUR. *s.* [Fr.] A jester; a mocker. *Spratt.*
 RAI'MENT. *s.* Vesture; vestment; clothes; dress; garment. *Sidney.*
 To RAIN. *v. n.* [penian, Sax. reanen, Germ.]
 1. To fall in drops from the clouds. *Locke.*
 2. To fall as water from the clouds. *Milt.*
 3. It RAINS. The water falls from the clouds. *Shakspeare.*
 To RAIN. *v. a.* To pour down as rain. *Shakspeare.*
 RAIN. *s.* [pen, Sax. Regen, Germ.] The moisture that falls from the clouds. *Waller.*
 * RA'INBEAT. *a.* Injured by rain. *Bp. Hall.*
 RAI'NBOW. *s.* [*rain* and *bow*.] The iris; the semi-circle of various colours which appears in showery weather. *Newton.*
 RAI'NDEER. *s.* [hpannap, Sax. Rennthier, Germ.] A deer with large horns, which, in the northern regions, draws sledges through the snow.
 RAI'NINESS. *s.* [from *rainy*.] The state of being showery.
 * RA'IN-WATER. *s.* Water not taken from springs, but fallen from the clouds. *Shak.*
 RAI'NY. *a.* [from *rain*.] Showery; wet. *Proverbs, xxvii.*
 * RAIP. *s.* A rod to measure ground. *Dict. rust.*
 To RAISE. *v. a.* [*reiser*, Danish.]
 1. To lift; to heave. *Pope.*
 2. To set upright: as he raised a mast.
 3. To erect; to build up. *Joshua, viii.*
 4. To exalt to a state more great or illustrious. *Bacon.*
 5. To amplify; to enlarge. *Shakspeare.*
 6. To increase in current value. *Temple.*
 7. To elevate; to exalt. *Prior.*
 8. To advance; to promote; to prefer. *Clarendon.*
 9. To excite; to put in action. *Milton.*
 10. To excite to war or tumult. *Shaksp. Acts, xxiv.*
 11. To rouse; to stir up. *Job.*
 12. To give beginning of importance to: as, he raised the family.
 13. To bring into being. *Amos, ii. 11.*
 14. To call into view from the state of separate spirits. *Sandys.*
 15. To bring from death to life. *Romans, iv. 25.*
 16. To occasion; to begin. *Brown.*
 17. To set up; to utter loudly: as, he raised his voice.

18. To collect; to obtain a certain sum. *Arbuthnot.*
 19. To collect; to assemble; to levy.
 20. To give rise to. *Milton.*
 21. To RAISE *paste*. To form paste into pies without a dish. *Spectator.*
 RAI'SER. *s.* [from *raise*.] He that raises. *Taylor.*
 RAI'SIN. *s.* [*racemus*, Lat. *raisin*, Fr.] *Raisins* are the fruit of the vine suffered to remain on the tree till perfectly ripened, and then dried either by the sun or the heat of an oven: grapes of every kind, preserved in this manner, are called *raisins*, but those dried in the sun are much sweeter and pleasanter than those dried in ovens.
 RAKE. *s.* [*pace*, Sax. *Rechen*, Germ.]
 1. An instrument with teeth, by which the ground is divided. *Dryden.*
 2. [*Rekel*, Dutch, a worthless cur dog; *Racaille*, Fr.] A loose, disorderly, vicious, wild, gay, thoughtless fellow; a man addicted to pleasure. *Pope.*
 To RAKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To gather with a rake. *May.*
 2. To clear with a rake. *Thomson.*
 3. To draw together by violence. *Hooker.*
 4. To scour; to search with eager and vehement diligence. *Swift.*
 5. To heap together and cover: as to rake the fire. *Suckling.*
 To RAKE. *v. n.*
 1. To search; to grope. *South.*
 2. To pass with violence. *Sidney.*
 RA'KER. *s.* [from *rake*.] One that rakes.
 RA'KEHELL. *s.* [*racaille*, Fr. the rabble; from *rekel*, Dutch, a mongrel dog.] A wild, worthless, dissolute, debauched, sorry fellow. *Spenser.*
 * RA'KEHELL. *a.* Base; wild; outcast; worthless. *Spenser.*
 RA'KEHELLY. *a.* [from *rakehell*.] Wild; dissolute. *Ben Jonson.*
 * RA'KESHAME. *s.* A base rascally fellow. *Milton.*
 RA'KISH. *a.* [from *rake*.] Loose; lewd; dissolute. *Clarissa.*
 To RA'LLY. *v. a.* [*rallier*, Fr.]
 1. To put disordered or dispersed forces into order. *Atterbury.*
 2. [*Railler*, Fr.] To treat with slight contempt; to treat with satirical merriment. *Addison.*
 To RA'LLY. *v. n.*
 1. To come together in a hurry. *Tillotson.*
 2. To come again into order. *Dryden.*
 3. To exercise satirical merriment.
 RA'LLY. *s.* 1. [from *rallier*, Fr.] Act of putting disordered or dispersed forces into order.
 2. [*raillerie*, Fr.] Exercise of satirical merriment.
 RAM. *s.* [*pam*, Sax. *ram*, Dutch.]
 1. A male sheep; in some provinces, a

- tup. *Peacham.*
 2. An instrument with an iron head to batter walls. *Shakspeare.*
 To RAM. *v. a.* 1. To drive with violence as with a battering ram. *Bacon.*
 2. To fill with any thing driven hard together. *Hayward.*
 * RA'MAGE. *s.* [Fr. from *ramus*, Lat.] Branches of trees; hence the warbling of birds as they sit on boughs. *Drummond.*
 * RA'MAGE. *a.* Wild; shy. *Chaucer.*
 * To RA'MAGE. See *To RUMMAGE*.
 To RA'MBLE. *v. n.* [*rammelen*, Dutch; *ramb*, Swed.] To rove loosely and irregularly; to wander. *Locke.*
 RA'MBLE. *s.* [from the verb.] Wandering; irregular excursion. *Swift.*
 RA'MBLER. *s.* [from *ramble*.] Rover; wanderer. *L'Estrange.*
 * RA'MBLING. *s.* Wandering; irregular excursion. *South.*
 RA'MBOOZE. } A drink made of wine, ale,
 RA'MBUSE. } eggs, and sugar. *Bailey.*
 * RA'MEKIN. } *s.* [*ramequin*, Fr. per-
 * RA'MEGUINS. } haps from the German
Rahm.] In cookery, small slices of bread covered with a farce of cheese and eggs. *Bailey.*
 RA'MENTS. *s.* [*ramenta*, Lat.] Scrapings; shavings. *Dict.*
 RAMIFICA'TION. *s.* [Fr.] Division or separation into branches; the act of branching out. *Hale.*
 To RA'MIFY. *v. a.* [*ramifier*, Fr.] To separate into branches. *Boyle.*
 To RA'MIFY. *v. n.* To be parted into branches. *Arbuthnot.*
 RA'MMER. *s.* [from *ram*.]
 1. An instrument with which any thing is driven hard. *Moxon.*
 2. The stick with which the charge is forced into the gun. *Wiseman.*
 RA'MISH. *a.* [from *ram*.] Strong scented.
 RA'MOUS. *a.* [from *ramus*, Lat.] Branchy; consisting of branches. *Newton.*
 To RAMP. *v. n.* [*ramper*, Fr.]
 1. To leap with violence. *Spenser.*
 2. To climb as a plant. *Ray.*
 RAMP. *s.* [from the verb.] Leap; spring. *Milton.*
 RAMPA'LLIAN. *s.* A mean wretch. Not used. *Shakspeare.*
 RA'MPANCY. *s.* [from *rampant*.] Prevalence; exuberance. *South.*
 RA'MPANT. *a.* [*rampant*, Fr.] 1. Exuberant; overgrowing restraint. *South.*
 2. [In heraldry.] *Rampant* is when the lion is reared up in the escutcheon, as it were ready to combat with his enemy. *Peacham.*
 To RA'MPART. } *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 To RA'MPIRE. } To fortify with ram-
 parts. Not used. *Hayward.*
 RA'MPART. }
 RA'MPIRE. } *s.* [*rempart*, Fr.]

1. The platform of the wall behind the parapet.
2. The wall round fortified places. *Ben Jonson.*
- RA'MPIONS. *s.* [*rapunculus*, Lat.] A plant. *Mortimer.*
- RA'MSONS. *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- RAN. *preterite* of run. *Addison.*
- To RANCH. *v. a.* [corrupted from *wrench*.] To sprain; to injure with violent contortion. *Garth.*
- RA'NCID. *a.* [*rancidus*, Lat. *ranzig*, Germ.] Strong scented, as old oil. *Arbuthnot.*
- RA'NCIDNESS. } *s.* [from *rancid*.] Strong
- RANCI'DITY. } scent, as of old oil.
- RA'NCOROUS. *a.* [from *rancour*.] Malignant; malicious; spiteful in the utmost degree. *Shakspeare.*
- RA'NCOROUSLY. *ad.* Malignantly.
- RA'NCOUR. *s.* [*rancoeur*, old Fr.] Inveterate malignity; malice; stedfast implacability; standing hate. *Spenser.*
- RAND. *s.* [*Rand*, Germ.] Border; seam.
- RA'NDOM. *s.* [*randonnée*, Fr.] Want of direction; want of rule or method; chance; hazard; roving motion. *Milton.*
- RA'NDOM. *a.* Done by chance; roving without direction. *Dryden.*
- * RA'NDY. *a.* Riotous; obstreperous; disorderly. *Groose.*
- * RA'NFORCE. *s.* The ring of a gun next to the touch hole. *Bailey.*
- To RANG, *preterite* of ring. *Grew.*
- To RANGE. *v. a.* [*ranger*, Fr.] 1. To place in order; to put in ranks. *Clarendon.*
2. To rove over. *Gay.*
- To RANGE. *v. n.*
1. To rove at large. *Shakspeare.*
2. To be placed in order. *Shakspeare.*
- RANGE. *s.* [*rangée*, Fr.] 1. A rank; any thing placed in a line. *Newton.*
2. A class; an order. *Hale.*
3. Excursion; wandering. *South.*
4. Room for excursion. *Addison.*
5. Compass taken in by any thing excursive. *Pope.*
6. Step of a ladder. *Clarendon.*
7. A kitchen grate. *Spenser.*
8. A bolting sieve to sift meal.
- RA'NGER. *s.* [from *range*.] 1. One that ranges; a rover; a robber. *Spenser.*
2. A dog that beats the ground. *Gay.*
3. An officer who tends the game of a forest. *Dryden.*
- * RA'NGERSHIP. *s.* Office of the keeper of a park or forest.
- RANK. *a.* [*panc*, Sax.] 1. High growing; strong; luxuriant. *Spenser.*
2. Fruitful; bearing strong plants. *Sandys.*
3. [*Rancidus*, Lat.] Strong scented; rancid. *Shakspeare.*
4. High tasted; strong in quality. *Ray.*
5. Rampant; high grown. *Shakspeare.*
6. Gross; coarse. *Swift.*
7. The iron of a plane is set *rank*, when

its edge stands so flat below the sole of the plane, that in working it will take off a thick shaving. *Moxon.*

* RANK. *ad.* Strongly; violently; fiercely. *Spenser.*

RANK. *s.* [*rang*, Fr.]

1. Line of men placed a-breast. *Shaksp.*
2. A row. *Milton.*
3. Range of subordination. *Locke.*
4. Class; order. *Atterbury.*
5. Degree of dignity. *Addison.*
6. Dignity; high place: as, *he is a man of rank.*

To RANK. *v. a.* [*ranger*, Fr.]

1. To place a-breast. *Milton.*
2. To arrange in any particular class. *Shakspeare.*
3. To arrange methodically. *Milton.*

To RANK. *v. n.* To be ranged; to be placed. *Tate.*

* RA'NKER. *s.* One who places or arranges.

To RA'NKLE. *v. n.* [from *rank*.] To fester; to breed corruption; to be inflamed in body or mind. *Spenser.*

RA'NKLY. *ad.* [from *rank*.] Coarsely; grossly. *Shakspeare.*

RA'NKNESS. *s.* [from *rank*.] Exuberance; superfluity of growth. *Shakspeare.*

RA'NNY. *s.* The shrewmouse. *Brown.*

To RA'NSACK. *v. a.* [*pan*, Sax. and *saka*, Swed. to search for or seize.]

1. To plunder; to pillage. *Dryden.*
2. To search narrowly. *Woodward.*
3. To violate; to deflower. *Spenser.*

RA'NSOM. *s.* [*rancon*, Fr.] Price paid for redemption from captivity or punishment. *Tillotson.*

To RA'NSOM. *v. a.* [*ranconner*, Fr.] To redeem from captivity or punishment.

* RA'NSOMER. *s.* One that redeems. *Old Morality of every man.*

RA'NSOMLESS. *a.* [from *ransom*.] Free from ransom. *Shakspeare.*

To RANT. *v. n.* [*randen*, Dutch, to rave.] To rave in violent or high sounding language without dignity of thought. *Stillingfl.*

RANT. *s.* [from the verb.] High sounding language. *Granville.*

RA'NTER. *s.* [from *rant*.] A ranting fellow, one of a wretched sect called *ranters*. *Bp. Hall.*

RA'NTIPOLE. *a.* Wild; roving; rakish. A low word. *Congreve.*

To RA'NTIPOLE. *v. n.* To run about wildly. A low word. *Arbuthnot.*

* RA'NTISM. *s.* Tenets of the wretches called *ranters*. *Bp. Rust.*

* RA'NTY. *a.* Wild; mad.

RA'NULA. *s.* [Lat.] A soft swelling, possessing the salivals under the tongue. *Wiseman.*

RANU'NCULUS. *s.* Crowfoot. *Mortimer.*

To RAP. *v. n.* [*hæppan*, Sax.] To strike with a quick smart blow. *Addison.*

* To RAP out. To utter with hasty violence. *Shelton.*

To RAP. *v. a.* [from *rapio*, Lat.]

1. To affect with rapture; to strike with ecstasy; to hurry out of himself. *Pope.*

2. To snatch away. *Milton.*

To RAP and rend. To seize by violence.

RAP. *s.* [from the verb.] A quick smart blow. *Arbuthnot.*

RAPA'CIOUS. *a.* [*rapax*, Lat.] Given to plunder; seizing by violence. *Pope.*

RAPA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *rapacious*.] By rapine; by violent robbery.

RAPA'CIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *rapacious*.] The quality of being rapacious.

RAPA'CITY. *s.* [*rapax*, Lat.] Addictedness to plunder; exercise of plunder; ravenousness. *Spratt.*

RAPE. *s.* [*raptus*, Lat. *rapt*, Fr.]

1. Violent defloration of chastity. *Shaksp.*

2. Privation; act of taking away. *Chapm.*

3. Something snatched away. *Sandys.*

4. Whole grapes plucked from the cluster. *Ray.*

5. A plant, from the seed of which oil is expressed. [*Reps*, Germ.]

RA'PID. *a.* [*rapide*, Fr.] Quick; swift. *Dryden.*

RAPIDITY. *s.* [*rapidité*, Fr.] Celerity; velocity; swiftness. *Addison.*

RA'PIDLY. *ad.* [from *rapid*.] Swiftly; with quick motion.

RA'PIDNESS. *s.* [from *rapid*.] Celerity; swiftness.

RA'PIER. *s.* [*rapière*, Fr.] A small sword used only in thrusting. *Pope.*

RA'PIER-FISH. *s.* The fish called ziphias; the sword, which grows level from the snout of the fish, is about a yard long; he preys on fishes, having first stabbed them with this sword. *Grew.*

RA'PINE. *s.* [Fr. *rapina*, Lat.]

1. The act of plundering. *King Charles.*

2. Violence; force. *Milton.*

* To RA'PINE. *v. a.* To plunder. *Buck.*

* RAPPARE'E. *s.* A wild Irish plunderer so called from his being armed with a halfpike termed by the Irish *rapery*. *Burnet.*

RA'PPER. *s.* [from *rap*.] One who strikes.

RA'PPORT. [Fr.] Relation; reference. Not used. *Temple.*

To RAPT. *v. n.* 1. To ravish. *Chapman.*

2. To put in ecstasy. *Pope.*

RAPT. *s.* [from *rap*.] A trance. *Morton.*

* RA'PTOR, or RA'PTER. *s.* [*raptor*, Lat.] A ravisher; a plunderer. *Drayton.*

RA'PTURE. *s.* 1. Ecstasy; transport; violence of any pleasing passion. *Addison.*

2. Rapidity; haste. *Milton.*

RA'PTURED. *a.* [from *rapture*.] Ravished; transported. A bad word. *Thomson.*

* RA'PTURIST. *s.* An enthusiast. *Spenser.*

RA'PTUROUS. *a.* [from *rapture*.] Ecstatic; transporting. *Collier.*

RARE. *a.* [Fr. *rarus*, Lat.]

1. Scarce; uncommon. *Shakspeare.*

2. Excellent; incomparable; valuable to a degree seldom found. *Cowley.*

3. Thinly scattered. *Milton.*

4. Thin; subtle; not dense. *Newton.*

5. Raw; not fully subdued by the fire: this is often pronounced *rear*. *Dryden.*

RA'RESHOW. *s.* A show carried in a box. *Gay.*

RAREFA'CTION. *s.* [from *rarefy*.] Extension of the parts of a body, that makes it take up more room than it did before. *Wotton.*

RA'REFIABLE. *a.* [from *rarefy*.] Admitting rarefaction.

To RA'REFY. *v. a.* [*raréfier*, Fr.] To make thin; contrary to condense. *Thomson.*

To RA'REFY. *v. n.* To become thin. *Dryden.*

RA'RELY. *ad.* [from *rare*.]

1. Seldom; not often; not frequently.

2. Finely; nicely; accurately: seldom used but ironically. *Shakspeare.*

RA'RENESS. *s.* [from *rare*.]

1. Uncommonness; state of happening seldom; infrequency.

2. Value arising from scarcity. *Bacon.*

RA'RITY. *s.* [*rareté*, Fr.]

1. Uncommonness; infrequency. *Spectat.*

2. Any thing valued for its scarcity. *Shak.*

3. Thinness; subtilty; the contrary to density. *Bentley.*

RA'SCAL. *s.* [*paycal*, Sax. a lean beast.] A mean fellow; a scoundrel. *Dryden.*

* RA'SCAL. *a.* Mean; low. *Spenser.*

RASCA'LION. *s.* One of the lowest people. *Hudibras.*

RASCA'LITY. *s.* [from *rascal*.] The low mean people. *South.*

RA'SCALLY. *a.* [from *rascal*.] Mean; worthless. *Swift.*

To RASE. *v. a.* [*raser*, Fr.] 1. To skim; to strike on the surface. *South.*

2. To overthrow; to destroy; to root up. *Milton.*

3. To blot out by rasure; to erase. *Milton.*

* RASE. *s.* 1. A cancel.

2. A slight wound. *Hooker.*

RASH. *a.* [*rasch*, Germ.]

1. Hasty; violent; precipitate. *Ascham.*

2. Dry. *Shakspeare.*

RASH. *s.* [*rascia*, Ital.] 1. Sattin. *Minshew.*

2. An efflorescence on the body; a breaking out. [corrupted from *rush*.]

* To RASH. *v. a.* [*raschiare*, Ital.] To cut into pieces; to divide; to split asunder. *Spenser.*

RA'SHER. *s.* A thin slice of bacon. *Shaksp.*

RA'SHLY. *ad.* [from *rash*.] Hastily; violently; without due consideration. *Smith.*

RA'SHNESS. *s.* [from *rash*.] Foolish contempt of danger; inconsiderate heat of temper; precipitation; temerity. *Dryden.*

RASP. *s.* [*raspo*, Ital.] A delicious berry that grows on a species of the bramble; a raspberry. *Phillips.*

* To RASP. *v. a.* [*raspeln*, Germ.] To rub

to powder with a very rough file. *Moxon.*
RASP. *s.* [from the verb.] A large rough file, commonly used to wear away wood. *Moxon.*
RA'SPATORY. *s.* [*raspatoir*, Fr.] A chirurgion's rasp. *Wiseman.*
RA'SPBERRY, or Raspberry. *s.* A kind of berry. *Mortimer.*
RA'SPBERRY-BUSH. *s.* A species of bramble.
*** RA'SPER.** *s.* A scraper. *Sherwood.*
RA'SURE. *s.* [*rasura*, Lat.]
 1. The act of scraping or shaving.
 2. A mark in a writing where something has been rubbed out. *Ayliffe.*
RAT. *s.* [Fr. *ratta*, Span. *Ratte*, Germ.] An animal of the mouse kind that infests houses and ships. *Dennis.*
To smell a RAT. To be put on the watch by suspicion; to suspect danger. *Hudibras.*
RA'TABLE. *a.* [from *rate*.] Set at a certain value. *Camden.*
RA'TABLY. *ad.* Proportionably. *Raleigh.*
RATAFI'A. *s.* A fine liquor, prepared from the kernels of apricots and spirits. *Bailey.*
RATA'N. *s.* An Indian cane. *Dict.*
RATCH. } *s.* In clock-work, a sort of
RASH. } wheel, which serves to lift up
 the detents every hour, and thereby make the clock strike. *Bailey.*
RATE. *s.* [*ratum*, Lat.]
 1. Price fixed on any thing. *Dryden.*
 2. Allowance settled. *Addison.*
 3. Degree; comparative height or valour. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Quantity assignable. *Shakspeare.*
 5. That which sets value; principle on which value is set: as, at that *rate* any man may be witty. *Atterbury.*
 6. Manner of doing any thing; degree to which any thing is done. *Clarendon.*
 7. Tax imposed by the parish. *Prior.*
To RATE. *v. a.*
 1. To value at a certain price. *Boyle.*
 2. To chide hastily and vehemently. [from *ruta*, Islandick.] *South.*
*** RA'TER.** *s.* One who makes an estimate. *Whitlock.*
RATH. *s.* A hill. *Spenser.*
RATH. *ad.* Early. *Spenser.*
RATH. *a.* [pað, Sax. quickly.] Early; coming before the usual time. *Milton.*
RA'THER. *ad.* [from pað, Sax.]
 1. More willingly; with better liking. *Common Prayer.*
 2. Preferably to the other; with better reason. *Locke.*
 3. In a greater degree than otherwise. *Dryden.*
 4. More properly. *Shakspeare.*
 5. Especially. *Shakspeare.*
 6. To have **RATHER.** To desire in preference. A barbarous expression. *Rogers.*
RATIFICA'TION. *s.* [Fr. from *ratify*.] The act of ratifying; confirmation.
RA'TIFIER. *s.* [from *ratify*.] The person

or thing that ratifies. *Shakspeare.*
To RA'TIFY. *v. a.* [*ratum facio*, Lat.] To confirm; to settle; to establish. *Dryden.*
*** RA'TING.** *s.* Chiding; scolding. *Locke.*
RA'TIO. *s.* [Lat.] Proportion. *Cheyne.*
To RATIO'CINATE. *v. n.* [*rationcinor*, Lat.] To reason; to argue.
RATIOCINA'TION. *s.* [*rationcinatio*, Lat.] The act of reasoning; the act of deducing consequences from premises. *Brown.*
RATIO'CINATIVE. *a.* [from *rationcinare*.] Argumentative; advancing by process of discourse. *Hale.*
*** RA'TION.** *s.* [Fr.] A certain allowance, or share, of provisions. *Burke.*
RA'TIONAL. *a.* [*rationalis*, Lat.]
 1. Having the power of reasoning.
 2. Agreeable to reason. *Glanville.*
 3. Wise; judicious: as, a rational man.
*** RA'TIONAL.** *s.* A rational being. *Young.*
*** RATIONA'LE.** *s.* [from *ratio*, Lat.] A detail with reasons: as Dr. Sparrow's rationale of the Common Prayer.
RA'TIONALIST. *s.* [from *rational*.] One who proceeds in his disquisitions and practice wholly upon reason. *Bacon.*
RATIONA'LITY. *s.* [from *rational*.]
 1. The power of reasoning. *Government of the Tongue.*
 2. Reasonableness. *Brown.*
RA'TIONALLY. *ad.* [from *rational*.] Reasonably; with reason. *South.*
RA'TIONALNESS. *s.* [from *rational*.] The state of being rational.
RA'TSBANE. *s.* [*rat* and *bane*.] Poison for rats; arsenick. *Shakspeare.*
*** RA'TSBANED.** *a.* Poisoned by ratsbane. *Junius.*
RA'TTEEN. *s.* A kind of stuff. *Swift.*
To RATTLE. *v. n.* [*ratelen*, Dutch; *raßeln*, Germ.] 1. To make a quick sharp noise with frequent repetitions and collisions of bodies not very sonorous; when bodies are sonorous, it is called *jingling*. *Hayw.*
 2. To speak eagerly and noisily. *Swift.*
To RA'TTLE. *v. a.*
 1. To move any thing so as to make a rattle or noise. *Dryden.*
 2. To stun with a noise; to drive with a noise. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To scold; to rail at with clamour. *Arbuthnot.*
RA'TTLE. *s.* [from the verb.]
 1. A quick noise nimbly repeated. *Prior.*
 2. Empty and loud talk. *Hakewill.*
 3. An instrument, which agitated makes a clattering noise. *Raleigh.*
 4. A plant.
RA'TTLEHEADED. *a.* [*rattle* and *head*.] Giddy; not steady.
RA'TTLESNAKE. *s.* A kind of serpent. *Grew.*
RA'TTLESNAKE Root. *s.* A plant, a native of Virginia; the Indians use it as a certain remedy against the bite of a rattlesnake. *Hill.*

- * **RA'TTLING**. *s.* Noise produced by the wheels of a carriage in swift motion; any repeated noise. *Nah. iii.*
- RA'TTOON**. *s.* A West-Indian fox. *Bailey.*
- To RA'VAGE**. *v. a.* [*ravager*, Fr.] To lay waste; to sack; to ransack; to spoil; to pillage; to plunder. *Addison.*
- RA'VAGE**. *s.* [*ravage*, Fr.] Spoil; ruin; waste. *Dryden.*
- RA'VAGER**. *s.* [from *ravage*.] Plunderer; spoiler. *Swift.*
- RAU'CITY**. *s.* [from *raucus*, Lat.] Hoarseness; loud rough noise. *Bacon.*
- * **RAU'COUS**. *a.* Hoarse; harsh. *Transl. of Buffon.*
- To RAVE**. *v. n.* [*reven*, Dutch; *réver*, Fr.]
1. To be delirious; to talk irrationally. *Government of the Tongue.*
 2. To burst out into furious exclamations as if mad. *Sandys.*
 3. To be unreasonably fond: with upon before the object of fondness. An improper sense. *Locke.*
- To RA'VEL**. *v. a.* [*ravelen*, Dutch.]
1. To entangle; to entwist one with another; to make intricate; to involve; to perplex. *Waller.*
 2. To unweave; to unknit: as, to ravel out a twist. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To hurry over in confusion. *Digby.*
- To RA'VEL**. *v. n.* 1. To fall into perplexity or confusion. *Milton.*
2. To work in perplexity; to busy himself with intricacies. *Decay of Piety.*
- RA'VELIN**. *s.* [Fr.] In fortification, a work that consists of two faces, that make a salient angle, commonly called half moon by the soldiers.
- RA'VEN**. *s.* [phæyn, Sax. *Rabe*, Germ.] A large black fowl. *Boyle.*
- To RA'VEN**. *v. a.* [pæyan, Sax. to rob.] To devour with great eagerness and rapacity. *Shakspeare.*
- To RA'VEN**. *v. n.* To prey with rapacity. *Luke.*
- * **RA'VENER**. *s.* One that plunders. *Gower.*
- * **RA'VENING**. *s.* Violence; propensity to plunder. *St. Luke xi.*
- RA'VENOUS**. *a.* [from *raven*.] Furiously voracious; hungry to rage. *Shakspeare.*
- RA'VENOUSLY**. *ad.* [from *ravenous*.] With raging voracity.
- RA'VENOUSNESS**. *s.* [from *ravenous*.] Rage for prey; furious voracity. *Hale.*
- * **RA'VER**. *s.* One who raves. *Sherwood.*
- RAUGHT**. the old pret. and part. pass. of *reach*. Snatched; attained. *Spenser.*
- RA'VIN**. *s.*
1. Prey; food gotten by violence. *Milton.*
 2. Rapine; rapaciousness. *Ray.*
- * **RA'VIN**. *a.* Ravenous. *Shakspeare.*
- * **RA'VINE**. *s.* [Fr.] A great flood. In modern times, a deep hollow usually formed by a flood; any hollow pass.
- * **RA'VING**. *s.* Furious exclamation. *Temple.*

- RA'VINGLY**. *ad.* [from *rage*.] With frenzy; with distraction. *Sidney.*
- To RA'VISH**. *v. a.* [*ravir*, Fr.]
1. To deflower by force. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To take away by violence. *Shaksp.*
 3. To delight; to rapture; to transport. *Cant.*
- RA'VISHER**. *s.* [*ravisser*, Fr.]
1. He that embraces a woman by violence. *Taylor.*
 2. One who takes any thing by violence. *Pope.*
- * **RA'VISHING**. *s.* Rapture; transport. *Feltham.*
- * **RA'VISHINGLY**. *ad.* To extremity of pleasure. *Chapman.*
- RA'VISHMENT**. *s.* [*ravissement*, Fr. from *ravish*.] 1. Violation; forcible constupration. *Taylor.*
2. Transport; rapture; ecstasy; pleasing violence on the mind. *Milton.*
- * **To RAUNCH**. See **To WRENCH**.
- RAW**. [hpeay, Sax. *rouw*, Dutch; *roh*, Germ.]
1. Not subdued by the fire. *Spenser.*
 2. Not covered with the skin. *Shaksp.*
 3. Sore. *Spenser.*
 4. Immature; unripe.
 5. Unseasoned; unripe in skill. *Raleigh.*
 6. New. *Shakspeare.*
 7. Bleak; chill. [*rauh*, Germ.] *Spenser.*
 8. Not concocted. *Bacon.*
- RA'WBONED**. *a.* [*raw and bone*.] Having bones scarcely covered with flesh. *L'Estr.*
- RA'WHEAD**. *s.* [*raw and head*.] The name of a spectre. *Dryden.*
- * **RA'WISH**. *a.* Cold with damp. *Marston.*
- RA'VVLY**. *ad.* [from *raw*.]
1. In a raw manner.
 2. Unskilfully.
 3. Newly. *Shakspeare.*
- RA'VNESS**. *s.* [from *raw*.]
1. State of being raw. *Bacon.*
 2. Unskilfulness. *Hakewill.*
 3. Hasty manner. *Shakspeare.*
- RAY**. *s.* [*rayon*, Fr. *radius*, Lat.]
1. A beam of light. *Newton.*
 2. Any lustre corporeal or intellectual. *Milton.*
 3. [*Raye*, Fr. *raia*, Lat.] A fish. *Ainsw.*
 4. An herb. [*Lolium*; Lat.] *Ainsworth.*
- To RAY**. *v. a.* [*rayer*, Fr.] To streak; to mark in long lines. An old word. *Shakspeare.*
- RAY**. for *array*.
- * **RA'YLESS**. *a.* Dark without a ray. *Young.*
- RAZE**. *s.* [*rayz*, a root, Span.] A root of ginger. *Shakspeare.*
- To RAZE**. *v. a.* [*raser*, Fr.]
1. To overthrow; to ruin; to subvert. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To efface. *Milton.*
 3. To extirpate. *Shakspeare.*
- RA'ZOR**. *s.* [*rasoir*, Fr.] A knife with a thick blade and fine edge used in shaving. *Dryden.*
- * **RA'ZORS of a boar**. A boar's tusks.

RA'ZORABLE. *a.* [from *razor.*] Fit to be shaved. Not in use. *Shakspeare.*

* RA'ZORBILL. *s.* A webfooted bird; the alka.

RA'ZORFISH. *s.* A fish. *Carew.*

RA'ZURE. *s.* [*rasure*, Fr.] Act of erasing. *Shakspeare.*

RE. Is an inseparable particle used by the Latins, and from them borrowed by us to denote iteration or backward action; as, *return*, to come back; *repercussion*, the act of driving back.

* REABSO'RB. *v. a.* [*re* and *absorb.*] To swallow up again; to suck up again. *Kirw.*

REACCE'SS. *s.* [*re* and *access.*] Visit renewed. *Hakewill.*

To REACH. *v. a.* [*pæcan*, Sax. *reichen*, Germ.]

1. To touch with the hand extended. *Congreve.*

2. To arrive at; to attain any thing distant. *Milton.*

3. To fetch from some place distant, and give. *2 Esdras.*

4. To bring forward from a distant place. *John.*

5. To hold out; to stretch forth. *Hooker.*

6. To attain; to gain; to obtain. *Cheyne.*

7. To transfer. *Rowe.*

8. To penetrate to. *Locke.*

9. To be adequate to. *Locke.*

10. To extend to. *Addison.*

11. To extend; to spread abroad. *Milton.*

12. To take in the hand. *Milton.*

To REACH. *v. n.*

1. To be extended. *Boyle.*

2. To be extended far. *Shakspeare.*

3. To penetrate. *Addison.*

4. To make efforts to attain. *Locke.*

REACH. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of reaching or bringing by extension of the hand. *Locke.*

2. Power of reaching or taking in the hand. *Locke.*

3. Power of attainment or management. *Locke.*

4. Power; limit of faculties. *Addison.*

5. Contrivance; artful scheme; deep thought. *Hayward.*

6. A fetch; an artifice to attain some distant advantage. *Bacon.*

7. Tendency to distant consequences. *Shakspeare.*

8. Extent. *Milton.*

* RE'ACHER. *s.* One who fetches from some distant place and gives. *Life of A. Wood.*

To REA'CT. *v. a.* [*re* and *act.*] To return the impulse or impression. *Arbuthnot.*

REA'CTION. *s.* [*réaction*, Fr.] The reciprocation of any impulse or force impressed, made by the body on which such impression is made: *action* and *reaction* are equal.

READ. *s.* [*pæd*, Sax. *Rath*, Germ.]

1. Counsel. *Sternhold.*

2. Saying; saw. [*Niede*, Germ.] *Spenser.*

To READ. *v. a.* pret. *read*, part. pass. *read*. [*pæd*, Sax.]

1. To peruse any thing written. *Shakspeare.*

2. To discover by characters or marks. *Spenser.*

3. To learn by observation. *Shakspeare.*

4. To know fully. *Shakspeare.*

To READ. *v. n.* 1. To perform the act of perusing writing. *Deuteronomy.*

2. To be studious in books. *Taylor.*

3. To know by reading. *Swift.*

READ. *particip. a.* Skilful by reading. The verb is pronounced *read*, the participle *red*. *Dryden.*

* RE'ADABLE. *a.* That may be read; fit to be read. *Hurd.*

READE'PTION. *s.* [*re* and *adeptus*, Lat.] Recovery; act of regaining. *Bacon.*

REA'DER. *s.* [from *read.*] 1. One that peruses any thing written. *Ben Jonson.*

2. One studious in books. *Dryden.*

3. One whose office is to read prayers in churches. *Swift.*

REA'DERSHIP. *s.* [from *reader.*] The office of reading prayers. *Swift.*

REA'DILY. *ad.* [from *ready.*] Expeditely; with little hindrance or delay. *South.*

REA'DINESS. *s.* [from *ready.*]

1. Expediteness; promptitude. *South.*

2. The state of being ready or fit for any thing. *Clarendon.*

3. Facility; freedom from hindrance or obstruction. *Holder.*

4. State of being willing or prepared. *Addison.*

REA'DING. *s.* [from *read.*] 1. Study in books; perusal of books. *Watts.*

2. A lecture; a prelection.

3. Publick recital. *Hooker.*

4. Variation of copies. *Arbuthnot.*

* To READJO'URN. *v. a.* [*re* and *adjourn.*] To put off again at another time; to cite or summon again. *Cotgrave.*

* To READJU'ST. *v. a.* [*re* and *adjust.*] To put in order again what had been decomposed. *Fielding.*

READMI'SSION. *s.* [*re* and *admission.*] The act of admitting again. *Arbuthnot.*

To READMI'T. *v. n.* [*re* and *admit.*] To let in again. *Milton.*

* READMI'TTANCE. *s.* Allowance to enter again. *Brevint.*

* To READO'PT. *v. a.* [*re* and *adopt.*] To adopt again. *Young.*

To READO'RN. *v. a.* [*re* and *adorn.*] To decorate again; to deck anew. *Blackmore.*

* READVE'RTENCY. *s.* The act of reviving. *Norris.*

REA'DY. *a.* [*hpæde*, nimble, Sax. *beret*, Germ.]

1. Prompt; not delaying. *Temple.*

2. Fit for a purpose; not to seek; quick; active. *Shakspeare.*

3. Prepared; accommodated to any design. *Milton.*

4. Willing; eager; quick. *Spenser.*

5. Being at the point; not distant; near; about to do or be. *Milton.*
 6. Being at hand; next to hand. *Dryden.*
 7. Facile; easy; opportune; near. *Hooker.*
 8. Quick; not done with hesitation. *Clarissa.*
 9. Expedite; nimble; not embarrassed; not slow. *Watts.*
 10. To make READY. To make preparations. *Mark.*
- REA'DY. *ad.* Readily; so as not to need delay. *Numbers.*
 REA'DY. *s.* Ready money. A low word. *Arbuthnot.*
 * To REA'DY. *v. a.* To set things in order. *Brooke.*
- REAFFI'RMANCE. *s.* [*re* and *affirmance*.] Second confirmation. *Ayliffe.*
 * REAK. *s.* [*perc*, Sax.] A rush. *Drant.*
 RE'AL. *a.* [*réel*, Fr. *realis*, Lat.]
 1. Relating to things, not persons; not personal. *Bacon.*
 2. Not fictitious; not imaginary; true; genuine. *Glanville.*
 3. In law, consisting of things immovable, as land. *Child.*
- RE'ALGAR. *s.* A mineral: red arsenick. *Bacon.*
 * RE'AL. } *s.* One of the scholastical
 * RE'ALIST. } philosophers, who maintained
 ed opinions directly opposite to those of
 the Nominalists. *Burton.*
 * RE'AL. *s.* [*Span.*] A Spanish sixpence. *Swinburne.*
- REA'LITY. *s.* [*réalité*, Fr.]
 1. Truth; verity; what is, not what merely seems. *Addison.*
 2. Something intrinsically important, not matter of show. *Milton.*
- * REALIZA'TION. *s.* The act of realizing. *Cotgrave.*
 To RE'ALIZE. *v. a.* [*réaliser*, Fr.]
 1. To bring into being or act. *Glanville.*
 2. To convert money into land.
- * To REALLE'GE. *v. n.* To allege again. *Cotgrave.*
- RE'ALLY. *ad.* [*from real*.]
 1. With actual existence. *South.*
 2. In truth; truly; not seemingly. *South.*
 3. It is a slight corroboration of an opinion; I *really* thought the man honest. *Young.*
- REALM. *s.* [*royaume*, Fr.] 1. A kingdom; a king's dominion. *Milton.*
 2. Kingly government: not used. *Pope.*
- REA'LTY. *s.* Loyalty: not used. *Milton.*
- REAM. *s.* [*rame*, Fr.] A bundle of paper containing twenty quires. *Pope.*
- To REA'NIMATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *animo*, Lat.] To revive; to restore to life. *Glanv.*
- To REANNE'X. *v. a.* [*re* and *annex*.] To annex again. *Bacon.*
- To REAP. *v. a.* [*pepan*, Sax.]
 1. To cut corn at harvest. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To gather; to obtain. *Hooker.*

- To REAP. *v. n.* To harvest. *Psalms.*
 REA'PER. *s.* [*from reap*.] One that cuts corn at harvest. *Sandys.*
- REA'PINGHOOK. *s.* [*reaping* and *hook*.] A hook used to cut corn in harvest. *Dryd.*
 * To REA'PPAREL. *v. a.* To clothe again. *Donne.*
- * REAPPE'ARANCE. *s.* Act of appearing again.
- * REAPPLICA'TION. *s.* Act of applying anew. *Norris.*
- REAR. *s.* [*arrière*, Fr.]
 1. The hinder troop of an army, or the hinder line of a fleet. *Knolles.*
 2. The last class. *Peacham.*
- REAR. *a.* [*hpepe*, Sax.]
 1. Raw; half roasted; half sodden.
 2. Early. A provincial word. *Gay.*
- To REAR. *v. a.* [*apæpan*, Sax.]
 1. To raise up. *Esdras.*
 2. To lift up from a fall. *Spenser.*
 3. To move upward. *Milton.*
 4. To bring up to maturity. *Bacon.*
 5. To educate; to instruct. *Southern.*
 6. To exalt; to elevate. *Prior.*
 7. To rouse; to stir up. [*rühren*, Germ.] *Dryden.*
- * To REAR. *v. a.* To place so as to protect the rear. *Scott.*
- * REAR. *ad.* Early: a provincial word. *Gay.*
- * REAR-A'DMIRAL. *s.* The admiral who carries his flag on the mizen top mast.
- REA'RVARD. *s.* [*from rear*.]
 1. The last troop. *Sidney.*
 2. The end; the tail; a train behind. *Shakspeare.*
 3. The latter part. In contempt. *Shaksp.*
- REA'RMOUSE. *s.* [*hpepemuy*, Sax.] The leather-winged bat. *Abbot.*
- To REASCE'ND. *v. n.* [*re* and *ascend*.] To climb again. *Spenser.*
- To REASCE'ND. *v. a.* To mount again. *Addison.*
- REA'SON. *s.* [*raison*, Fr. *ratio*, Lat.]
 1. The power by which man deduces one proposition from another, or proceeds from premises to consequences. *Milton.*
 2. Cause; ground or principle. *Tillotson.*
 3. Cause efficient. *Hale.*
 4. Final cause. *Locke.*
 5. Argument; ground of persuasion; motive. *Tillotson.*
 6. Ratiocination; discursive power. *Davies.*
 7. Clearness of faculties. *Shakspeare.*
 8. Right; justice. *Spenser.*
 9. Reasonable claim; just practice. *Tayl.*
 10. Rationale; just account. *Boyle.*
 11. Moderation; moderate demands. *Add.*
- To REA'SON. *v. n.* [*raisonner*, Fr.]
 1. To argue rationally; to deduce consequences justly from premises. *Locke.*
 2. To debate; to discourse; to talk; to take or give an account. Not in use. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To raise disquisition; to make en-

- quiries. *Milton.*
To REA'SON. *v. a.* To examine rationally. *Burnet.*
REA'SONABLE. *a.* [*raisonnable*, Fr.]
 1. Having the faculty of reasoning; endowed with reason. *Sidney.*
 2. Acting, speaking or thinking rationally. *Hayward.*
 3. Just; rational; agreeable to reason. *Swift.*
 4. Not immoderate. *Shakspeare.*
 5. Tolerable; being in mediocrity. *Sidney.*
REA'SONABLENESS. *s.* [from *reasonable*.]
 1. The faculty of reason.
 2. Agreeableness to reason. *Clarendon.*
 3. Moderation.
REA'SONABLY. *ad.* [from *reasonable*.]
 1. Agreeable to reason. *Dryden.*
 2. Moderately; in a degree reaching to mediocrity. *Bacon.*
REA'SONER. *s.* [*raisonneur*, Fr.] One who reasons; an arguer. *Blackmore.*
REA'SONING. *s.* [from *reason*.] Argument. *Addison.*
REA'SONLESS. *a.* [from *reason*.] Void of reason. *Shakspeare.*
*** REASSE'MBLAGE.** *s.* State of being again brought together. *Harris.*
To REASSE'MBLE. *v. a.* [*re* and *assemble*.] To collect anew. *Milton.*
To REASSE'RT. *v. a.* [*re* and *assert*.] To assert anew. *Atterbury.*
To REASSU'ME. *v. a.* [*reassumo*, Lat.] To resume; to take again. *Denham.*
REASSU'MPTION. *s.* The act of reassuming.
To REASSU'RE. *v. a.* [*rassurer*, Fr.] To free from fear; to revive from terror. *Dryden.*
*** RE'ASTINESS.** *s.* State of being rancid. *Cotgrave.*
*** RE'ASTY.** *a.* [perhaps corrupted from *rusty*.] Covered with a kind of rust and having a rancid taste: a word applied to dried meat particularly to bacon. *Skelton.*
REATE. *s.* A kind of long small grass that grows in water, and complicates itself together. *Walton.*
*** To REATTE'MPT.** *v. a.* To try again. *More.*
To REAVE. *v. a.* pret. *rest*. [*pæryan*, Sax. *rauben*, Germ.] To take away by stealth or violence. An obsolete word. *Carew.*
REBAPTIZA'TION. *s.* [*rebaptisation*, Fr.] Renewal of baptism. *Hooker.*
To REBAPTI'ZE. *v. a.* [*rebaptiser*, Fr. *re* and *baptize*.] To baptize again. *Ayliffe.*
*** REBAPTI'ZER.** *s.* One that baptizes again. *Howel.*
To REBA'TE. *v. n.* [*rebattre*, Fr.] To blunt; to beat to obtuseness; to deprive of keenness. *Creech.*
*** REBA'TEMENT.** *s.* Diminution. *1 Kings*, vi.
*** REBA'TO.** See *RABATO.* *s.* A sort of ruff. *Burton.*
RE'BECK. *s.* [*rebec*, Fr. *ribecca*, Ital.] A three-stringed fiddle. *Milton.*
RE'BEL. *s.* [*rebelle*, Fr. *rebellis*, Lat.] One who opposes lawful authority. *Fenton.*
*** RE'BEL.** *a.* Rebellious. *Milton.*
To RE'BEL. *v. n.* [*rebello*, Lat.] To rise in opposition against lawful authority. *Shakspeare.*
*** REBE'LLED.** *part. a.* Rebellious; having been guilty of rebellion. *Milton.*
REBE'LLER. *s.* [from *rebel*.] One that rebels. *Dict.*
REBE'LLION. *s.* [*rebellion*, Fr. *rebellio*, Lat. from *rebel*.] Insurrection against lawful authority. *Milton.*
REBE'LLIOUS. *a.* [from *rebel*.] Opponent to lawful authority. *Deut.* ix. 7.
REBE'LLIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *rebellious*.] In opposition to lawful authority. *Camden.*
REBE'LLIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *rebellious*.] The quality of being rebellious.
To REBE'LOW. *v. n.* [*re* and *bellow*.] To bellow in return; to echo back a loud noise. *Dryden.*
REBOA'TION. *s.* [*reboo*, Lat.] The return of a loud bellowing sound.
*** To REBO'IL.** *v. n.* [*rebullio*, Lat.] To take fire; to be hot. *Elyot.*
To REBOU'ND. *v. n.* [*rebondir*, Fr. *re* and *bound*.] To spring back; to be reverberated; to fly back, in consequence of motion impressed and resisted by a greater power. *Newton.*
To REBOU'ND. *v. a.* To reverberate; to beat back. *Prior.*
REBOU'ND. *s.* [from the verb.] The act of flying back in consequence of motion resisted; resiliation. *Dryden.*
*** To REBRA'CE.** *v. a.* To brace again. *Gray.*
*** To REBRE'ATHE.** *v. a.* To breathe again. *Heywood.*
REBU'FF. *s.* [*rebuffade*, Fr.] Repercussion; quick and sudden resistance. *Milton.*
To REBU'FF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat back; to oppose with sudden violence.
To REBU'ILD. *v. n.* [*re* and *build*.] To re-edify; to restore from demolition; to repair. *Clarendon.*
REBU'KABLE. *a.* [from *rebuke*.] Worthy of reprehension. *Shakspeare.*
To REBU'KE. *v. a.* [*reboucher*, Fr. to stop the mouth.] To chide; to reprehend; to repress by objurgation. *Heb.* xii. 15.
REBU'KE. *s.* [from the verb.]
 1. Reprehension; chiding expression; objurgation. *Pope.*
 2. In low language it signifies any kind of check. *L'Estrange.*
*** REBU'KEFUL.** *a.* Abounding in rebuke. *Huloet.*
*** REBU'KEFULLY.** *ad.* With reprehension.
REBU'KER. *s.* [from *rebuke*.] A chider; a reprehender. *Hosea*, v.
*** REBULLI'TION.** *s.* [*rebullio*, Lat.] Act of boiling or effervescing. *Wotton.*

- * *To* REBU'RY. *v. a.* To inter again. *Ashm.*
 RE'BUS. *s.* [*rébus*, Fr.] A word represented by a picture. *Peacham.*
To REBU'T. *v. n.* [*rebuter*, Fr.] To retire back. Obsolete. *Spenser.*
 * *To* REBU'T. *v. a.* To beat back; to keep off; to drive away. *Spenser.*
 REBU'TTER. *s.* An answer to a rejoinder.
To RECA'LL. *v. a.* [*re* and *call*.] To call back; to call again; to revoke. *Hooker.*
 RECA'LL. *s.* [from the verb.] Revocation; act or power of calling back. *Dryden.*
To RECA'NT. *v. a.* [*recanto*, Lat.] To retract; to recall; to contradict what one has once said or done. *Swift.*
 * *To* RECA'NT. *v. n.* To revoke a position; to unsay what has been said. *Dryden.*
 RECANTA'TION. *s.* [from *recant*] Retraction; declaration contradictory to a former declaration. *Stillingfleet.*
 RECA'NTER. *s.* [from *recant*.] One who recants. *Shakspeare.*
 * *To* RECAPA'CITATE. *v. a.* To qualify again. *Atterbury.*
To RECAPI'TULATE. *v. a.* [*récapituler*, Fr.] To repeat again distinctly; to detail again; to repeat the sum of a former discourse. *More.*
 RECAPITULA'TION. *s.* [from *recapitulate*.] Detail repeated; distinct repetition of the principal points. *South.*
 RECAPI'TULATORY. *a.* [from *recapitulate*.] Repeating again. *Garretson.*
 * RECA'PTION. *s.* A second seizure.
 * RECA'PTURE. *s.* A prize recovered from those who had taken it.
 * *To* RECA'RNIFY. *v. a.* To convert again into flesh. *Howel.*
To RECA'RRY. *v. a.* [*re* and *carry*.] To carry back. *Walton.*
 * *To* RECA'ST. *v. a.*
 1. To throw again. *Florio.*
 2. To mould anew. *Bp. Burgess.*
To RECE'DE. *v. n.* [*recedo*, Lat.]
 1. To fall back; to retreat. *Bentley.*
 2. To desist; to relax any claim. *Clarend.*
 RECEI'PT. *s.* [*receptum*, Lat.]
 1. The act of receiving. *Wiseman.*
 2. The place of receiving. *Matthew.*
 3. A note given, by which money is acknowledged to have been received.
 4. Reception; admission. *Hooker.*
 5. Reception; welcome. *Sidney.*
 6. Prescription of ingredients for any composition. *Shakspeare.*
 RECEI'VABLE. *a.* [from *receive*.] Capable of being received. *Dict.*
 * RECEI'VABLENESS. *s.* Capability of receiving. *Whitlocke.*
To RECEI'VE. *v. a.* [*recevoir*, Fr. *recipio*, Lat.] 1. To take or obtain any thing as due. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To take or obtain from another, whether good or evil. *Daniel.*
 3. To take any thing communicated. *Locke.*

4. To embrace intellectually. *Locke.*
 5. To allow. *Hooker.*
 6. To admit. *Watts.*
 7. To take in as a vessel.
 8. To take into a place, state, or vessel.
 9. To conceive in the mind; to take intellectually. *Shakspeare.*
 10. To entertain as a guest. *Milton.*
 RECEI'VEDNESS. *s.* [from *received*.] General allowance. *Boyle.*
 RECEI'VER. *s.* [*receveur*, Fr.]
 1. One to whom any thing is communicated by another. *Donne.*
 2. One to whom any thing is given or paid. *Spratt.*
 3. One who partakes of the blessed sacrament. *Taylor.*
 4. One who co-operates with a robber, by taking the goods which he steals. *Spens.*
 5. The vessel into which spirits are emitted from the still. *Blackmore.*
 6. The vessel of the air-pump, out of which the air is drawn, and which therefore receives any body on which experiments are tried. *Bentley.*
 7. An officer appointed to receive publick money. *Bacon.*
To RECE'LEBRATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *celebrate*.] To celebrate anew. *Ben Jonson.*
 RE'CENCY. *s.* [*recens*, Lat.] Newness; new state. *Wiseman.*
 * *To* RECE'NSE. *v. a.* [*recenseo*, Lat.] To examine; to review; to revise. *Bentley.*
 RECE'NSION. *s.* [*recensio*, Lat.] Enumeration; review. *Evelyn.*
 RE'CENT. *a.* [*recens*, Lat.]
 1. New; not of long existence. *Woodw.*
 2. Late; not antique. *Bacon.*
 3. Fresh; not long dismissed from. *Pope.*
 RE'CENTLY. *ad.* [from *recent*.] Newly; freshly. *Arbuthnot.*
 RE'CENTNESS. *s.* [from *recent*.] Newness; freshness. *Hale.*
 RECE'PTACLE. *s.* [*receptaculum*, Lat.] A vessel or place into which any thing is received. *Spenser.*
 RECE'PTARY. *s.* [*receptus*, Lat.] Thing received. *Brown.*
 RECEPTIBI'LITY. *s.* [*receptus*, Lat.] Possibility of receiving. *Glanville.*
 RECE'PTION. *s.* [*receptus*, Lat.]
 1. The act of receiving. *Brown.*
 2. The state of being received. *Milton.*
 3. Admission of any thing communicated. *Locke.*
 4. Readmission. *Milton.*
 5. The act of containing. *Addison.*
 6. Treatment at first coming; welcome; entertainment. *Hammond.*
 7. Opinion generally admitted. *Locke.*
 8. Recovery. Not in use. *Bacon.*
 RECE'PTIVE. *a.* [*receptus*, Lat.] Having the quality of admitting what is communicated. *Glanville.*
 * RECEPTI'VITY. *s.* State or quality of being

receptive. *Fotherby.*
RE'CEPTORY. *a.* [*receptus*, Lat.] Generally or popularly admitted. *Brown.*
RECE'SS. *s.* [*recessus*, Lat.]
 1. Retirement; retreat; withdrawing; secession. *Prior.*
 2. Departure. *Glanville.*
 3. Place of retirement; place of secrecy; private abode. *Milton.*
 4. Departure into privacy. *Milton.*
 5. Remission or suspension of any procedure. *Bacon.*
 6. Removal to distance. *Brown.*
 7. Privacy; secrecy of abode. *Dryden.*
 8. Secret part. *Hammond.*
 9. [*recès*, Fr.] An abstract of the proceeding of a diet. *Ayliffe.*
RECE'SSION. *s.* [*recessio*, Lat.] The act of retreating.
To RECHA'NGE. *v. a.* [*rechanger*, Fr.] To change again. *Dryden.*
To RECHA'RGE. *v. a.* [*recharger*, Fr.]
 1. To accuse in return. *Hooker.*
 2. To attack anew. *Dryden.*
RECHEA'T. *s.* Among hunters, a lesson which the huntsman winds on the horn, when the hounds have lost their game. *Shakspeare.*
*** To RECHEA'T.** *v. n.* To blow the recheat. *Drayton.*
RECIDIVA'TION. *s.* [*recidivus*, Lat.] Backsliding; falling again. *Hammond.*
RECIDI'VOUS. *a.* [*recidivus*, Lat.] Subject to fall again.
RE'CIPE. *s.* [*recipe*, Lat.] A medical prescription. *Suckling.*
RECI'PIENT. *s.* [*recipiens*, Lat.]
 1. The receiver; that to which any thing is communicated. *Glanville.*
 2. The vessel into which spirits are driven by the still. *Decay of Piety.*
RECI'PROCAL. *a.* [*reciprocus*, Lat.]
 1. Acting in vicissitude; alternate. *Milton.*
 2. Mutual; done by each to each. *L'Estr.*
 3. Mutually interchangeable. *Watts.*
 4. *Reciprocal proportion* is, when, in four numbers, the fourth number is so much lesser than the second, as the third is greater than the first, and vice versa. *Arbuthnot.*
*** RECI'PROCAL.** *s.* An alternacy. *Bacon.*
RECI'PROCALLY. *ad.* [*from reciprocal.*] Mutually; interchangeably. *Newton.*
RECI'PROCALNESS. *s.* [*from reciprocal.*] Mutual return; alternateness. *Dec. of Piety.*
To RECI'PROCATE. *v. n.* [*reciprocus*, Lat.] To act interchangeably; to alternate. *Sewel.*
*** To RECI'PROCATE.** *v. a.* To exchange; to interchange. *Johnson.*
RECI'SION. *s.* [*recisus*, Lat.] The act of cutting off.
RECI'TAL. *s.* [*from recite.*]
 1. Repetition; rehearsal. *Addison.*
 2. Enumeration; narration. *Prior.*

RECITA'TION. *s.* [*from recite.*] Repetition; rehearsal. *Hammond.*
RE'CITATIVE. } *s.* [*from recite.*] A kind
RECITATI'VO. } of tuneful pronunciation, more musical than common speech, and less than song; chaunt. *Dryden.*
*** RECITATI'VELY.** *ad.* After the manner of the recitative.
Lett. on Q. Anne's going to St. Paul's.
To RECI'TE. *v. a.* [*recito*, Lat.] To rehearse; to repeat; to enumerate; to tell over. *Addison.*
RECI'TE. *s.* Recital. Not used. *Temple.*
*** RECI'TER.** *s.* One who recites.
To RECK. *v. n.* [*pecan*, Sax.] To care; to heed; to mind; to rate at much. Out of use. *Milton.*
To RECK. *v. a.* To heed; to care for. *Shakspeare.*
*** It RECKS.** *v. impersonal.* To care. *Milton.*
RE'CKLESS. *a.* [*peccleay*, Sax.] Careless; heedless; mindless. *Cowley.*
RE'CKLESSNESS. *s.* [*from reck.*] Carelessness; negligence. *Sidney.*
To RE'CKON. *v. a.* [*peccan*, Sax. *rechnen*, Germ.] 1. To number; to count. *Crash.*
 2. To esteem; to account. *Hooker.*
 3. To assign in an account. *Romans.*
To REC'KON. *v. n.*
 1. To compute; to calculate. *Addison.*
 2. To state an account: it has *with* before the other party. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To charge to account: with *on*. *Ben Jonson.*
 4. To pay a penalty: with *for* before the crime. *Sanderson.*
 5. To call to punishment. *Tillotson.*
 6. To lay stress or dependance upon. *Temple.*
RE'CKONER. *s.* [*from reckon.*] One who computes; one who calculates cost. *Camd.*
RE'CKONING. *s.* [*from reckon.*]
 1. Computation; calculation.
 2. Account of time. *Sandys.*
 3. Accounts of debtor and creditor. *Dan.*
 4. Money charged by an host. *Shaksp.*
 5. Account taken. *2 Kings.*
 6. Esteem: account; estimation. *Hooker.*
*** RE'CKONINGBOOK.** *s.* A book in which money received and expended is set down.
To RECLA'IM. *v. a.* [*reclamo*, Lat.]
 1. To reform; to correct. *Browne.*
 2. [*Réclamer*, Fr.] To reduce to the state desired. *Bacon.*
 3. To recall; to cry out against. *Dryden.*
 4. To tame. *Dryden.*
*** To RECLA'IM.** *v. n.* To exclaim. *Pope.*
*** RECLA'IM.** *s.* 1. Reformation. *Hales.*
 2. Recovery. *Spenser.*
*** RECLA'IMABLE.** *a.* That may be reclaimed. *Dr. Cockburn.*
*** RECLA'IMANT.** *s.* Contradictor. *Waterl.*
*** RECLA'IMLESS.** *a.* Not to be reclaimed. *Lee.*
*** RECLAMA'TION.** *s.* [*Fr.*] Recovery. *Bp. Hall.*

* RECLINA'TION. *s.* The act of leaning or reclining.
 To RECLI'NE. *v. a.* [*reclino*, Lat.] To lean back; to lean sidewise. *Addison.*
 To RECLI'NE. *v. n.* To rest; to repose; to lean.
 RECLI'NE. *a.* [*reclinis*, Lat.] In a leaning posture. *Milton.*
 To RECLO'SE. *v. a.* [*re* and *close*.] To close again. *Pope.*
 To RECLU'DE. *v. a.* [*recludo*, Lat.] To open. *Harvey.*
 RECLU'SE. *a.* [*reclus*, Fr. *reclusus*, Lat.] Shut up; retired. *Decay of Piety.*
 * RECLU'SE. *s.* A retired person; one shut up. *Hammond.*
 * RECLU'SELY. *ad.* In retirement; like a recluse.
 * RECLU'SENESS. *s.* Retirement. *Feltham.*
 * RECLU'SION. *s.* State of a recluse.
 * RECLU'SIVE. *a.* Affording concealment. *Shakspeare.*
 RECOAGULA'TION. *s.* Second coagulation. *Boyle.*
 * To RECO'CT. *v. a.* [*recoctus*, Lat.] To vamp up. *Bp. Taylor.*
 * RECO'GNISABLE. *a.* That may be acknowledged.
 RECO'GNISANCE. *s.* [*reconnaissance*, Fr.]
 1. Acknowledgement of a person or thing.
 2. Badge. *Shakspeare.*
 3. A bond of record testifying the recognisor to owe unto the recognize a certain sum of money acknowledged in some court of record. *Cowell.*
 To RECOGNI'SE. *v. a.* [*recognosco*, Lat.]
 1. To acknowledge; to recover and avow knowledge of any person or thing. *Dryden.*
 2. To review; to re-examine. *South.*
 RECOGNISEE'. *s.* He in whose favour the bond is drawn.
 RECO'GNISOR. *s.* He who gives the recognisance.
 RECOGNI'TION. *s.* [*recognitio*, Lat.]
 1. Review; renovation of knowledge. *Hooker.*
 2. Knowledge confessed. *Grew.*
 3. Acknowledgement. *Bacon.*
 To RECO'IL. *v. n.* [*reculer*, Fr.]
 1. To rush back in consequence of resistance. *Milton.*
 2. To fall back. *Spenser.*
 3. To fail; to shrink. *Shakspeare.*
 * To RECO'IL. *v. a.* To drive back; to cause to recoil. *Spenser.*
 * RECO'IL. *s.* A falling back.
 * RECO'ILING. *s.* Act of shrinking back; revolt. *South.*
 * RECO'ILINGLY. *ad.* With retrocession. *Huloet.*
 To RECO'IN. *v. a.* [*re* and *coin*] To coin over again. *Addison.*
 RECOI'NAGE. *s.* [*re* and *coinage*.] The act of coining anew. *Bacon.*

To RECOLLE'CT. *v. a.* [*recollectus*, Lat.]
 1. To recover to memory. *Watts.*
 2. To recover reason or resolution. *Dryd.*
 3. To gather what is scattered; to gather again. *Boyle.*
 * RECOLLE'CT, or RE'COLLET. *s.* A monk of a reformed order of Franciscans. *Weever.*
 RECOLLE'CTION. *s.* [*from recollect*.] Recovery of notion; revival in the memory. *Locke.*
 * To RECOMBI'NE. *v. a.* To join together again. *Carew.*
 To RECO'MFORT. *v. a.* [*re* and *comfort*.]
 1. To comfort or console again. *Sidney.*
 2. To give new strength. *Bacon.*
 * RECO'MFORTLESS. *a.* Without comfort. *Spenser.*
 To RECOMME'NCE. *v. a.* [*recommencer*, Fr.] To begin anew.
 To RECOMME'ND. *v. a.* [*recommander*, Fr.]
 1. To praise to another. *Dryden.*
 2. To make acceptable. *Acts.*
 3. To commit with prayers. *Acts.*
 RECOMME'NDABLE. *a.* [*from recommend*.] Worthy of recommendation or praise. *Glanville.*
 * RECOMME'NDABLENESS. *s.* Quality of being recommendable. *More.*
 * RECOMME'NDABLY. *ad.* So as to deserve commendation. *Sherwood.*
 RECOMMENDA'TION. *s.* [*recommandation*, Fr.]
 1. The act of recommending.
 2. That which secures to one a kind reception from another. *Dryden.*
 RECOMME'NDATORY. *a.* [*from recommend*.] That which commends to another. *Swift.*
 RECOMME'NDER. *s.* [*from recommend*.] One who recommends. *Atterbury.*
 To RECOMMI'T. *v. a.* [*re* and *commit*.] To commit anew. *Clarendon.*
 To RECOMPA'CT. *v. a.* [*re* and *compact*.] To join anew. *Donne.*
 * RECOMPENSA'TION. *s.* Recompense. *Huloet.*
 To RE'COMPENSE. *v. a.* [*récompenser*, Fr.]
 1. To repay; to requite. *2 Chron.*
 2. To give in requital. *Romans.*
 3. To compensate; to make up by something equivalent. *Knolles.*
 4. To redeem; to pay for. *Numbers.*
 RE'COMPENSE. *s.* [*récompense*, Fr.]
 1. Equivalent compensation. *Clarendon.*
 2. Reward; something given as an acknowledgement of merit. *Shakspeare.*
 RECOMPI'LEMENT. *s.* [*re* and *complement*.] New complement. *Bacon.*
 To RECOMPO'SE. *v. a.* [*recomposer*, Fr.]
 1. To settle or quiet anew. *Taylor.*
 2. To form or adjust anew. *Boyle.*
 RECOMPOSITION. *s.* Composition renewed.
 * RECONCI'LABLE. *a.*
 1. Capable of renewed kindness.

2. Consistent; possible to be made consistent. *Hammond.*
To RE'CONCILE. *v. a.* [*réconcilier*, Fr.]
 1. To make to like again. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To make to be liked again. *Clarendon.*
 3. To make any thing consistent. *Locke.*
 4. To restore to favour. *Ezekiel.*
 * **To RE'CONCILE.** *v. n.* To become reconciled. *Abp. Sancroft.*
RECONCI'LEABLE. *a.* [*réconciliable*, Fr.]
 1. Capable of renewed kindness.
 2. Consistent; possible to be made consistent. *Hammond.*
RECONCI'LEABLENESS. *s.* [from *reconciliable*.] 1. Consistence; possibility to be reconciled. *Hammond.*
 2. Disposition to renew love.
RECONCI'LEMENT. *s.* [from *reconcile*.]
 1. Reconciliation; renewal of kindness; favour restored. *Milton.*
 2. Friendship renewed. *Sidney.*
RECONCI'LER. *s.* [from *reconcile*.]
 1. One who renews friendship between others. *Fell.*
 2. One who discovers the consistence between propositions. *Norris.*
RECONCILI'A'TION. *s.* [*reconciliatio*, Lat.]
 1. Renewal of friendship.
 2. Agreement of things seemingly opposite. *Rogers.*
 3. Atonement; expiation. *Hebrews.*
 * **RECONCI'LIATORY.** *a.* Able to reconcile. *Bp. Hall.*
To RECONDE'NSE. *v. a.* [*re* and *condense*.]
 To condense anew. *Boyle.*
RECO'NDITE. *a.* [*reconditus*, Lat.] Secret; profound; abstruse. *Felton.*
To RECONDU'CT. *v. a.* [*reconduit*, Fr.]
 To conduct again.
 * **To RECONFI'RM.** *v. a.* To establish again. *Clarendon.*
To RECONJOI'N. *v. a.* [*re* and *conjoin*.]
 To join anew. *Boyle.*
 * **To RECONNOI'TRE.** *v. a.* [*reconnoître*, Fr.] To examine; to view. *Addison.*
To RECO'NQUER. *v. a.* [*reconquérir*, Fr.]
 To conquer again. *Davies.*
To RECO'NSECRATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *consecrate*.] To consecrate anew. *Ayliffe.*
 * **To RECONSI'DER.** *v. a.* To turn in the mind over and over. *Chesterfield.*
 * **To RECO'NSOLATE.** *v. a.* To comfort again. *Wotton.*
To RECONVE'NE. *v. a.* [*re* and *convene*.]
 To assemble anew. *Clarendon.*
 * **RECONVE'RSION.** *s.* A second conversion. *Weever.*
 * **To RECONVE'RT.** *v. a.* To convert again. *Milton.*
To RECONVE'Y. *v. a.* [*re* and *convey*.] To convey again. *Denham.*
To RECO'RD. *v. a.* [*recordor*, Lat.]
 1. To register any thing, so that its memory may not be lost. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To celebrate; to cause to be remem-

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bered solemnly. *Fairfax.*
 * **To RECO'RD.** *v. n.* To sing a tune; to play a tune. *Shakspeare.*
RE'CORD. *s.* [from *to record*.] Register; authentick memorial. *Shakspeare.*
RECORDA'TION. *s.* [*recordatio*, Lat.] Remembrance. Not used. *Shakspeare.*
RECO'RDER. *s.* 1. One whose business is to register any events. *Dorne.*
 2. The keeper of the rolls in a city. *Swift.*
 3. A kind of flute; a wind instrument. *Sidney.*
To RECOU'CH. *v. n.* [*re* and *couch*.] To lie down again. *Wotton.*
To RECO'VER. *v. a.* [*recouvrer*, Fr. *recupero*, Lat.] 1. To restore from sickness or disorder. *Sidney.*
 2. To repair. *Rogers.*
 3. To regain. *Knolles.*
 4. To release. *2 Tim.*
 5. To attain; to reach; to come up to. Not in use. *Shakspeare.*
To RECO'VER. *v. n.* To grow well from a disease or calamity. *Milton.*
RECO'VERABLE. *a.* [*recouvrable*, Fr.]
 1. Possible to be restored from sickness.
 2. Possible to be regained. *Clarendon.*
RECO'VERY. *s.* [from *recover*.]
 1. Restoration from sickness. *Taylor.*
 2. Power or act of regaining. *Shaksp.*
 3. The act of cutting off an entail. *Shaksp.*
To RECOU'NT. *v. a.* [*raconter*, Fr.] To relate in detail; to tell distinctly. *Shaksp.*
RECOU'NTMENT. *s.* [from *recount*.] Relation; recital. *Shakspeare.*
 * **To RECO'URE.** *v. a.* To recover; or recure. See *To RECURE*. *Spenser.*
RECOU'RED, for *Recovered*, or *Recured*.
 * **To RECO'URSE.** *v. n.* To return. *Fox.*
RECOU'RSE. *s.* [*recursus*, Lat.]
 1. Frequent passage. Obsolete. *Shaksp.*
 2. Return; new attack. *Brown.*
 3. Application as for help or protection. [*recours*, Fr.] This is the common use. *Wotton.*
 4. Access. *Shakspeare.*
 * **RECO'URSEFUL.** *a.* Moving alternately. *Drayton.*
RE'CREANT. *a.* [*récriant*, Fr.]
 1. Cowardly; meanspirited; subdued; crying out for mercy. *Spenser.*
 2. Apostate; false. *Milton.*
To RE'CREATE. *v. a.* [*recreo*, Lat.]
 1. To refresh after toil; to amuse or divert in weariness. *Dryden.*
 2. To delight; to gratify. *More.*
 3. To relieve; to revive. *Harvey.*
 * **To RE'CREATE.** *v. n.* To take recreation. *L. Addison.*
RECREA'TION. *s.* [from *recreate*.]
 1. Relief after toil or pain; amusement in sorrow or distress. *Sidney.*
 2. Refreshment; amusement; diversion. *Holder.*
RE'CREATIVE. *a.* [from *recreate*.] Refresh-

ing; giving relief after labour or pain; amusing; diverting. *Taylor.*
 * RE/CREATIVELY. *ad.* With recreation; with diversion. *Sherwood.*
 RE/CREATIVENESS. *s.* [from *recreative*.] The quality of being recreative.
 RE/CREMENT. *s.* [*recrementum*, Lat.] Dross; spume; superfluous or useless parts. *Boyle.*
 RECREME'NTAL. } *a.* [from *recre-*
 RECREMENTI'TIOUS. } *ment.*] Drossy.
 To RECRI'MINATE. *v. n.* [*re* and *crimi-*
nor, Lat.] To return one accusation with another. *Stillingfleet.*
 To RECRI'MINATE. *v. a.* To accuse in return. Unusual. *South.*
 RECRIMINA'TION. *s.* [*récrimination*, Fr.] Return of one accusation with another. *Government of the Tongue.*
 RECRIMINA'TOR. *s.* [from *recriminate*.] He that returns one charge with another.
 * RECRI'MINATORY. *a.* Retorting accusation. *Burke.*
 * RECRU'DENCY. } *s.* [*recrudesco*, Lat.]
 * RECRUDE'SCENCY. } State of becoming sore again; a sort of relapse. *Bacon.*
 RECRUDE'SCENT. *a.* [*recrudescent*, Lat.] Growing painful or violent again.
 To RECRUI'T. *v. a.* [*recruter*, Fr.]
 1. To repair any thing wasted by new supplies. *Newton.*
 2. To supply an army with new men. *Clarendon.*
 To RECRUI'T. *v. n.* To raise new soldiers. *Addison.*
 RECRUI'T. *s.* [from the verb.]
 1. Supply of any thing wasted. *Clarendon.*
 2. A new soldier. *Dryden.*
 RECTA'NGLE. *s.* [*rectangle*, Fr. *rectangulus*, Lat.] A figure which has one angle or more of ninety degrees. *Locke.*
 * RECTA'NGLE. } *a.* Having a right angle.
 * RECTA'NGLED. } *Brown.*
 RECTA'NGULAR. *a.* [*rectus* and *angulus*, Lat.] Right angled; having angles of ninety degrees. *Wotton.*
 RECTA'NGULARLY. *ad.* [from *rectangular*.] With right angles. *Brown.*
 RE/CTIFIABLE. *a.* [from *rectify*.] Capable to be set right. *Brown.*
 RECTIFICA'TION. *s.* [*rectification*, Fr.]
 1. The act of setting right what is wrong. *Forbes.*
 2. In chymistry, *rectification* is drawing any thing over again by distillation, to make it yet higher or finer. *Quincy.*
 * RE/CTIFIER. *s.* 1. One who sets right what is wrong. *Swift.*
 2. One employed in the process of rectifying by distillation.
 3. An instrument that shows the variation of the compass, in order to rectify the course of a ship.
 To RE/CTIFY. *v. a.* [*rectifier*, Fr.]
 1. To make right; to reform; to redress. *Hooker.*

2. To exalt and improve by repeated distillation. *Grew.*
 RECTILI'NEAR. } *a.* [*rectus* and *linea*,
 RECTILI'NEOUS. } Lat.] Consisting of right lines. *Newton.*
 RE/CTITUDE. *s.* [*rectitude*, Fr.]
 1. Straightness; not curvity.
 2. Rightness; uprightness; freedom from moral curvity or obliquity. *K. Charles.*
 RE/CTOR. *s.* [Lat. *recteur*, Fr.]
 1. Ruler; lord; governour. *Ayliffe.*
 2. Parson of an unimpropriated parish.
 * RECTO'RIAL. *a.* Belonging to the rector of a parish. *Blackstone.*
 RE/CTORSHIP. *s.* [*rectorat*, Fr. from *rector*.] The rank or office of rector. *Shak.*
 RE/CTORY. *s.* A rectory or parsonage is a spiritual living, composed of land, tithe, and other oblations of the people, separate or dedicated to God in any congregation for the service of his church there, and for the maintenance of the ministers thereof. *Spelman.*
 * RE/CTRESS. } *s.* [*rectrix*, Lat.] Gover-
 * RE/CTRIX. } ness. *Ben Jonson.*
 RECUBA'TION. *s.* [*recubo*, Lat.] The act of lying or leaning backward. *Brown.*
 RECU'LE, for RECOIL. [*reculer*, Fr.]
 * To RECU'LE. *v. n.* [*reculer*, Fr.] To retire; to fall backward; to recoil. *Barret.*
 * To RECU'MB. *v. n.* [*recumbo*, Lat.] To lean; to repose. *Allen.*
 * RECU'MBENCE. *s.* Act of reposing, or resisting in confidence. *Id. North.*
 RECU'MBENCY. *s.* [from *recumbent*.]
 1. The posture of lying or leaning. *Brown.*
 2. Rest; repose. *Locke.*
 RECU'MBENT. *a.* [*recumbens*, Lat.] Lying; leaning. *Arbuthnot.*
 * RECUPERA'TION. *s.* [*recuperatio*, Lat.] The recovery of a thing lost.
 * RECU'PERATIVE. } *a.* Belonging to re-
 * RECU'PERATORY. } covery.
 To RECU'R. *v. n.* [*recurro*, Lat.]
 1. To come back to the thought; to revive in the mind. *Calamy.*
 2. [*Recourir*, Fr.] To have recourse to; to take refuge in. *Locke.*
 To RECU'RE. *v. a.* [*re* and *cure*.] To recover from sickness or labour. Not used. *Spenser.*
 RECU'RE. *s.* Recovery; remedy. *Knolles.*
 * RECU'RELESS. *a.* Incapable of remedy. *Bp Hall.*
 RECU'RRENCE. } *s.* [from *recurrent*] Re-
 RECU'RRENCY. } turn. *Brown.*
 RECU'RRENT. *a.* [*recurrens*, Lat.] Return-
 ing from time to time. *Harvey.*
 RECU'RSION. *s.* [*recursus*, Lat.] Return. *Boyle.*
 RECURVA'TION. } *s.* [*recurvo*, Lat.]
 RECU'RVITY. } Flexure backward. *Brown.*
 RECU'RVOUS. *a.* [*recurvus*, Lat.] Bent backward. *Derham.*

* RE/CUSANCY. *s.* The tenets of a recusant; nonconformity. *Coke.*
 RECU/SANT. *s.* [*recusans*, Lat.] One that refuses any terms of communion or society. *Clarendon.*
 * RE/CUSANT. *a.* Refusing to conform; refusing to take certain oaths. *Ld. Clarend.*
 * RECUSA/TION. *s.* 1. Refusal. *Cotgrave.*
 2. In law: The act of recusing a judge, that is, of requiring him not to try a cause in which he is supposed to be personally interested.
 To RECU/SE. *v. n.* [*recuso*, Lat.] To refuse. A juridical word. *Digby.*
 RED. *a.* [*ped*, Sax. *rhud*, Welsh; *roth*, Germ.] Of the colour of blood; of one of the primitive colours. *Newton.*
 * RED. *s.* Red colour. *Newton.*
 * To REDA/CT. *v. a.* [*redigo*, *redactum*, Lat.] To force; to reduce or shape into form. *Drummond.*
 To REDA/RGUE. *v. a.* [*redarguo*, Lat.] To refute. Not in use. *Hakewill.*
 * REDARGU/TION. *s.* [*re* and *arguo*, Lat.] A refutation; a conviction. *Bacon.*
 RE'DBERRIED *shrub.* [*cassia*.] *s.* A plant.
 RE'DBREAST. *s.* A small bird, so named from the colour of its breast. *Thomson.*
 RE'DCOAT. *s.* A name of contempt for a soldier. *Dryden.*
 To RE'DDEN. *v. a.* [from *red*; *röthen*, Germ.] To make red. *Dryden.*
 To RE'DDEN. *v. n.* To grow red. *Pope.*
 * RE'DDISH. *a.* Somewhat red. *Levit. xiii.*
 RE'DDISHNESS. *s.* [from *reddish*.] Tendency to redness. *Boyle.*
 REDDI/TION. *s.* [from *reddo*, Lat.] Restitution. *Howel.*
 RE'DDITIVE. *a.* [*redditious*, Lat.] Answering to an interrogative: in grammar.
 RE'DDLE. *s.* [*Röthel*, Germ.] A sort of mineral of the metal kind, of a tolerably close and even texture, soft and unctuous to the touch, remarkably heavy, and its colour of a fine florid, though not very deep red. *Hill.*
 REDE. *s.* [*pæd*, Sax. *Rath*, Germ.] Counsel; advice. Not used. *Shakspeare.*
 To REDE. *v. a.* [*pædan*, Sax. *rathen*, Germ.] To advise. *Spenser.*
 To REDEE/M. *v. a.* [*redimo*, Lat.]
 1. To ransom; to relieve from forfeiture by paying a price. *Ruth.*
 2. To rescue; to recover. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To recompense; to compensate; to make amends for. *Shakspeare.*
 4. To pay an atonement, or penalty. *Shak.*
 5. To save the world from the curse of sin. *Milton.*
 REDEE/MABLE. *s.* [from *redeem*.] Capable of redemption.
 REDEE/MABLENESS. *s.* [from *redeemable*.] The state of being redeemable.
 REDEE/MER. *s.* [from *redeem*.]
 1. One who ransoms or redeems. *Spenser.*

2. The Saviour of the world. *Shakspeare.*
 * To REDELI/BERATE. *v. a.* To reconsider. *Cotgrave.*
 To REDELI/VER. *v. a.* [*re* and *deliver*.] To deliver back. *Ayliffe.*
 REDELI/VERY. *a.* [from *redeliver*.] The act of delivering back.
 To REDEMA/ND. *v. a.* [*redemander*, Fr.] To demand back. *Addison.*
 REDE/MPTION. *s.* [*redemptio*, Lat.]
 1. Ransom; release. *Milton.*
 2. Purchase of God's favour by the death of Christ. *Shakspeare.*
 REDE/MPTORY. *a.* [from *redemptus*, Lat.] Paid for ransom. *Chapman.*
 * To REDESCE/ND. *v. n.* To descend again. *Howel.*
 * RE'DGUM. *s.* [*red* and *gum*.] A disease of children newly born.
 REDHO/T. *a.* [*red* and *hot*.] Heated to redness. *Newton.*
 * REDI/NTEGRATE. *v. a.* [*redintegro*, Lat.] To restore; to make new. *Ben Jonson.*
 REDI/NTEGRATE. *a.* [*redintegratus*, Lat.] Restored; renewed; made new. *Bacon.*
 REDINTEGRA/TION. *s.* [from *redintegrate*.]
 1. Renovation; restoration. *Dec. of Piety.*
 2. *Redintegration*, chymists call the restoring any mixed body or matter, whose form has been destroyed, to its former nature and constitution. *Boyle.*
 * To REDISBO/URSE. *v. a.* [*re* and *débours*, Fr.] To repay. *Spenser.*
 * To REDISPO/SE. *v. a.* To adjust or dispose anew. *Baxter.*
 * To REDI/STIBUTE. *v. a.* To deal back again. *Cotgrave.*
 RE'DLEAD. *s.* [*red* and *lead*.] Minium; lead calcined. *Peacham.*
 * RE'DLY. *ad.* With redness. *Cotgrave.*
 RE'DNESS. *s.* [from *red*.] The quality of being red. *Shakspeare.*
 RE'DOLENCE. } *s.* [from *redolent*.] Sweet-
 RE'DOLENCY. } ness of scent. *Boyle.*
 RE'DOLENT. *a.* [*redolens*, Lat.] Sweet of scent. *Sandys.*
 To REDOU/BLE. *v. a.* [*redoubler*, Fr.]
 1. To repeat often. *Spenser.*
 2. To encrease by addition of the same quantity over and over. *Addison.*
 To REDOU/BLE. *v. n.* To become twice as much. *Addison.*
 REDOU/BT. *s.* [*redoute*, Fr.] The outwork of a fortification; a fortress. *Bacon.*
 REDOU/BTABLE. *a.* [*redoutable*, Fr.] Formidable; terrible to foes. *Pope.*
 REDOU/BTED. *a.* [*redouté*, Fr.] Dread; awful; formidable. Not used. *Spenser.*
 To REDOU/ND. *v. n.* [*redundo*, Lat.]
 1. To be sent back by reaction. *Milton.*
 2. To conduce in the consequence: *the loss redounded to our good.* *Addison.*
 3. To fall in the consequence: *from prosperity redounded confidence.* *Addison.*
 To REDRE/SS. *v. a.* [*redresser*, Fr.]

1. To set right; to amend. *Milton.*
2. To relieve; to remedy; to ease. *Sidney.*
- REDRE'SS. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Reformation; amendment. *Hooker.*
2. Relief; remedy. *Bacon.*
3. One who gives relief. *Dryden.*
- * REDRE'SSER. *s.* One who affords relief. *Shelton.*
- REDRE'SSIVE. *a.* Succouring; affording remedy. A word not authorized. *Thomson.*
- * REDRE'SSLESS. *a.* Without amendment; without relief. *Sherwood.*
- To REDSEAR. *v. n.* If iron be too hot, it will *redsear*, that is, break under the hammer. A term of workmen. *Moxon.*
- RE'DSHANK. *s.* [red and shank.] A bird.
- * RE'DSTART, or RE'DTAIL. *s.* A bird.
- RE'DSTREAK. *s.* [red and streak.]
1. An apple; cyder fruit. *Mortimer.*
2. Cyder pressed from the redstreak. *Smith.*
- To REDUCE. *v. a.* [reduco, Lat.]
1. To bring back. *Shakspeare.*
2. To bring to the former state. *Milton.*
3. To reform from any disorder. *Clarend.*
4. To bring into any state of diminution. *Boyle.*
5. To degrade; to impair in dignity. *Tillotson.*
6. To bring into any state of misery or meanness. *Arbuthnot.*
7. To subdue. *Milton.*
8. To bring into any state more within reach or power.
9. To reclaim to order. *Milton.*
10. To subject to a rule; to bring into a class.
- REDU'CEMENT. *s.* The act of bringing back; subduing, reforming or diminishing. *Bacon.*
- REDU'CER. *s.* [from reduce.] One that reduces. *Sidney.*
- REDU'CIBLE. *a.* [from reduce.] Possible to be reduced. *South.*
- REDU'CIBLENESS. *s.* [from reducible.] Quality of being reducible. *Boyle.*
- * To REDU'CT. *v. a.* [reduco, Lat.] To reduce. *Warde.*
- REDU'CTION. *s.* [réduction, Fr.]
1. The act of reducing. *Hale.*
2. In arithmetick, *reduction* brings two or more numbers of different denominations into one denomination.
- REDU'CTIVE. *a.* [réductif, Fr.] Having the power of reducing. *Hale.*
- * REDU'CTIVE. *s.* That which has the power of reducing. *Hale.*
- REDU'CTIVELY. *ad.* By reduction; by consequence. *Hammond.*
- REDU'NDANCE. } *s.* [redundantia, Lat.]
- REDU'NDANCY. } Superfluity; superabundance. *Bacon.*
- REDU'NDANT. *a.* [redundans, Lat.]
1. Superabundant; exuberant; superfluous. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Using more words or images than are useful. *Watts.*
- REDU'NDANTLY. *ad.* [from redundant.] Superfluously; superabundantly.
- To REDU'PLICATE. *v. a.* [re and duplicate.] To double.
- REDUPLICATION. *s.* [from reduplicate.] The act of doubling. *Digby.*
- REDUPLICATIVE. *a.* [reduplicatif, Fr.] Double. *Watts.*
- RE'DWING. *s.* A bird.
- To REE. *v. a.* To riddle; to sift. *Mortimer.*
- * REE. *s.* A small coin in Portugal.
- To REE'CHO. *v. n.* [re and echo.] To echo back. *Pope.*
- REE'CHY. *a.* [from reek.] Smoky; sooty; tanned. *Shakspeare.*
- REED. *s.* [peod, Sax. Ried, Germ.]
1. A hollow knotted stalk, which grows in wet grounds. *Raleigh.*
2. A small pipe. *Shakspeare.*
3. An arrow: as made of a reed headed. *Prior.*
- * RE'EDED. *a.* [from reed.] Covered with reeds. *Tusser.*
- * RE'EDEN. *s.* [from reed.] Consisting of reeds. *Dryden.*
- * RE'ED-GRASS. *s.* A plant: bur-reed.
- * REEDIFICA'TION. *s.* [réédification, Fr.] Act of rebuilding; state of being rebuilt; new building. *Cotgrave.*
- To REE'DIFY. *v. a.* To rebuild; to build again. *Shakspeare.*
- REE'DLESS. *a.* [from reed.] Being without reeds. *May.*
- REE'DY. *a.* [from reed.] Abounding with reeds. *Blackmore.*
- * REEF. *s.* [Dutch.] 1. A certain portion of a sail, comprehended between the top and bottom, and a row of eyelet-holes parallel thereto. *Chambers.*
2. [Riff, Germ.] A chain of rocks, lying near the surface of the water. *Wallis.*
- * To REEF. *v. a.* [reffen, Germ.] To reduce the surface of a sail.
- REEK. *s.* [pec, Sax. Raud, Germ.]
1. Smoke; steam; vapour. *Shaksp.*
2. A pile of corn or hay: commonly pronounced *rick*. *Mortimer.*
- To REEK. *v. n.* [pecan, Sax. rauden, Germ.] To smoke; to steam; to emit vapour. *Shakspeare.*
- REE'KY. *a.* [from reek.] Smoky; tanned; black. *Shakspeare.*
- REEL. *s.* [peol, Sax.] A turning frame upon which yarn is wound into skeins from the spindle.
- To REEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gather yarn off the spindle. *Wilkins.*
- To REEL. *v. n.* [rollen, Dutch; ragla, Swed.] To stagger; to incline in walking, first to one side and then to the other. *Sandys.*
- REELE'CTION. *s.* [re and election.] Repeated election. *Swift.*

* To REEMBA'RK. *v. a.* To take shipping again.

* To REEMBA'TTLE. *v. a.* To range again in battle-array. *Milton.*

To REENA'CT. *v. n.* [*re* and *enact.*] To enact anew. *Arbuthnot.*

To REENFO'RCE. *v. a.* [*re* and *enforce.*] To strengthen with new assistance. *Collier.*

REENFO'RCEMENT. *s.* [*re* and *enforcement.*] Fresh assistance; new help. *Ward.*

To REENJO'Y. *v. n.* [*re* and *enjoy.*] To enjoy anew or a second time. *Pope.*

* To REENKI'NDLE. *v. a.* To enkindle anew. *Bp. Taylor.*

To REE'NTER. *v. a.* [*re* and *enter.*] To enter again; to enter anew. *Milton.*

To REENTHRO'NE. *v. a.* To replace in a throne. *Southerne.*

REE'NTRANCE. *s.* [*re* and *entrance.*] The act of entering again. *Glanville.*

* REER. *a.* Slow; backward; unwilling to show itself. *Shakspeare.*

REE'RMOUSE. *s.* [*hpepemur*, Sax.] A bat. See REARMOUSE.

To REESTA'BLISH. *v. a.* [*re* and *establish.*] To establish anew. *Smalridge.*

REESTA'BLISHER. *s.* [*from reestablish.*] One that reestablishes.

REESTA'BLISHMENT. *s.* [*from reestablish.*] The act of reestablishing; the state of being reestablished; restauration. *Addison.*

* To REESTA'TE. *v. a.* To reestablish. *Wallis.*

REEVE. *s.* [*gepeya*, Sax.] A steward. Obsolete. *Dryden.*

To REEXA'MINE. *v. a.* [*re* and *examine.*] To examine anew. *Hooker.*

To REFEC'T. *v. a.* [*refectus*, Lat.] To refresh; to restore after hunger or fatigue. Not used. *Brown.*

REFEC'TION. *s.* [*refectio*, Lat.] Refreshment after hunger or fatigue. *South.*

RE'FECTIONARY. *s.* [*réfectoire*, Fr.] Room of refreshment; eating room. *Dryden.*

To REFEL'L. *v. a.* [*refello*, Lat.] To refute; to repress. *Ben Jonson.*

To REF'E'R. *v. a.* [*refero*, Lat.]

1. To dismiss for information or judgment. *Burnet.*
2. To betake to for decision. *Shaksp.*
3. To reduce to, as to the ultimate end. *Bacon.*
4. To reduce as to a class. *Boyle.*
5. In law: to submit to arbitration; to propose to the determination of impartial men, without the forms of law.

To REF'E'R. *v. n.* To respect; to have relation; to appeal. *Burnet.*

* RE'FERABLE. *a.* Capable of being considered, as in relation to something else. *More.*

REFEREE'. *s.* [*from refer.*] One to whom any thing is referred. *L'Estrange.*

RE'FERENCE. *s.* [*from refer.*]

1. Relation; respect; view toward; al-

lusion to.

*Raleigh.*2. Dismission to another tribunal. *Swift.*

3. Appeal to arbitrators without legal form.

REFERE'NDARY. *s.* [*referendus*, Lat.] One to whose decision any thing is referred.*Bacon.** RE'FERMENT. *s.* Reference for decision.*Abp. Laud.*To REFERME'NT. *v. a.* [*re* and *ferment.*]

To ferment anew.

*Blackmore.*REFE'RRIBLE. *a.* [*from refer.*] Capable of being considered as in relation to something else. *Brown.** To REFI'ND. *v. a.* To find again; to experience again. *Sandys.*To REFI'NE. *v. a.* [*raffiner*, Fr.]1. To purify; to clear from dross and recrement. *Zech.*2. To make elegant; to polish. *Peacham.*To REFI'NE. *v. n.* 1. To improve in point of accuracy or delicacy. *Dryden.*

2. To grow pure.

Addison.

3. To affect nicety.

*Atterbury.*REFI'NEDLY. *ad.* [*from refine.*] With affected elegance. *Dryden.** REFI'NEDNESS. *s.*

1. State of being purified.

Feltham.

2. Affected purity.

*Barrow.*REFI'NEMENT. *s.* [*from refine.*]1. The act of purifying, by clearing any thing from dross. *Norris.*

2. Improvement in elegance or purity.

Swift.

3. Artificial practice.

Rogers.

4. Affectation of elegant improvement.

*Addison.*REFI'NER. *s.* [*from refine.*]1. Purifier; one who clears from dross or recrement. *Bacon.*

2. Improver in elegance.

*Swift.*3. Inventor of superfluous subtilities. *Add.*To REFI'T. *v. a.* [*refait*, Fr. *re* and *fit.*] To repair; to restore after damage. *Dryden.*To REFLE'CT. *v. n.* [*réfléchir*, Fr. *reflecto*, Lat.] To throw back. *Milton.*To REFLE'CT. *v. n.*

1. To throw back light.

Shakspeare.

2. To bend back.

Bentley.

3. To throw back the thoughts upon the past or on themselves.

Taylor.

4. To consider attentively.

Prior.

5. To throw reproach or censure.

Smith.

6. To bring reproach.

*Dryden.*REFLE'CTENT. *a.* [*reflectens*, Lat.] Bending back; flying back. *Digby.*REFLE'CTION. *s.* [*from reflect.*]

1. The act of throwing back.

Cheyne.

2. The act of bending back.

Bentley.

3. That which is reflected.

Shakspeare.

4. Thought thrown back upon the past.

Denham.

5. The action of the mind upon itself.

Locke.

6. Attentive consideration.

South.

7. Censure. *Prior.*
 REFLE/CTIVE. *a.* [from *reflect.*]
 1. Throwing back images. *Dryden.*
 2. Considering things past; considering the operations of the mind. *Prior.*
 REFLE/CTOR. *s.* [from *reflect.*] Considerer. *Boyle.*
 REFLE/X. *a.* [*reflexus*, Lat.] Directed backward. *Bentley.*
 REFLE/X. *s.* [*reflexus*, Lat.] Reflection. *Hooker.*
 * To REFLE/X. *v. a.* 1. To reflect. *Shaksp.*
 2. To bend back; to turn back. *Gregory.*
 REFLEXIB/LITY. *s.* [from *reflexible.*] The quality of being reflexible. *Newton.*
 REFLE/XIBLE. *a.* [from *reflexus*, Lat.] Capable to be thrown back. *Cheyne.*
 REFLE/XIVE. *a.* [*reflexus*, Lat.] Having respect to something past. *Hammond.*
 REFLE/XIVELY. *ad.* [from *reflexive.*] In a backward direction. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
 REFLO/AT. *s.* [*re* and *float*] Ebb; reflux. *Bacon.*
 To REFLOU'RISH. *v. a.* [*re* and *flourish.*] To flourish anew. *Milton.*
 To REFLO/W. *v. n.* [*refluer*, Fr. *re* and *flow.*] To flow back.
 * RE'FLUENCY. *s.* Quality or state of flowing back. *W. Mountague.*
 RE'FLUENT. *a.* [*refluens*, Lat.] Running back; flowing back. *Arbuthnot.*
 REFLU/X. *s.* [*reflux*, Fr.] Backward course of water. *Brown.*
 * To REFO/CILLATE. *v. a.* [*refocillo*, Lat.] Restoration of strength by refreshment.
 * To REFOME'NT. *v. a.* To cherish or warm again. *Cotgrave.*
 To REFO'RM. *v. a.* [*reformat*, Lat.] To change from worse to better. *Hooker.*
 To REFO'RM. *v. n.* To pass by change from worse to better. *Atterbury.*
 REFO'RM. *s.* [*réforme*, Fr.] Reformation.
 * REFORMA'DO. *s.* [Span.]
 1. A monk adhering to the reformation of his order. *Weever.*
 2. An officer retained in a regiment, when his company is disbanded. *Ben Jonson.*
 * To REFO'RMALIZE. *v. n.* To affect reformation; to pretend correctness. *Loe.*
 REFORMA'TION. *s.* [*réformation*, Fr.]
 1. Change from worse to better. *Addison.*
 2. The change of religion from the corruptions of popery to its primitive state. [By way of eminence.] *Atterbury.*
 REFO'RMER. *s.* [from *reform.*]
 1. One who makes a change from the better; an amender. *King Charles.*
 2. One of those who changed religion from popish corruptions and innovations. *Bacon.*
 * REFO'RMIST. *s.* 1. One who is of the reformed churches. *Howel.*
 2. In recent times, one who proposes political reforms.
 * REFO'SSION. *s.* [*fosse*, Fr. *fodio*, Lat.]

- Act of digging up. *Bp. Hall.*
 * To REFO'UND. *v. a.* To cast anew. *Warton.*
 To REFRA/CT. *v. n.* [*refractus*, Lat.] To break the natural course of rays. *Cheyne.*
 REFRA/CTION. *s.* [*réfraction*, Fr.] The incurvation or change of determination in the body moved: in dioptricks, it is the variation of a ray of light from that right line, which it would have passed on in, had not the density of the medium turned it aside. *Newton.*
 REFRA/CTIVE. *a.* [from *refract.*] Having the power of refraction. *Newton.*
 RE'FRACTORINESS. *s.* [from *refractory.*] Sullen obstinacy. *Sanderson.*
 RE'FRACTORY. *a.* [*refractaire*, Fr.] Obstinate; perverse; contumacious. *Bacon.*
 * RE'FRACTORY. *s.*
 1. An obstinate person. *Bp. Hall.*
 2. Obstinate opposition. *Bp. Taylor.*
 RE'FRAGABLE. *a.* [*refragibilis*, Lat.] Capable of confutation and conviction.
 To REFRA'IN. *v. a.* [*réfréner*, Fr.] To hold back; to keep from action. *Milton.*
 To REFRA'IN. *v. n.* To forbear; to abstain; to spare. *Hooker.*
 * REFRA'IN. *s.* [*refrain*, Fr.] The burden of a song or piece of musick; a kind of musical repetition. *Mason.*
 * To REFRA'ME. *v. a.* To put together again. *Hakewill.*
 REFRANGIB/LITY. *s.* Refrangibility of the rays of light, is their disposition to be refracted or turned out of their way, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another. *Newton.*
 REFRA'NGIBLE. *a.* Such as may be turned out of its course, in passing from one medium to another. *Locke.*
 REFRENA'TION. *s.* [*re* and *fræno*, Lat.] The act of restraining.
 To REFRE'SH. *v. a.* [*rafraichir*, Fr.]
 1. To recreate; to relieve after pain, labour or care. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To improve, by new touches, any thing impaired. *Dryden.*
 3. To refrigerate; to cool. *Ecclus.*
 * REFRE'SH. *s.* Act of refreshing.
 REFRE'SHER. *s.* [from *refresh.*] That which refreshes. *Thomson.*
 * REFRE'SHING. *s.* Relief after pain, fatigue, or want. *Milton.*
 REFRE'SHMENT. *s.* [from *refresh.*]
 1. Relief after pain, want, or fatigue.
 2. That which gives relief, as food, rest. *Spratt.*
 * REFRE/T. *s.* [corrupted from *refrain.*] The burden of a song, ballad or chorus. *Dict.*
 REFRI'GERANT. *a.* [*réfrigérant*, Fr. from *refrigerate.*] Cooling; mitigating heat. *Wiseman.*
 * REFRI'GERANT. *s.* A cooling medicine. *Wiseman.*

To REFRI'GERATE. *v. a.* [*refrigero*, Lat.] To cool. *Brown.*
REFRIGERA'TION. *s.* [*refrigeratio*, Lat.] The act of cooling; the state of being cooled. *Wilkins.*
REFRI'GERATIVE. } *a.* [*refrigeratorius*,
REFRI'GERATORY. } Lat.] Cooling; hav-
 ing the power to cool.
REFRI'GERATORY. *s.* 1. That part of a
 distilling vessel that is placed about the
 head of a still, and filled with water to
 cool the condensing vapours. *Quincy.*
 2. Any thing internally cooling. *Mort.*
REFRIGE'RIUM. *s.* [Lat.] Cool refresh-
 ment; refrigeration. *South.*
REFT. *part. pret. of reave.* 1. Deprived;
 taken away. *Obsolete. Ascham.*
 2. *Preterite of reave.* Took away. *Obsolete*
Spenser.
 * **REFT.** *s.* A chink. See **RIFT.**
RE'FUGE. *s.* [Fr. *refugium*, Lat.]
 1. Shelter from any danger or distress;
 protection. *Milton.*
 2. That which gives shelter or protection.
Dryden.
 3. Expedient in distress. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Expedient in general. *Wotton.*
To RE'FUGE. *v. a.* [*réfugier*, Fr.] To
 shelter; to protect. *Dryden.*
 * **To RE'FUGE.** *v. n.* To take refuge.
Finett.
REFUGEE'. *s.* [*réfugié*, Fr.] One who flies
 to shelter or protection. *Dryden.*
REFU'LGENCE. *s.* [from *refulgent*.] Splen-
 dour; brightness.
REFU'LGENT. *a.* [*refulgens*, Lat.] Bright;
 shining; glittering; splendid. *Dryden.*
 * **REFU'LGENTLY.** *ad.* In a shining manner.
To REFU'ND. *v. n.* [*refundo*, Lat.]
 1. To pour back. *Ray.*
 2. To repay what is received; to restore.
L'Estrange.
 * **REFU'SABLE.** *a.* That may be refused;
 fit to be refused. *Young.*
REFU'SAL. *s.* [from *refuse*.]
 1. The act of refusing; denial of any
 thing demanded or solicited. *Rogers.*
 2. The preemption; the right of having
 any thing before another; option.
Swift.
To REFU'SE. *v. a.* [*refuser*, Fr.]
 1. To deny what is solicited or required.
Shakspeare.
 2. To reject; to dismiss without a grant.
Shakspeare.
To REFU'SE. *v. n.* Not to accept; not to
 comply. *Milton.*
RE'FUSE. *a.* Unworthy of reception; left
 when the rest is taken. *Spectator.*
RE'FUSE. *s.* That which remains disre-
 garded when the rest is taken. *Dryden.*
REFU'SER. *s.* [from *refuse*.] He who re-
 fuses. *Taylor.*
 * **REFU'TABLE.** *a.* That may be proved
 false or erroneous.

REFU'TAL. *s.* [from *refute*.] Refutation.
REFUTA'TION. *s.* [*refutatio*, Lat.] The act
 of refuting; the act of proving false or er-
 roneous. *Bentley.*
To REFU'TE. *v. a.* [*réfuter*, Fr.] To prove
 false or erroneous. *Milton.*
 * **REFU'TER.** *s.* One who refutes. *Bp. Hall.*
To REGAI'N. *v. a.* [*regagner*, Fr.] To re-
 cover; to gain anew. *Dryden.*
RE'GAL. *a.* [*régat*, Fr. *regalis*, Lat.] Royal;
 kingly. *Milton.*
RE'GAL. *s.* [*régat*, Fr.] A musical instru-
 ment. *Bacon.*
REGA'LE. *s.* [Lat.] The prerogative of
 monarchy.
 * **REGA'LE.** *s.* An entertainment; a treat.
 * **To REGA'LE.** *v. n.* To feast; to fare
 sumptuously. *Shenstone.*
To REGA'LE. *v. a.* [*régaler*, Fr.] To re-
 fresh; to entertain; to gratify. *Phillips.*
REGA'LEMENT. *s.* Refreshment; enter-
 tainment. *Phillips.*
REGA'LIA. *s.* [Lat.] Ensigns of royalty.
REGA'LITY. *s.* [*regalis*, Lat.] Royalty;
 sovereignty; kingship. *Bacon.*
To REGA'RD. *v. a.* [*regarder*, Fr.]
 1. To value; to attend to as worthy of
 notice. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To observe; to remark. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To mind as an object of grief or ter-
 rour. *Mac. vii.*
 4. To observe religiously. *Rom. xiv. 6.*
 5. To pay attention to. *Proverbs.*
 6. To respect; to have relation to.
 7. To look toward. *Sandys.*
REGA'RD. *s.* [*regard*, Fr.]
 1. Attention as to a matter of import-
 ance. *Atterbury.*
 2. Respect; reverence. *Milton.*
 3. Note; eminence. *Spenser.*
 4. Respect; account. *Hooker.*
 5. Relation; reference. *Watts.*
 6. Look; aspect directed to another. *Dryd.*
 7. Prospect; object of sight. Not used.
Shakspeare.
REGA'RDABLE. *a.* [from *regard*.]
 1. Observable. Not used. *Brown.*
 2. Worthy of notice. Not used. *Carew.*
REGA'RDER. *s.* [from *regard*.] One that
 regards.
REGA'RDFUL. *a.* [*regard* and *full*.] At-
 tentive; taking notice of. *Hayward.*
REGA'RDFULLY. *ad.* [from *regardful*.]
 1. Attentively; heedfully.
 2. Respectfully. *Shakspeare.*
REGA'RDLESSLY. *ad.* [from *regardless*.]
 Without heed.
REGA'RDLESS. *a.* [from *regard*.] Heed-
 less; negligent; inattentive. *Spenser.*
REGA'RDLESSNESS. *s.* [from *regardless*.]
 Heedlessness; negligence; inattention.
 * **REGA'TTA.** *s.* [*recatura*, Ital.] A kind
 of boat-race. *Drummond.*
RE'GENCY. *s.* [*régence*, Fr.]
 1. Authority; government. *Grew.*

2. Vicarious government. *Temple.*
 3. The district governed by a vicegerent. *Milton.*
 4. Those collectively to whom vicarious regality is intrusted.
- * REGE'NERACY. *s.* State of being regenerate. *Hammond.*
 To REGE'NERATE. *v. a.* [*regenero*, Lat.]
 1. To reproduce; to produce anew. *Blackmore.*
 2. To make to be born anew; to renew by change of carnal nature to a christian life. *Addison.*
- REGE'NERATE. *a.* [*regeneratus*, Lat.]
 1. Reproduced. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Born anew by grace to a christian life. *Wake.*
- REGE'NERATENESS. *s.* [from *regenerate*.]
 The state of being regenerate.
- REGENERA'TION. *s.* [*régénération*, Fr.]
 New birth; birth by grace from carnal affections to a christian life. *Tit. iii. 5.*
- RE'GENT. *a.* [*régent*, Fr. *regens*, Lat.]
 1. Governing; ruling. *Hale.*
 2. Exercising vicarious authority. *Milton.*
- RE'GENT. *s.* 1. Governour; ruler. *Milton.*
 2. One invested with vicarious royalty. *Shakspeare.*
- * RE'GENTE. *s.* [*régente*, Fr.] Protectress of a kingdom. *Cotgrave.*
- RE'GENTSHIP. *s.* [from *regent*.]
 1. Power of governing.
 2. Deputed authority. *Shakspeare.*
- REGERMINA'TION. *s.* [*re* and *germination*.] The act of sprouting again.
- * REGE'ST. *s.* A register. *Milton.*
- RE'GIBLE. *a.* Governable. *Dict.*
- RE'GICIDE. *s.* [*regicida*, Lat.]
 1. Murderer of his king. *Dryden.*
 2. Murder of his king. *Decay of Piety.*
- RE'GIMEN. *s.* [Lat. *régime*, Fr.] That care in diet and living, that is suitable to every particular course of medicine. *Swift.*
- RE'GIMENT. *s.* [from *regere*, Lat.]
 1. Established government; polity. Not used. *Hooker.*
 2. Rule; authority. Not in use. *Hale.*
 3. A body of soldiers under one colonel. [*régiment*, Fr.] *Waller.*
- REGIME'NTAL. *a.* [from *regiment*.] Belonging to a regiment; military.
- * REGIME'NTALS. *s. pl.* The uniform dress of a regiment of soldiers. *Goldsmith.*
- RE'GION. *s.* [*région*; Fr. *regio*, Lat.]
 1. Tract of land; country; tract of space. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Part of the body. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Place; rank. *Shakspeare.*
- RE'GISTER. *s.* [*registre*, Fr. *registrum*, Lat.]
 1. An account of any thing regularly kept. *Bacon.*
 2. The officer whose business is to keep the register.
- To RE'GISTER. *v. a.* [*registrer*, Fr.] To

- record; to preserve by authentick accounts; to enrol. *Addison.*
- * REGI'STERSHIP. *s.* The office of a register. *Abp. Loud.*
- * RE'GISTRAR. } *s.* An officer, whose
 * RE'GISTRARY. } business it is to write
 and keep the register. *Warton.*
- * REGISTRA'TION. *s.* Act of inserting in the register. *Stackhouse.*
- RE'GISTRY. *s.* [from *register*.] 1. The act of inserting in the register. *Graunt.*
 2. The place where the register is kept.
 3. A series of facts recorded. *Temple.*
- RE'GLEMENT. *s.* [Fr.] Regulation. Not used. *Bacon.*
- RE'GLET. *s.* [*réglette*, Fr.] Ledge of wood exactly planed, by which printers separate their lines in pages widely printed.
- RE'GNANT. *a.* [Fr.] Reigning; predominant; prevalent; having power. *Wotton.*
- To REGO'RGE. *v. a.* [*re* and *gorge*.]
 1. To vomit up; to throw back. *Hayward.*
 2. To swallow eagerly. *Milton.*
 3. To swallow back. *Dryden.*
- * To REGRA'DE. *v. n.* [*regredior*, Lat. *re* and *gradus*.] To retire. *Hales.*
- To REGRA'FT. *v. a.* [*regreffer*, Fr.] To graft again. *Bacon.*
- To REGRA'NT. *v. a.* [*re* and *grant*.] To grant back. *Ayliffe.*
- To REGRA'TE. *v. a.*
 1. To offend; to shock. *Derham.*
 2. To engross; to forestal. [*regratter*, Fr.] *Spenser.*
- REGRA'TER. *s.* [*regrattier*, Fr.] Forestaller; engrosser.
- To REGREE'T. *v. a.* To resalute; to greet a second time. *Shakspeare.*
- REGREE'T. *s.* Return or exchange of salutation. Not in use. *Shakspeare.*
- REGRE'SS. *s.* [*regressus*, Lat.] Passage back; power of passing back. *Burnet.*
- To REGRE'SS. *v. a.* [*regressus*, Lat.] To go back; to return. *Brown.*
- REGRE'SSION. *s.* [*regressus*, Lat.] The act of returning or going back. *Brown.*
- REGRE'T. *s.* [*regret*, Fr.]
 1. Vexation at something past; bitterness of reflection. *South.*
 2. Grief; sorrow. *Clarendon.*
 3. Dislike; aversion. Not proper. *Decay of Piety.*
- To REGRE'T. *v. a.* [*regretter*, Fr.] To repent; to grieve at. *Boyle.*
- * REGRE'TFUL. *a.* Full of regret. *Pansh.*
- * REGRE'TFULLY. *ad.* With regret. *Greenhill.*
- REGUE'RDON. *s.* [*re* and *guerdon*.] Reward; recompence. Obsolete. *Shakspeare.*
- To REGUE'RDON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To reward. Obsolete. *Shakspeare.*
- RE'GULAR. *a.* [*regularis*, Lat.]
 1. Agreeable to rule; consistent with the mode prescribed. *Addison.*
 2. Governed by strict regulations. *Pope.*

3. In geometry, a *regular* body is a solid, whose surface is composed of *regular* and equal figures, and whose solid angles are all equal. There are five sorts.
1. A pyramid comprehended under four equal and equilateral triangles. 2. A cube, whose surface is composed of six equal squares. 3. That which is bounded by eight equal and equilateral triangles. 4. That which is contained under twelve equal and equilateral pentagons. 5. A body consisting of twenty equal and equilateral triangles.
4. Instituted or initiated according to established forms.
5. Methodical; orderly. *Law.*
- REGULAR. *s.* [*régulier*, Fr.] In the Romish church, all persons are said to be *regulars*, that do profess and follow a certain rule of life, and observe the three vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. *Ayliffe.*
- REGULARITY. *s.* [*régularité*, Fr.]
1. Agreeableness to rule.
2. Uniform propriety of practice or behaviour.
- REGULARLY. *ad.* [from *regular*.] In a manner concordant to rule; exactly. *Prior.*
- TO REGULATE. *v. a.* [*regula*, Lat.]
1. To adjust by rule or method. *Locke.*
2. To direct. *Wiseman.*
- REGULATION. *s.* [from *regulate*.]
1. The act of regulating. *Ray.*
2. Method; the effect of regulation.
- REGULATOR. *s.* [from *regulate*.]
1. One that regulates. *Grew.*
2. That part of a machine which makes the motion equable.
- REGULUS. *s.* [Lat. *régule*, Fr.] The finer and most weighty part of metals, which settles at the bottom upon melting. *Quincy.*
- TO REGURGITATE. *v. n.* [*re* and *gurgus*, Lat.] To throw back; to pour back. *Bentley.*
- TO REGURGITATE. *v. n.* To be poured back. *Harvey.*
- REGURGITA'TION. *s.* [from *regurgitate*.] Resorption; the act of swallowing back.
- * TO REHABILITATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *habilitate*.] To restore a delinquent to former rank, privilege, or right; to qualify again: a term both of the civil and canon law. *Chambers.*
- * REHABILITA'TION. *s.* Act of restoring to a right or privilege which had been forfeited. *Stuart.*
- TO REHEAR. *v. a.* [*re* and *hear*.] To hear again. *Addison.*
- * REHEARING. *s.* [from *rehear*.] A second hearing. *Addison.*
- REHEARSAL. *s.* [from *rehearse*.]
1. Repetition; recital. *South.*
2. The recital of any thing previous to publick exhibition. *Dryden.*
- TO REHEARSE. *v. a.* [from *rehear*.]
1. To repeat; to recite. *Swift.*
2. To relate; to tell. *Dryden.*
3. To recite previously to publick exhibition. *Dryden.*
- * REHE'ARSER. *s.* One who recites. *Johns.*
- TO REJE'CT. *v. a.* [*rejectus*, Lat.]
1. To dismiss without compliance with proposal or acceptance of offer. *Knolles.*
2. To cast off; to make an abject. *Isaiah.*
3. To refuse; not to accept. *Locke.*
4. To throw aside as useless. *Beattie.*
- * REJE'CTABLE. *a.* That may be rejected. *Cotgrave.*
- * REJECTA'NEOUS. *a.* Not chosen; rejected. *More.*
- * REJE'CTER. *s.* One who rejects; a refuser. *Clarke.*
- REJE'CTION. *s.* [*rejectio*, Lat.] The act of casting off or throwing aside. *Bacon.*
- REI'GLE. *s.* [*règle*, Fr.] A hollow channel to guide a thing. *Carew.*
- TO REIGN. *v. a.* [*regno*, Lat. *régner*, Fr.]
1. To enjoy or exercise sovereign authority. *Cowley.*
2. To be predominant; to prevail. *Bacon.*
3. To obtain power or dominion. *Romans.*
- REIGN. *s.* [*regnum*, Lat.]
1. Royal authority; sovereignty. *Pope.*
2. Time of a king's government. *Thomson.*
3. Kingdom; dominions. *Pope.*
4. Power; influence. *Chapman.*
- * REI'GNER. *s.* Ruler. *Sherwood.*
- TO REIMBO'DY. *v. n.* [*re* and *embody*.] To embody again. *Boyle.*
- TO REIMBU'RSE. *v. a.* [*re*, *in*, and *bourse*, Fr. a purse.] To repair; to repair loss or expence by an equivalent. *Swift.*
- REIMBU'RSEMENT. *s.* [from *reimburse*.] Reparation; recompense; compensation; repayment. *Ayliffe.*
- * REIMBU'RSER. *s.* One who repays or makes reparation. *Sherwood.*
- * TO REIMPORTU'NE. *v. a.* To importune or entreat again. *Cotgrave.*
- * TO REIMPLA'NT. *v. n.* To plant or graft again. *Bp. Taylor.*
- TO REIMPRE'GNATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *impregnate*.] To impregnate anew. *Brown.*
- REIMPRE'SSION. *s.* [*re* and *impression*.] A second or repeated impression.
- * TO REIMPRI'NT. *v. a.* To imprint again. *Spelman.*
- REIN. *s.* [*réne*, Fr.]
1. The part of the bridle which extends from the horse's head to the driver's or rider's hand. *Shakspeare.*
2. Used as an instrument of government, or for government. *Shakspeare.*
3. To give the REINS. To give license. *Milton.*
- TO REIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To govern by a bridle. *Milton.*
2. To restrain; to controul. *Shakspeare.*
- REINS. *s.* [*renes*, Lat. *reins*, Fr.] The kidneys; the lower part of the back. *Job, xix.*

- * *To REINGRA'TIATE. v. a.* To ingratiate again; to recommend to favour again. *Herbert.*
- * *To REINHA'BIT. v. a.* To inhabit again. *Mede.*
- * *RE'INLESS. a.* Without rein; unchecked. *Mirr. for Mag.*
- To REINSE'RT. v. a.* [*re* and *insert.*] To insert a second time.
- To REINSPI'RE. v. a.* [*re* and *inspire.*] To inspire anew. *Dryden.*
- To REINSTA'L. v. a.* [*re* and *instal.*]
1. To seat again. *Milton.*
 2. To put again in possession. *Shaksp.*
- To REINSTA'TE. v. a.* [*re* and *instate.*] To put again in possession. *Addison.*
- To REI'NTEGRATE. v. a.* [*re* and *integer, Lat.*] To renew with regard to any state or quality; to restore. *Bacon.*
- * *To REINTHRO'NE. v. a.* To place again upon the throne. *Herbert.*
- * *To REINTHRONI'ZE. v. a.* To reinthrone. *Howel.*
- * *To REINTE'RROGATE. v. a.* To question repeatedly. *Cotgrave.*
- To REINVE'ST. v. a.* [*re* and *invest.*] To invest anew.
- To REJOI'CE. v. n.* [*réjouir, Fr.*] To be glad; to joy; to exult. *Milton.*
- To REJOI'CE. v. a.* To exhilarate; to gladden; to make glad. *Prior.*
- * *REJO'ICE. s.* Act of rejoicing. *Brown.*
- REJOI'CER. s.* [from *rejoice.*] One that rejoices. *Taylor.*
- * *REJO'ICING. s.* Expression of joy; subject of joy. *Psalm cxix.*
- * *REJO'ICINGLY. ad.* With joy; with exultation. *Sheldon.*
- To REJOI'N. v. a.* [*rejoindre, Fr.*]
1. To join again. *Brown.*
 2. To meet one again. *Pope.*
- To REJOI'N. v. n.* To answer to an answer. *Dryden.*
- REJOIN'DER. s.* [from *rejoin.*]
1. Reply to an answer. *Glenville.*
 2. Reply; answer. *Shakspeare.*
- * *To REJO'INDER. v. n.* To make a reply. *Hammond.*
- * *To REJO'INT. v. a.* To reunite the joints. *Barrow.*
- REJO'LT. s.* [*rejaillir, Fr.*] Shock; succussion. *South.*
- * *To REJO'URN. v. a.* [*réajourner, Fr.*] To adjourn to another hearing or inquiry. *Burton.*
- REIT. s.* Sedge or sea-weed. *Bailey.*
- * *REI'TER. s.* [Reiter, Germ.] A rider; a trooper. See *RUTTER.*
- To REI'TERATE. v. a.* [*re* and *iterum, Lat.*] To repeat again and again. *Smalridge.*
- REITERA'TION. s.* [*réitération, Fr.* from *reiterate.*] Repetition. *Boyle.*
- To REJU'DGE. v. a.* [*re* and *judge.*] To re-examine; to review; to recall to a new trial. *Pope.*

- * *REJUVE'NE'SCENCE. } s.* State of being
 * *REJUVE'NE'SCENCY. } young again. *Smith.**
- To REK'INDLE. v. a.* [*re* and *kindle.*] To set on fire again. *Pope.*
- To RELA'PSE. v. n.* [*relapsus, Lat.*]
1. To slip back; to slide or fall back.
 2. To fall back into vice or error. *Taylor.*
 3. To fall back from a state of recovery to sickness. *Wiseman.*
- RELA'PSE. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Fall into vice or error once forsaken. *Rogers.*
 2. Regression from a state of recovery to sickness. *Spenser.*
 3. Return to any state. *Shakspeare.*
- * *RELA'PSER. s.* One who falls into vice or error once forsaken. *Bp. Hall.*
- To RELA'TE. v. a.* [*relatus, Lat.*]
1. To tell; to recite. *Bacon.*
 2. To ally by kindred. *Pope.*
 3. To bring back; to restore. A Latinism. *Spenser.*
- To RELA'TE. v. n.* To have reference: to have respect. *Locke.*
- RELA'TER. s.* [from *relate.*] Teller; narrator; historian. *Brown.*
- RELA'TION. s.* [Fr.]
1. Manner of belonging to any person or thing. *South.*
 2. Respect; reference; regard. *Locke.*
 3. Connection between one thing and another. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Kindred; alliance of kin. *Dryden.*
 5. Person related by birth or marriage; kinsman, or kinswoman. *Swift.*
 6. Narrative; tale; account; narration. *Dennis.*
- * *RELA'TIONSHIP. s.* The state of being related to another either by kindred, or any artificial alliance. *Mason.*
- RE'LATIVE. a.* [*relativus, Lat.*]
1. Having relation; respecting. *Locke.*
 2. Considered not absolutely, but as respecting something else. *South.*
 3. Particular; positive; close in connection. Not in use. *Shakspeare.*
- RE'LATIVE. s.*
1. Relation; kinsman. *Tayl.*
 2. Pronoun answering to an antecedent. *Ascham.*
 3. Somewhat respecting something else. *Locke.*
- RE'LATIVELY. ad.* [from *relative.*] As it respects something else; not absolutely. *Spratt.*
- RE'LATIVENESS. s.* [from *relative.*] The state of having relation.
- To RELA'X. v. a.* [*relaxo, Lat.*]
1. To slacken; to make less tense. *Bacon.*
 2. To remit; to make less severe or rigorous. *Swift.*
 3. To make less attentive or laborious. *Vanity of Wishes.*
 4. To ease; to divert.
 5. To open; to loose. *Milton.*
- To RELA'X. v. n.* To be mild; to be remiss, to be not rigorous. *Prior.*

* **RELA'X.** *s.* Relaxation. *Feltham.*

RELAXA'TION. *s.* [*relaxation*, Fr.]

1. Diminution of tension; the act of loosening. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Cessation of restraint. *Burnet.*
3. Remission; abatement of rigour. *Hook.*
4. Remission of attention or application. *Addison.*

* **RELA'XATIVE.** *s.* That which has power to relax. *Ben Jonson.*

RELA'Y. *s.* [*relais*, Fr.] Horses on the road to relieve others.

* **RELE'ASABLE.** *a.* Capable of being released. *Selden.*

To RELEA'SE. *v. a.* [*relâcher*, Fr.]

1. To set free from confinement or servitude. *Matthew.*
2. To set free from pain.
3. To free from obligation. *Milton.*
4. To quit; to let go. *Dryden.*
5. To relax; to slacken. Not in use. *Hook.*

RELEA'SE. *s.* [*relâche*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Dismission from confinement, servitude, or pain. *Prior.*
2. Relaxation of a penalty.
3. Remission of a claim. *Bacon.*
4. Acquittance from a debt signed by the creditor.

* **RELE'ASEMENT.** *s.* Act of discharging; act of dismissing from servitude or pain. *Milton.*

* **RELE'ASER.** *s.* One who releases or sets free from servitude. *Gayton.*

To RE'LEGATE. *v. a.* [*reléguer*, Fr. *relego*, Lat.] To banish, to exile.

RELEGA'TION. *s.* [*relegatio*, Lat.] Exile; judicial banishment. *Ayliffe.*

To RELE'NT. *v. n.* [*ralentir*, Fr.]

1. To soften; to grow less rigid or hard, to give. *Bacon.*
2. To melt; to grow moist. *Boyle.*
3. To grow less intense. *Digby.*
4. To soften in temper; to grow tender; to feel compassion. *Milton.*
5. To bring back to amity.

To RELE'NT. *v. a.* 1. To slacken; to remit. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

2. To soften; to mollify. Obsolete. *Spens.*

* **RELE'NT.** *part. a.* Dissolved.

* **RELE'NT.** *s.* Remission; stay. *Spenser.*

RELEN'TLESS. *a.* [from *relent*.] Unpitying; unmoved by kindness or tenderness. *Prior.*

* **RE'LEVANCY.** *s.* State of being relevant. *Burnet.*

RE'LEVANT. *a.* [Fr.] Relieving.

RELEVA'TION. *s.* [*relevatio*, Lat.] A rising or lifting up.

* **To RELE'VE.** *v. a.* [*relever*, Fr.] To heighten; to add to. *Shakspeare.*

RELI'ANCE. *s.* [from *rely*.] Trust; dependence; confidence: with *on* before the object of trust. *Rogers.*

RE'LICK. *s.* [*reliquia*, Lat.]

1. That which remains; that which is left

after the loss or decay of the rest. It is generally used in the plural. *Spenser.*

2. It is often taken for the body deserted by the soul. *Pope.*

3. That which is kept in memory of another, with a kind of religious veneration. *Addison.*

RE'LICKLY. *ad.* [from *relick*.] In the manner of relicks. *Donne.*

RE'LICT. *s.* [*relictus*, Lat.] A widow; a wife desolate by the death of her husband. *Garth.*

RELIE'F. *s.* [*relief*, Fr.] 1. The prominence of a figure in stone or metal; the seeming prominence of a picture. *Pope.*

2. The exposure of any thing, by the proximity of something different.

3. Alleviation of calamity; mitigation of pain or sorrow. *Milton.*

4. That which frees from pain or sorrow. *Dryden.*

5. Dismission of a sentinel from his post. *Shakspeare.*

6. [*Relevium*, low Lat.] Legal remedy of wrongs.

* **RELI'ER.** *s.* One who places reliance. *Beaum. and Fl.*

RELIE'VABLE. *a.* [from *relieve*.] Capable of relief. *Hale.*

To RELIE'VE. [from the noun.]

1. To recommend by the interposition of something dissimilar. *Stepney.*

2. To support; to assist. *Brown.*

3. To ease pain or sorrow.

4. To succour by assistance. *Dryden.*

5. To set a sentinel at rest, by placing another on his post. *Shakspeare.*

6. To right by law.

RELIE'VE. *s.* [from *relieve*.] One that relieves. *Rogers.*

RELIE'VO. *s.* [Ital.] The prominence of a figure or picture. *Dryden.*

To RELI'GHT. *v. a.* [*re* and *light*.] To light anew. *Pope.*

RELI'GION. *s.* [Fr. *religio*, Lat.]

1. Virtue as founded upon reverence of God, and expectation of future rewards and punishments. *Ben Jonson.*

2. A system of divine faith and worship as opposite to others. *Tillotson.*

* **RELI'GIONARY.** *a.* Relating to religion; pious. *Bp. Barlow.*

RELI'GIONIST. *s.* [from *religion*.] A bigot to any religious persuasion. *Swift.*

RELI'GIOUS. *a.* [*religiosus*, Lat. *religieux*, Fr.] 1. Pious; disposed to the duties of religion. *Milton.*

2. Teaching religion. *Wotton.*

3. Among the Romanists, bound by the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. *Addison.*

4. Exact; strict.

* **RELI'GIOUS.** *s.* One, among the Romanists, bound by vows. *Addison.*

RELI'GIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *religious*.]

1. Piously; with obedience to the dictates of religion. *Drayton.*
 2. According to the rites of religion. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Reverently; with veneration. *Duppa.*
 4. Exactly; with strict observance. *Bacon.*
- RELI'GIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *religious*.] The quality or state of being religious.
- To RELI'NQUISH. *v. a.* [*relinquo*, Lat.]
1. To forsake; to abandon; to leave; to desert. *Davies.*
 2. To quit; to release; to give up. *South.*
 3. To forbear; to depart from. *Hooker.*
- * RELI'NQUISHER. *s.* One who relinquishes. *Sherwood.*
- RELI'NQUISHMENT. *s.* [from *relinquish*.] The act of forsaking. *South.*
- * RE'LIQUARY. *s.* A casket in which relics are kept. *Gray.*
- RE'LISH. *s.* [from *re* and *lécher*, Fr. to lick again.]
1. Taste; the effect of any thing on the palate: it is commonly used of a pleasing taste. *Boyle.*
 2. Taste; small quantity just perceptible. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Liking; delight in any thing. *Addison.*
 4. Sense; power of perceiving excellence; taste: with *of* and *for* before the thing. *Seed's Sermons.*
 5. Delight given by any thing; the power by which pleasure is given. *Addison.*
 6. Cast; manner. *Pope.*
- To RE'LISH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To give a taste to any thing. *Dryden.*
 2. To taste; to have a liking. *Shakspeare.*
- To RE'LISH. *v. n.*
1. To have a pleasing taste. *Hakewill.*
 2. To give pleasure. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To have a flavour. *Woodward.*
- RE'LISHABLE. *a.* [from *relish*.] Gustable; having a taste.
- To RELI'VE. *v. n.* [*re* and *live*.] To revive; to live anew. *Spenser.*
- * To RELI'VE. *v. a.* To bring back to life; to revive. *Spenser.*
- To RELO'VE. *v. a.* [*re* and *love*.] To love in return. Not used. *Boyle.*
- RELU'CENT. *a.* [*relucens*, Lat.] Shining; transparent; pellucid. *Thomson.*
- To RELU'CT. *v. n.* [*reluctor*, Lat.] To struggle again. *Decay of Piety.*
- RELU'CTANCE. } *s.* [*reluctor*, Lat.] Un-
- RELU'CTANCY. } willingness; repugnance. *Rogers.*
- RELU'CTANT. *a.* [*reluctans*, Lat.] Unwilling; acting with repugnance. *Tickle.*
- * RELU'CTANTLY. *ad.* With resistance; with unwillingness.
- To RELU'CTATE. *v. n.* [*reluctor*, Lat.] To resist; to struggle against. *Decay of Piety.*
- RELUCTA'TION. *s.* [*reluctor*, Lat.] Repugnance; resistance. *Bacon.*
- To REL'UME. *v. a.* To light anew; to rekindle. *Pope.*

- To RELU'MINE. *v. a.* To light anew. *Shakspeare.*
- To RELY'. *v. n.* [*re* and *lie*.] To lean upon with confidence; to put trust in; to rest upon; to depend upon: with *on*. *Rogers.*
- To REMAI'N. *v. n.* [*remaneo*, Lat.]
1. To be left out of a greater quantity or number. *Job. xxvii.*
 2. To continue; to endure; to stay. *Milt.*
 3. To be left after any event. *Locke.*
 4. Not to be lost. *Spenser.*
 5. To be left as not comprised. *Locke.*
 6. To continue in a place.
- To REMAI'N. *v. a.* To await; to be left to. *Spenser.*
- REMAI'N. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Relick; that which is left. Generally used in the plural. *Pope.*
 2. The body left by the soul. *Pope.*
 3. Abode; habitation. Not used. *Shaksp.*
- REMAI'NDER. *a.* [from *remain*.] Remaining; refuse; left. *Shakspeare.*
- REMAI'NDER. *s.*
1. What is left; remnants. *Bacon.*
 2. The body when the soul is departed; remains. *Shakspeare.*
- To REMA'KE. *v. a.* [*re* and *make*.] To make anew. *Glanville.*
- To REMA'ND. *v. a.* [*re* and *mando*, Lat.] To send back; to call back. *Davies.*
- RE'MANENT. *s.* [*remanens*, Lat.] The part remaining. Now contracted to *remnant*. *Bacon.*
- * RE'MANENT. *a.* Remaining; continuing. *Bp. Taylor.*
- REMA'RK. *s.* [*remarque*, Fr.] Observation; note; notice taken. *Collier.*
- To REMA'RK. *v. a.* [*remarquer*, Fr.]
1. To note; to observe. *Locke.*
 2. To distinguish; to point out; to mark. Not in use.
- REMA'RKABLE. *a.* [*remarquable*, Fr.] Observable; worthy of note. *Raleigh.*
- REMA'RKABLENESS. *s.* [from *remarkable*.] Observableness; worthiness of observation. *Hammond.*
- REMA'RKABLY. *ad.* [from *remarkable*.] Observably; in a manner worthy of observation. *Watts.*
- REMA'RKER. *s.* [*remarqueur*, Fr.] Observer; one that remarks. *Watts.*
- * To REMA'RRY. *v. a.* To marry again; to marry a second time. *Tindal.*
- REME'DIABLE. *a.* [from *remedy*.] Capable of remedy.
- * REME'DIAL. *a.* Affording remedy. *Burke.*
- REME'DIATE. *a.* [from *remedy*.] Medicinal; affording a remedy. Not used. *Shakspeare.*
- REME'DILESS. *a.* [from *remedy*.] Not admitting remedy; irreparable; cureless; incurable. *Raleigh.*
- REME'DILESSNESS. *s.* [from *remediless*.] Incurableness.
- RE'MEDY. *s.* [*remedium*, Lat.] 1. A medicine by which any illness is cured. *Swift.*

2. Cure of any uneasiness. *Dryden.*
 3. That which counteracts any evil: with *to, against and for*, which is most used. *Locke.*
 4. Reparation; means of repairing any hurt. *Shakspeare.*
To RE/MEDY. v. a. [remédier, Fr.]
 1. To cure; to heal. *Hooker.*
 2. To repair or remove mischief.
To REME'MBER. v. a. [rimembrare, Ital.]
 1. To bear in mind any thing; not to forget. *Psalms.*
 2. To recollect; to call to mind. *Sidney.*
 3. To keep in mind; to have present to the attention. *Locke.*
 4. To bear in mind, with intent of reward or punishment. *Milton.*
 5. To mention; not to omit. *Ayliffe.*
 6. To put in mind; to force to recollect; to remind. *Sidney.*
 7. To preserve from being forgotten.
REME'MBERER. s. [from remember.] One who remembers. *Wotton.*
REME'MBRANCE. s. [remembrance, old Fr.]
 1. Retention in memory. *Denham.*
 2. Recollection; revival of any idea. *Locke.*
 3. Honourable memory. Out of use. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Transmission of a fact from one to another. *Addison.*
 5. Account preserved. *Hale.*
 6. Memorial. *Dryden.*
 7. A token by which any one is kept in the memory. *Shakspeare.*
 8. Notice of something absent. *Shaksp.*
 9. Power of remembering. *Milton.*
REME'MBRANCER. s. [from remembrance.]
 1. One that reminds; one that puts in mind. *Taylor.*
 2. An officer of the Exchequer. *Bacon.*
 * *To REME'MORATE. v. a. [rememoratus, Lat.]* To call to remembrance; to remember. *Brysk.*
 * *REMEMORA'TION. s.* Remembrance. *Mountagu.*
To REME'RCIE. v. a. [remercier, Fr.] To thank. Obsolete. *Spenser.*
To RE'MIGRATE. v. n. [remigro, Lat.] To remove back again. *Boyle.*
REMIGRA'TION. s. [from remigrate.] Removal back again. *Hale.*
To REMI'ND. v. a. [re and mind.] To put in mind; to force to remember. *South.*
REMINISCENCE. s. [réminiscence, Fr.] Recollection; recovery of ideas. *Hale.*
REMINISCE'NTIAL. a. [from reminiscence.] Relating to reminiscence. *Brown.*
REMI'SS. a. [remissus, Lat.]
 1. Not vigorous; slack. *Woodward.*
 2. Not careful; slothful. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Not intense. *Roscommon.*
REMI'SSIBLE. a. [from remit.] Admitting forgiveness.
REMI'SSION. s. [rémission, Fr. remissio, Lat.] 1. Abatement; relaxation; modera-
- tion. *Bacon.*
 2. Diminution of intenseness. *Woodw.*
 3. In physick, *remission* is when a distemper abates, but does not go quite off before it returns again.
 4. Release. *Swift.*
 5. Forgiveness; pardon. *Taylor.*
REMI'SSLY. ad. [from remiss.]
 1. Carelessly; negligently; without close attention. *Hooker.*
 2. Not vigorously; not with ardour or eagerness; slackly. *Clarendon.*
REMI'SSNESS. s. [from remiss.] Carelessness; negligence; coldness; want of ardour; inattention. *Rogers.*
To REMI'T. v. a. [remitto, Lat.]
 1. To relax; to make less intense. *Milton.*
 2. To forgive a punishment. *Dryden.*
 3. To pardon a fault. *Shakspeare.*
 4. To give up; to resign. *Hayward.*
 5. [*remettre, Fr.*] To defer; to refer. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
 6. To put again in custody. *Dryden.*
 7. To send money to a distant place. *Addison.*
 8. To restore. Not in use. *Hayward.*
To REMI'T. v. n. 1. To slacken; to grow less intense. *Broome.*
 2. To abate by growing less eager. *South.*
 3. [In physick.] To grow by intervals less violent, though not wholly intermitting.
REMI'TMENT. s. [from remit.] The act of remitting to custody.
REMI'TTANCE. s. [from remit.] 1. The act of paying money at a distant place.
 2. Sum sent to a distant place. *Addison.*
REMI'TTER. s. [remettre, Fr.] In common law, a restitution of one that hath two titles to lands or tenements, and is seized of them by his latter title, unto his title that is more ancient in case where the latter is defective. *Cowell.*
 2. One who promises money to be paid to a distant place.
RE'MNANT. s. [corrupted from remanent.] Residue; that which is left. *Shakspeare.*
RE'MNANT. a. Remaining; yet left. *Prior.*
 * *To REMO'DEL. v. a.* To model anew. *Churton.*
REMO'LTEN. part. [from remelt.] Melted again. *Bacon.*
REMO'NSTRANCE. s. [remontrance, Fr.]
 1. Show; discovery. Not used. *Shaksp.*
 2. Strong representation. *Hooker.*
 * *REMO'NSTRANT. a.* Expostulatory; containing strong reasons. *Ash.*
 * *REMO'NSTRANT. s.* One that joins in a remonstrance. *Milton.*
To REMO'NSTRATE. v. n. [remonstro, Lat.] To make a strong representation; to show reasons in strong terms.
 * *To REMO'NSTRATE. v. a.* To show by a strong representation. *Hist. of Duelling.*
 * *REMONSTRA'TOR. s.* One who remon-

- strates. *Burnet.*
- RE'MORA.** *s.* [Lat.]
1. A let or obstacle.
 2. A fish or kind of worm that sticks to ships, and retards their passage through the water. *Grew.*
- To RE'MORATE.** *v. a.* [remoror, Lat.] To hinder; to delay.
- * **To REMO'RD.** *v. a.* [re and mordeo, Lat.] To rebuke; to excite to remorse. *Skelton.*
- * **To REMO'RD.** *v. n.* To feel remorse. *Elyot.*
- * **REMO'RDENCY.** *s.* [from remord.] Compunction. *Killingbeck.*
- REMO'RSE.** *s.* [remorsus, Lat. remords, Fr.]
1. Pain of guilt.
 2. Tenderness; pity; sympathetick sorrow. *Spenser.*
- * **REMO'RSED.** *a.* Feeling the pain of guilt; struck with remorse. *Bp. Hall.*
- REMO'RSEFUL.** *a.* [remorse and full.] Tender; compassionate. *Shakspeare.*
- REMO'RSELESS.** *a.* [from remorse.] Unpitying; cruel; savage. *South.*
- * **REMO'RSELESSLY.** *ad.* Without remorse. *South.*
- * **REMO'RSELESSNESS.** *s.* Savageness; cruelty. *Beaumont.*
- REMO'TE.** *a.* [remotus, Lat.]
1. Distant in time; not immediate. *Locke.*
 2. Distant in place; not at hand.
 3. Removed far off; not near. *Locke.*
 4. Foreign.
 5. Distant in kin; not closely connected. *Glanville.*
 6. Alien; not agreeing. *Locke.*
 7. Abstracted. *Locke.*
- REMO'TELY.** *ad.* [from remote.] Not nearly; at a distance. *Brown.*
- REMO'TENESS.** *s.* [from remote.] State of being remote; distance; not nearness. *Boyle.*
- REMO'TION.** *s.* [from remotus, Lat.] The act of removing; the state of being removed to distance. *Brown.*
- REMO'VABLE.** *a.* [from remove.] Such as may be removed. *Spenser.*
- REMO'VAL.** *s.* [from remove.]
1. The act of putting out of any place. *Hooker.*
 2. The act of putting away. *Arbuthnot.*
 3. Dismission from a post. *Swift.*
 4. The state of being removed. *Locke.*
- To REMO'VE.** *v. a.* [removeo, Lat.]
1. To put from its place; to take or put away. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To place at a distance. *Locke.*
- To REMO'VE.** *v. n.*
1. To change place.
 2. To go from one place to another. *Dryden.*
- REMO'VE.** *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Change of place.
 2. Susceptibility of being removed. Not in use. *Glanville.*
 3. Translation of one to the place of another. *Shakspeare.*
4. State of being removed. *Locke.*
 5. Act of moving a chessman or draught.
 6. Departure; act of going away. *Waller.*
 7. The act of changing place. *Bacon.*
 8. A step in the scale of gradation. *Locke.*
 9. A small distance. *Rogers.*
 10. Act of putting a horse's shoes upon different feet. *Swift.*
 11. Dish to be changed while the rest of the course remains.
- REMO'VED.** *particip. a.* Remote; separate from others. *Shakspeare.*
- REMO'VEDNESS.** *s.* [from removed.] The state of being removed; remoteness. *Shakspeare.*
- REMO'VE.** *s.* [from remove.] One that removes. *Bacon.*
- To REMOU'NT.** *v. n.* [remonter, Fr.] To mount again. *Dryden.*
- * **REMU'GIENT.** *a.* [remugiens, Lat.] Rebelling. *More.*
- * **REMUNERABI'LITY.** *s.* Capability of being rewarded. *Pearson.*
- REMU'NERABLE.** *a.* [from remunerate.] Rewardable.
- To REMU'NERATE.** *v. a.* [remunero, Lat.] To reward; to repay; to requite. *Boyle.*
- REMUNERA'TION.** *s.* [remuneratio, Lat.] Reward; requital; recompense; repayment. *Brown.*
- REMUNERA'TIVE.** *a.* [from remunerate.] Exercised in giving rewards. *Boyle.*
- * **REMU'NERATORY.** *a.* Affording recompence, or reward; requiting. *Johnson.*
- To REMU'RMUR.** *v. a.* [re and murmur.] To utter back in murmurs; to repeat in low hoarse sounds. *Pope.*
- To REMU'RMUR.** *v. n.* [remurmuro, Lat.] To murmur back; to echo a low hoarse sound. *Dryden.*
- * **RE'NAL.** *a.* [from ren, renis, Lat.] Belonging to the reins or kidneys.
- RENA'RD.** *s.* [renard, a fox, Fr.] The name of a fox. *Dryden.*
- * **RENA'SCENCY.** *s.* [renascens, Lat.] State of being produced again. *Brown.*
- RENA'SCENT.** *a.* [renascens, Lat.] Produced again; rising again into being.
- RENA'SCIBLE.** *a.* [renascor, Lat.] Possible to be produced again.
- To RENA'VIGATE.** *v. n.* [re and navigate.] To sail again.
- RENCOU'NTER.** *s.* [rencontre, Fr.]
1. Clash; collision. *Collier.*
 2. Personal opposition. *Addison.*
 3. Loose or casual engagement. *Addison.*
 4. Sudden combat without premeditation.
- To RENCOU'NTER.** *v. n.* [rencontrer, Fr.]
1. To clash; to collide.
 2. To meet an enemy unexpectedly.
 3. To skirmish with another.
 4. To fight hand to hand.
- * **To RENCOU'NTER.** *v. a.* To attack hand to hand. *Spenser.*
- To REND,** *v. a.* *pret. and pret. pass.* Rent.

[pendan, Sax.] To tear with violence; to lacerate. *Pope.*
 * To REND. *v. n.* To separate; to be dis-united. *Bp. Taylor.*
 RE'NDER. *s.* [from *rend.*] One that rends; a tearer.
 To RE'NDER. *v. a.* [*rendre*, Fr.]
 1. To return; to pay back. *Locke.*
 2. To restore; to give back. *Addison.*
 3. To give upon demand. *Proverbs.*
 4. To invest with qualities; to make. *South.*
 5. To represent; to exhibit. *Shakspeare.*
 6. To translate. *Burnet.*
 7. To surrender; to yield; to give up. *Clarendon.*
 8. To offer; to give to be used. *Watts.*
 * To RE'NDER. *v. n.* To show; to give an account. *Shakspeare.*
 RE'NDER. *s.* [from the verb.] Surrender. *Shakspeare.*
 * RE'NDERABLE. *a.* That may be rendered. *Sherwood.*
 RE'NDEZVOUS. *s.* [*rendez vous*, Fr.]
 1. Assembly; meeting appointed. *Raleigh.*
 2. A sign that draws men together. *Bacon.*
 3. Place appointed for assembly. *Clarend.*
 To RE'NDEZVOUS. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To meet at a place appointed.
 * To RE'NDEZVOUS. *v. a.* To bring together; to bring to a place appointed. *Echurd.*
 * RE'NDIBLE. *a.* [from *render.*]
 1. That may be yielded; given up or restored. *Cotgrave.*
 2. That may be translated. *Howel.*
 RENDI'TION. *s.* [from *render.*] Surrendering; the act of yielding.
 RENEGA'DE. } *s.* [*renegado*, Span.]
 RENEGA'DO. }
 1. One that apostatises from the faith; an apostate. *Addison.*
 2. One who deserts to the enemy; a revoler. *Arbuthnot.*
 To RENE'CE. *v. a.* [*renego*, Lat. *renier*, Fr.] To disown; to renounce. *K. Charles.*
 * To RENE'CE. *v. n.* [*renego*, Lat. *renier*, Fr.] To disown; to deny. *Shaksp.*
 To RENE'W. *v. a.* [*re* and *new*; *renovo*, Lat.] 1. To renovate; to restore to the former state. *Hebrews.*
 2. To repeat; to put again in act. *Dryden.*
 3. To begin again. *Dryden.*
 4. In theology, to make anew; to transform to new use. *Romans.*
 RENE'WABLE. *a.* [from *renew.*] Capable to be renewed. *Swift.*
 RENE'WAL. *s.* [from *renew.*] The act of renewing; renovation. *Forbes.*
 * RENE'WEDNESS. *s.* State of being made anew. *Hammond.*
 * RENE'WER. *s.* One who renews. *Sherwood.*
 RE'NITENCY. *s.* [from *renitent.*] That resistance in solid bodies, when they press

upon, or are impelled one against another. *Quincy.*
 RE'NITENT. *a.* [*renitens*, Lat.] Acting against any impulse by elastick power. *Ray.*
 RE'NNET. *s.* A ferment. See RUNNET. *Floyer.*
 RE'NNET. }
 RE'NNETING. } *s.* [*reinette*, Fr.]
 1. A kind of apple. *Mortimer.*
 * 2. The juice of a calf's maw, used in turning milk into curds.
 To RE'NOVATE. *v. a.* [*renovo*, Lat.] To renew; to restore to the first state. *Thomson.*
 RENOVA'TION. *s.* [*renovatio*, Lat.] Renewal; the act of renewing. *Bacon.*
 To RENOU'NCE. *v. a.* [*renoncer*, Fr. *renuntiare*, Lat.] To disown; to abnegate. *Dryden.*
 To RENOU'NCE. *v. n.* To declare renunciation. *Dryden.*
 * RENO'UNCE. *s.* Used only perhaps at cards; the act of not following the suit, when it might be done. *Whist, a poem.*
 RENOU'NCEMENT. *s.* [from *renounce.*] Act of renouncing; renunciation. *Shaksp.*
 * RENO'UNCER. *s.* One who disowns or denies. *Wilkins.*
 * RENO'UNCING. *s.* The act of disowning or denying; apostacy. *Sandys.*
 RENO'WN. *s.* [*renommée*, Fr.] Fame; celebrity; praise widely spread. *Waller.*
 To RENO'WN. *v. a.* [*renommer*, Fr. from the noun.] To make famous. *Pope.*
 RENO'WNED. *particip. a.* [from *renown.*] Famous; celebrated; eminent; famed. *Dryden.*
 * RENO'WNEDLY. *ad.* With celebrity; with fame.
 * RENO'WNLESS. *a.* Inglorious; without renown.
 RENT. *s.* [from *rend.*] A break; a laceration. *Addison.*
 To RENT. *v. a.* [rather to *rend.*] To tear; to lacerate. *Ecclus.*
 To RENT. *v. n.* To roar; to bluster. It is now written *rant*. *Hudibras.*
 RENT. *s.* [*rente*, Fr.]
 1. Revenue; annual payment. *Pope.*
 2. Money paid for any thing held of another. *Waller.*
 To RENT. *v. a.* [*renter*, Fr.]
 1. To hold by paying rent. *Addison.*
 2. To let to a tenant.
 RE'NTABLE. *a.* [from *rent.*] That may be rented.
 * RE'NTAGE. *s.* [from *rent.*] Money paid for any thing held of another. *Fletcher.*
 RE'NTAL. *s.* [from *rent.*] Schedule or account of rents.
 * RENT-CHARGE. *s.* A charge on an estate.
 RE'NTER. *s.* [from *rent.*] He that holds by paying rent. *Locke.*
 * RE'NTROLL. *s.* List of rents, or revenues. *Hakewill.*

- * *To* RENUM/ERATE. *v. a.* To pay back.
 * RENU/MERATE. *s.* Recount.
 * *To* RENVE/RSE. *v. a.* [*renverser*, Fr.] To reverse. *Spenser.*
 RENVE/RSED. *a.* [*renversé*, Fr.] Overturned. *Spenser.*
 * RENVE/RSEMENT. *s.* Act of reversing. *Stukely.*
 RENUNCIA/TION. *s.* [*renunciatio*, Lat.] The act of renouncing. *Taylor.*
 * *To* REOBTA/IN. *v. a.* To obtain again. *Mirr. for Mag.*
 * REOBTA/INABLE. *a.* That may be obtained again. *Sherwood.*
To REORDA/IN. *v. a.* [*réordonner*, Fr.] To ordain again, on supposition of some defect in the commission of the ordainer.
 REORDINA/TION. *s.* [from *reordain*.] Repetition of ordination. *Atterbury.*
To REPA/CIFY. *v. a.* [*re* and *pacify*.] To pacify again. *Daniel.*
 REPA/ID. *part. of repay.*
To REPAI/R. *v. a.* [*reparo*, Lat. *réparer*, Fr.]
 1. To restore after injury or dilapidation. *Clarendon.*
 2. To amend any injury by an equivalent. *Milton.*
 3. To fill up anew, by something put in the place of what is lost. *Milton.*
 REPAI/R. *s.* [from the verb.] Reparation; supply of loss; restoration after dilapidation. *Wilkins.*
To REPAI/R. *v. n.* [*repaire*, Fr.] To go; to betake himself. *Pope.*
 REPAI/R. *s.* [*repaire*, Fr.]
 1. Resort; abode.
 2. Act of betaking himself any whither. *Clarendon.*
 * REPAI/RABLE. *a.* That may be repaired.
 REPAI/RER. *s.* [from *repair*.] Amender; restorer. *South.*
 REPA/NDOUS. *a.* [*repandus*, Lat.] Bent upward. *Brown.*
 RE/PARABLE. *a.* [*reparabilis*, Lat.] Capable of being amended, or retrieved. *Bacon.*
 RE/PARABLY. *ad.* [from *reparable*.] In a manner capable of remedy by restoration, amendment, or supply.
 REPARA/TION. *s.* [*reparatio*, Lat.]
 1. The act of repairing. *Arbuthnot.*
 2. Supply of what is wasted. *Arbuthnot.*
 3. Recompence for any injury; amends. *Dryden.*
 REPA/RATIVE. *s.* [from *repair*.] What-ever makes amends. *Wotton.*
 * REPA/RATIVE. *a.* Amending defect, loss or inquiry. *Bp. Taylor.*
 REPARTEE/. *s.* [*repartie*, Fr.] Smart reply. *Dryden.*
To REPARTEE/. *v. n.* To make smart replies. *Prior.*
To REPA/SS. *v. a.* [*repasser*, Fr.] To pass again; to pass back. *Raleigh.*
To REPA/SS. *v. n.* To go back in a road. *Dryden.*

- REPA/ST. *s.* [*repas*, Fr.]
 1. A meal; act of taking food. *Denham.*
 2. Food; victuals. *Shakspeare.*
To REPA/ST. *v. a.* [*repaitre*, Fr. from the noun.] To feed; to feast. *Shakspeare.*
 REPAS/TURE. *s.* [*re* and *pasture*.] Entertainment. *Shakspeare.*
 * *To* REPA/TRIATE. *v. n.* [*re* and *patria*, Lat.] To restore to one's own country or home. *Cotgrave.*
To REPA/Y. *v. a.* [*repayer*, Fr.]
 1. To pay back in return, in requital, or in revenge. *Bacon.*
 2. To recompense. *Milton.*
 3. To requite either good or ill. *Pope.*
 4. To reimburse with what is owed. *Shakspeare.*
 REPA/YMENT. *s.* [from *repay*.]
 1. The act of repaying.
 2. The thing repaid. *Arbuthnot.*
To REPEA/L. *v. a.* [*rappeler*, Fr.]
 1. To recall. Out of use. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To abrogate; to revoke. *Dryden.*
 REPEA/L. *s.* [from the verb.]
 1. Recall from exile. Not used. *Shaksp.*
 2. Revocation; abrogation. *Davies.*
 * REPE/ALER. *s.* One who revokes or abrogates. *Burke.*
To REPEA/T. *v. a.* [*repeto*, Lat.]
 1. To iterate; to use again; to do again. *Arbuthnot.*
 2. To speak again. *Hooker.*
 3. To try again. *Dryden.*
 4. To recite; to rehearse. *Milton.*
 * REPE/AT. *s.* A repetition: in musick, a mark denoting the repetition of a preceding part of the air. *Avison.*
 REPEA/TEDLY. *ad.* [from *repeated*.] Over and over; more than once. *Stephens.*
 REPEA/TER. *s.* [from *repeat*.]
 1. One that repeats; one that recites.
 2. A watch that strikes the hours at will by compression of a spring.
 * REPEDA/TION. *s.* [*re* and *pes*, Lat.] Act of going back; return. *More.*
To REP/EL. *v. a.* [*repello*, Lat.]
 1. To drive back any thing. *Hooker.*
 2. To drive back an assailant. *Dryden.*
To REPE/L. *v. n.* 1. To act with force contrary to force impressed. *Newton.*
 2. In physick, to *repel* is to prevent such an afflux of a fluid to any particular part as would raise it into a tumour. *Quincy.*
 REPE/LLENT. *s.* [*repellens*, Lat.] An application that has a repelling power. *Wiseman.*
 * REPE/LLENT. *a.* Having power to repel. *Bp. Berkeley.*
 REPE/LLER. *s.* [from *repel*.] One that repels.
To REPE/NT. *v. n.* [*repentir*, Fr.]
 1. To think on any thing past with sorrow. *K. Charles.*

2. To express sorrow for something past. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To have such sorrow for sin, as produces amendment of life. *Matthew.*
To REPE'NT. v. a.
 1. To remember with sorrow. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To remember with pious sorrow. *Donne.*
 3. It is used with the reciprocal pronoun. *Prior.*
REPE'NTANCE. s. [*repentance*, Fr. from *repent.*] 1. Sorrow for any thing past.
 2. Sorrow for sin, such as produces newness of life; penitence. *Whitgifte.*
REPE'NTANT. a. [*repentant*, Fr.]
 1. Sorrowful for the past.
 2. Sorrowful for sin. *Milton.*
 3. Expressing sorrow for sin. *Shaksp.*
 * *REPE'NTANT. s.* One who expresses sorrow for sin. *Lightfoot.*
 * *REPE'NTER. s.* One who repents. *Donne.*
 * *REPE'NTING. s.* Act of repentance. *Hosea, xi.*
 * *REPE'NTINGLY. ad.* With repentance.
To REPE'OPLE. v. a. [*re* and *people*; *repeupler*, Fr.] To stock with people anew. *Hale.*
 * *REPE'OPLING. s.* The act of repeopling. *Hale.*
To REPERCU'SS. v. a. [*repercussus*, Lat.] To beat back; to drive back. Not in use. *Bacon.*
REPERCU'SSION. s. [*repercussio*, Lat.] The act of driving back; rebound. *Bacon.*
REPERCU'SSIVE. a. [*répercussif*, Fr.]
 1. Having the power of driving back, or causing a rebound.
 2. Repellent. *Bacon.*
 3. Driven back; rebounding. Not proper.
 * *REPERCU'SSIVE. s.* A repellent. *Bacon.*
REPETI'TIOUS. a. [*repertus*, Lat.] Found; gained by finding.
RE'PERTORY. s. [*repertorium*, Lat.] A treasury; a magazine; a storehouse; a book in which any thing is to be found.
REPETI'TION. s. [*repetitio*, Lat.]
 1. Iteration of the same thing. *Arbuthnot.*
 2. Recital of the same words over again. *Hooker.*
 3. The act of reciting or rehearsing. *Shak.*
 4. Recital from memory, as distinct from reading.
 * *REPETI'TIONAL. } a.* Containing re-
 * *REPETI'TIONARY. } petition.* *Biblioth. bibl.*
To REPI'NE. v. n. [*re* and *pine.*]
 1. To fret; to vex himself; to be discontented: with *at* or *against*. *Temple.*
 2. To envy. *Dryden.*
REPI'NER. s. [*from repine.*] One that frets or murmurs.
 * *REPI'NING. s.* Act of murmuring or complaining. *Burnet.*
 * *REPI'NINGLY. ad.* With complaint; with murmuring. *Bp. Hall.*
To REPLA'CE. v. a. [*replacer*, Fr. *re* and

place.] 1. To put again in the former place. *Bacon.*
 2. To put in a new place. *Dryden.*
To REPLAI'T. v. a. [*re* and *plait.*] To fold one part often over another.
To REPLA'NT. v. a. [*replanter*, Fr.] To plant anew.
 * *REPLA'NTABLE. a.* That may be replanted. *Cotgrave.*
REPLANTA'TION. s. [*from replant.*] The act of planting again.
To REPLE'NISH. v. a. [*re* and *plenus*, Lat.]
 1. To stock; to fill. *Milton.*
 2. To finish; to consummate; to complete: not used, nor proper. *Shaksp.*
To REPLE'NISH. v. n. To be stocked. Not in use. *Bacon.*
REPLE'TE. a. [*repletus*, Lat.] Full; completely filled. *Bacon.*
REPLE'TION. s. [*réplétion*, Fr.] The state of being over full. *Arbuthnot.*
 * *REPLE'TIVE. a.* [*from replete.*] Filling; replenishing. *Cotgrave.*
 * *REPLE'TIVELY. ad.* So as to be filled. *Summary of Du Bart.*
REPLE'VIABLE. a. [*replegiabilis*, barbarous Lat.] What may be replevined.
 * *REPLE'VISABLE. a.* What may be replevined. *Hale.*
To REPLE'VIN. } v. a. *Spenser.* [*replegio*,
To REPLE'VY. } low Lat.] To take back or set at liberty any thing seized upon security given. *Hudibras.*
REPLICA'TION. s. [*replico*, Lat.] 1. Rebound; percussion. Not in use. *Shaksp.*
 2. Reply; answer. *Broome.*
To REPLY. v. n. [*répliquer*, Fr.] To answer; to make a return to an answer. *Atterbury.*
To REPLY'. v. a. To return for an answer. *Milton.*
REPLY'. s. [*réplique*, Fr.] Answer; return to an answer. *Watts.*
REPLY'ER. s. [*from reply.*] He that makes a return to an answer. *Bacon.*
To REPO'LISH. v. a. [*polir*, Fr. *re* and *polish.*] To polish again. *Donne.*
To REPO'RT. v. a. [*rapporter*, Fr.]
 1. To noise by popular rumour. *Shaksp.*
 2. To give repute. *1 Timothy.*
 3. To give an account of.
 4. To return; to rebound; to give back. *Bacon.*
REPO'RT. s. [*from the noun.*]
 1. Rumour; popular fame.
 2. Repute; publick character. *Shaksp.*
 3. Account returned. *1 Mac.*
 4. Account given by lawyers of cases. *Watts.*
 5. Sound; loud noise; percussion. *Bac.*
REPO'RTER. s. [*from report.*] Relater, one that gives an account. *Hayward.*
REPO'RTINGLY. ad. [*from reporting.*] By common fame. *Shakspeare.*
REPO'SAL. s. [*from repose.*] The act of

reposing. *Shakspeare.*
To REPO'SE. *v. a.* [*repono*, Lat.]
 1. To lay to rest. *Milton.*
 2. To place as in confidence or trust: with *Rogers.*
on or in.
 3. To lodge; to lay up. *Woodward.*
To REPO'SE. *v. n.* [*reposer*, Fr.]
 1. To sleep; to be at rest. *Chapman.*
 2. To rest in confidence: with *on.* *Shaksp.*
REPO'SE. *s.* [*repos*, Fr.]
 1. Sleep; rest; quiet. *Phillips.*
 2. Cause of rest. *Dryden.*
REPO'SEDNESS. *s.* [from *reposed*.] State
 of being at rest.
To REPO'SITE. *v. a.* [*repositus*, Lat.] To
 lay up; to lodge as in a place of safety.
Derham.
REPOSI'TION. *s.* [from *reposite*.] The act
 of replacing. *Wiseman.*
REPO'SITORY. *s.* [*repositorium*, Lat.] A
 place where any thing is safely laid up.
Rogers.
To REPOSSE'SS. *v. a.* [*re* and *possess*.] To
 possess again. *Spenser.*
*** REPOSSE'SSION.** *s.* Act of possessing
 again. *Raleigh.*
*** To REPO'UR.** *v. a.* To pour anew.
Mirr. for Mag.
To REP'REHE'ND. *v. a.* [*reprehendo*, Lat.]
 1. To reprove; to chide. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To blame; to censure. *Phillips.*
 3. To detect of fallacy. *Bacon.*
 4. To charge with as a fault: with *of* be-
 fore the crime. *Bacon.*
REP'REHE'NDER. *s.* [from *reprehend*.]
 Blamer; censurer. *Hooker.*
REP'REHE'NSIBLE. *a.* [*repréhensible*, Fr.]
 Blamable; culpable; censurable.
REP'REHE'NSIBLENESS. *s.* [from *reprehen-*
sible.] Blamableness.
REP'REHE'NSIBLY. *ad.* [from *reprehensi-*
ble.] Blamably; culpably.
REP'REHE'NSION. *s.* [*reprehensio*, Lat.]
 Reproof; open blame. *Hammond.*
REP'REHE'NSIVE. *a.* [from *reprehend*.] Gi-
 ven to reproof.
To REP'RESE'NT. *v. a.* [*repræsento*, Lat.
représenter, Fr.] 1. To exhibit, as if the
 thing exhibited were present. *Milton.*
 2. To describe; to shew in any particular
 character. *Addison.*
 3. To fill the place of another by a vica-
 rious character; to personate.
 4. To exhibit; to show; to tell respect-
 fully. *Decay of Piety.*
*** REP'RESE'NTANCE.** *s.* Representation;
 likeness. *Donne.*
*** REP'RESE'NTANT.** *s.* One exercising the
 vicarious power given by another. *Wotton.*
REPRESENTA'TION. *s.* [*représentation*, Fr.]
 1. Image; likeness. *Stillingfleet.*
 2. Act of supporting a vicarious character.
 3. Respectful declaration.
 4. Publick exhibition.
REP'RESE'NTATIVE. *a.* [*représentatif*, Fr.]

1. Exhibiting a similitude. *Atterbury*
 2. Bearing the character or power of an-
 other. *Swift.*
REP'RESE'NTATIVE. *s.* 1. One exhibiting
 the likeness of another. *Addison.*
 2. One exercising the vicarious power gi-
 ven by another. *Blount.*
 3. That by which any thing is shown.
Locke.
*** REP'RESE'NTATIVELY.** *ad.*
 1. In the character of another; by a re-
 presentative. *Barrow.*
 2. Vicariously; by legal delegacy. *Sandys.*
REP'RESE'NTER. *s.* [from *represent*.]
 1. One who shows or exhibits. *Brown.*
 2. One who bears a vicarious character;
 one who acts for another by deputa-
 tion. *Swift.*
REP'RESE'NTMENT. *s.* [from *represent*.]
 Image or idea proposed, as exhibiting the
 likeness of something. *Taylor.*
To REP'RE'SS. *v. a.* [*repressus*, Lat.] 1. To
 crush; to put down; to subdue. *Hayward.*
 2. To compress. Not proper.
REP'RE'SS. *s.* [from the verb.] Repression;
 act of crushing. Not in use.
Government of the Tongue.
*** REP'RE'SSER.** *s.* One who represses.
Sherwood.
REP'RE'SSION. *s.* [from *repress*.] Act of
 repressing. *K. Charles.*
REP'RE'SSIVE. *a.* [from *repress*.] Having
 power to repress; acting to repress.
*** REPRI'EVAL.** *s.* Respite. *Overbury.*
To REPRI'EVE. *v. a.* [from *reprendre*, *re-*
pris, Fr.] To respite after sentence of
 death; to give a respite. *South.*
REPRI'EVE. *s.* [from the verb.] Respite
 after sentence of death. *Clarendon.*
To REPRI'MA'ND. *v. a.* [*réprimander*, Fr.]
 To chide; to check; to reprehend; to
 reprove. *Arbuthnot.*
REPRI'MA'ND. *s.* [*réprimande*, Fr.] Re-
 proof; reprehension. *Addison.*
To REPRI'NT. *v. a.* [*re* and *print*.] 1. To
 renew the impression of any thing. *South.*
 2. To print a new edition. *Pope.*
*** REPRI'NT.** *s.* A reimpression.
REPRI'SAL. *s.* [*représaille*, Fr.] Some-
 thing seized by way of retaliation for
 robbery or injury. *Pope.*
REPRI'SE. *s.* [*reprise*, Fr.] The act of tak-
 ing something in retaliation of injury.
Dryden.
*** To REPRI'SE.** *v. a.* [*reprendre*, *repris*, Fr.]
 1. To take again. *Spenser.*
 2. To recompense; to pay in any manner.
Grant.
To REP'ROA'CH. *v. a.* [*reprocher*, Fr.]
 1. To censure in opprobrious terms, as a
 crime. *Dryden.*
 2. To charge with a fault in severe lan-
 guage. *Milton.*
 3. To upbraid in general. *Rogers.*
REP'ROA'CH. *s.* [*reproche*, Fr.] Censure;

infamy; shame. *Milton.*
REPROA'CHABLE. *a.* [*reprochable*, Fr.]
 Worthy of reproach.
REPROA'CHFUL. *a.* [from *reproach*.]
 1. Scurrilous; opprobrious. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Shameful; infamous; vile. *Hammond.*
REPROA'CHFULLY. *ad.* [from *reproach*.]
 1. Opprobriously; ignominiously; scurrilously. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Shamefully; infamously.
RE'PROBATE. *a.* [*reprobus*, Lat. *réprouvé*, Fr.] Lost to virtue; lost to grace; abandoned. *South.*
RE'PROBATE. *s.* A man lost to virtue; a wretch abandoned to wickedness. *Taylor.*
To RE'PROBATE. *v. a.* [*reprobo*, Lat.]
 1. To disallow; to reject. *Ayliffe.*
 2. To abandon to wickedness and eternal destruction. *Hammond.*
 3. To abandon to his sentence, without hope of pardon. *Southerne.*
RE'PROBATENESS. *s.* [from *reprobate*.] The state of being reprobate.
*** REPROBA'TER.** *s.* One who reprobates. *Noble.*
REPROBA'TION. *s.* [*réprobation*, Fr.]
 1. The act of abandoning, or state of being abandoned to eternal destruction. *Moine.*
 2. A condemnatory sentence. *Dryden.*
*** REPROBA'TIONER.** *s.* One who hastily abandons others to eternal destruction. *South.*
To REPRODU'CE. *v. a.* [*re* and *produce*.]
 To produce again; to produce anew. *Newton.*
*** REPRODU'CER.** *s.* One who produces anew. *Burke.*
REPRODU'CTION. *s.* [from *reproduce*.] The act of producing anew. *Boyle.*
REPROO'F. *s.* [from *reprove*.]
 1. Blame to the face; reprehension. *Pope.*
 2. Censure; slander. Not used. *Psalms.*
REPRO'VABLE. *a.* [from *reprove*.] Culpable; blamable; worthy of reprehension. *Taylor.*
To REPRO'VE. *v. a.* [*réprouver*, Fr.]
 1. To blame; to censure.
 2. To charge to the face with a fault; to check; to chide; to reprehend. *Tayl.*
 3. To refute; to disprove. *Shakspeare.*
 4. To blame for: with *of*. *Carew.*
REPRO'VE. *s.* [from *reprove*.] A reprehender; one that reproveth. *South.*
To REPRU'NE. *v. a.* [*re* and *prune*.] To prune a second time. *Evelyn.*
RE'PTILE. *a.* [*reptile*, Lat.] Creeping upon many feet. *Gay.*
RE'PTILE. *s.* An animal that creeps upon many feet. *Prior.*
REPU'BLICAN. *a.* [from *republick*.] Placing the government in the people.
REPU'BLICAN. *s.* [from *republick*.] One who thinks a common wealth without monarchy the best government. *Addison.*

*** REPU'BLICANISM.** *s.* Attachment to a republican form of government. *Burke.*
*** REPUBLICA'TION.** *s.*
 1. Reimpression of a printed work.
 2. In law: a second publication; an avowed renewal. *Blackstone.*
RE'PUBLIC. *s.* [*respublica*, Lat. *république*, Fr.] 1. Commonwealth; state in which the power is lodged in more than one. *Ben Jonson.*
 2. Common interest; the publick. *B. Jons.*
*** RE'PUBLIC of Letters.** The whole body of the people of study and learning. *Chambers.*
*** To REPU'BLISH.** *v. a.* To publish anew. *Mountagu.*
REPU'DIABLE. *a.* [from *repudiate*.] Fit to be rejected.
To REPU'DIATE. *v. a.* [*repudio*, Lat.] To divorce; to reject; to put away. *Bentley.*
REPUDIA'TION. *s.* [from *repudiate*.] Divorce; rejection. *Arbuthnot.*
*** To REPU'GN.** *v. n.* [*répugner*, Fr.] To oppose; to make resistance. *Elyot.*
*** To REPU'GN.** *v. a.* To withstand; to resist. *Shakspeare.*
REPU'GNANCE. } *s.* [*répugnance*, Fr.]
REPU'GNANCY. }
 1. Inconsistency; contrariety. *Bentley.*
 2. Reluctance; unwillingness; struggle of opposite passion. *South.*
 3. Aversion. *Dryden.*
REPU'GNANT. *a.* [*répugnant*, Fr.]
 1. Disobedient; not obsequious. *Shaksp.*
 2. Contrary; opposite: with *to*, sometimes *with*. *Woodward.*
REPU'GNANTLY. *ad.* [from *repugnant*.] Contradictorily. *Brown.*
To REPU'LLULATE. *v. n.* [*re* and *pullulo*, Lat. *répulluler*, Fr.] To bud again. *Howel.*
REPU'LSE. *s.* [*répulsion*, Fr. *repulsio*, Lat.] The condition of being driven off or put aside from any attempt. *K. Charles.*
To REPU'LSE. *v. a.* [*repulsus*, Lat.] To beat back; to drive off. *Knolles.*
*** REPU'LSER.** *s.* One who beats back. *Sherwood.*
REPU'LSION. *s.* [*repulsus*, Lat.] The act or power of driving off from itself. *Arbuthnot.*
REPU'LSIVE. *a.* [from *repulse*.] Driving off; having the power to beat back or drive off. *Newton.*
To REPU'RCHASE. *v. a.* [*re* and *purchase*.] To buy again. *Shakspeare.*
RE'PUTABLE. *a.* [from *repute*.] Honourable; not infamous. *Rogers.*
*** RE'PUTABLENESS.** *s.* The quality of a thing of good repute.
RE'PUTABLY. *ad.* [from *reputable*.] Without discredit. *Atterbury.*
REPUTA'TION. *s.* [*réputation*, Fr.] Credit; honour; character of good. *Addison.*
To REPU'TE. *v. a.* [*réputer*, Fr.] To hold; to account; to think. *Donne.*
REPU'TE. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. Character; reputation.
 2. Established opinion. *Milton.*
 * REPU'TEDLY. *ad.* In common estimation; according to established opinion. *Barrow.*
 REPU'TELESS. *a.* [from *repute*.] Disreputable; disgraceful. Out of use. *Shakspeare.*
 REQUE'ST. *s.* [*requête*, Fr.]
 1. Petition; entreaty. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Demand; repute; credit; state of being desired. *Boyle.*
 To REQUE'ST. *v. a.* [*requêter*, Fr.] To ask; to solicit; to entreat. *Knolles.*
 REQU'ESTER. *s.* [from *request*.] Petitioner; solicitor.
 To REQUI'CKEN. *v. a.* [*re* and *quicken*.] To reanimate. *Shakspeare.*
 RE'QUIEM. *s.* [Lat.]
 1. A hymn in which they implore for the dead *requiem* or rest. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Rest; quiet; peace. Not used. *Sandys.*
 * REQUI'ETORY. *s.* A sepulchre. *Weever.*
 REQUI'RABLE. *a.* [from *require*.] Fit to be required. *Hale.*
 To REQUI'RE. *v. a.* [*requiro*, Lat. *requérir*, Fr.] 1. To demand; to ask a thing as of right. *Spelman.*
 2. To make necessary; to need. *Dryden.*
 RE'QUISITE. *a.* [*requisitus*, Lat.] Necessary; needful; required by the nature of things. *Wake.*
 RE'QUISITE. *s.* Any thing necessary. *Dryd.*
 RE'QUISITELY. *ad.* [from *requisite*.] Necessarily; in a requisite manner. *Boyle.*
 RE'QUISITENESS. *s.* [from *requisite*.] Necessity; the state of being requisite. *Boyle.*
 * REQUISITION. *s.* [Fr.] Demand; application for a thing as of right. *Chesterfield.*
 * REQUI'SITIVE. *a.* Indicating demand. *Harris.*
 * REQUI'SITORY. *a.* Sought for; demanded. *Summary on Du Bartes.*
 REQUI'TAL. *s.* [from *requite*.]
 1. Return for any good or bad office; retaliation. *Hooker.*
 2. Reward; recompense. *South.*
 To REQUI'TE. *v. a.*
 1. To repay; to retaliate good or ill; to recompense. *Pope.*
 2. To do or give in reciprocation. *Eccl.*
 * REQUI'TER. *s.* One who requites. *Barr.*
 * RE'REMOUSE. *s.* A bat. See REARMOUSE.
 RE'REWARD. *s.* [*arrièregarde*, Fr.] The rear or last troop.
 To RESAI'L. *v. a.* [*re* and *sail*.] To sail back. *Pope.*
 RESA'LE. *s.* [*re* and *sale*.] Sale at second hand. *Bacon.*
 To RESALU'TE. *v. a.* [*re* and *saluer*, Fr.] To salute or greet anew. *Chapman.*
 To RESCI'ND. *v. a.* [*rescindo*, Lat. *rescindere*, Fr.] To cut off; to abrogate a law. *Dryden.*
 RESCI'SSION. *s.* [*rescision*, Fr. *rescissus*, Lat.] The act of cutting off; abrogation. *Bacon.*

- RESCI'SSORY. *a.* [*rescisoire*, Fr. *rescissus*, Lat.] Having the power to cut off.
 To RESCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*rescribo*, Lat.]
 1. To write back. *Ayliffe.*
 2. To write over again. *Howel.*
 RE'SCRIPT. *s.* [*rescriptum*, Lat.] Edict of an emperor. *Bacon.*
 * RE'SCUABLE. *a.* That may be rescued. *Gayton.*
 To RE'SCUE. *v. a.* [*recousse*, old Fr.] To set free from any violence, confinement, or danger. *Shakspeare.*
 RE'SCUE. *s.* [*recousse*, old Fr.] Deliverance from violence, danger, or confinement. *Shakspeare.*
 RE'SCUER. *s.* [from *rescue*.] One that rescues.
 RESEA'RCH. *s.* [*recherche*, Fr.] Enquiry; search. *Rogers.*
 To RESEA'RCH. *v. a.* [*rechercher*, Fr.] To examine; to enquire. *Wotton.*
 * RESE'ARCHER. *s.* One who makes examination or enquiry.
 To RESE'AT. *v. a.* [*re* and *seat*.] To seat again. *Dryden.*
 * RESE'CTION. *s.* Act of cutting or paring off. *Cotgrave.*
 * To RESE'IZE. *v. a.*
 1. To seize or lay hold on.
 2. [*resaisir*, Fr.] To reinstate. *Spenser.*
 RESEI'ZER. *s.* One that seizes again.
 RESEI'ZURE. *s.* [*re* and *seizure*.] Repeated seizure; seizure a second time. *Bacon.*
 * RESE'MBLABLE. *a.* [Fr.] That may be compared. *Gower.*
 RESE'MBLANCE. *s.* [*ressemblance*, Fr.] Likeness; similitude; representation. *Hooker.*
 To RESE'MBLE. *v. a.* [*ressembler*, Fr.]
 1. To compare; to represent as like something else. *Raleigh.*
 2. To be like; to have likeness to. *Addison.*
 To RESE'ND. *v. a.* [*re* and *send*.] To send back; to send again. Not used. *Shakspeare.*
 To RESE'NT. *v. a.* [*ressentir*, Fr.]
 1. To take well or ill. *Bacon.*
 2. To take ill; to consider as an injury or affront. This is now the usual sense. *Milton.*
 RESE'NTER. *s.* [from *resent*.] One who feels injuries deeply. *Wotton.*
 RESE'NTFUL. *a.* [*resent* and *full*.] Malignant; easily provoked to anger, and long retaining it.
 RESE'NTINGLY. *ad.* [from *resenting*.] With deep sense; with strong perception; with anger. *More.*
 * RESE'NTIVE. *a.* Quick to take ill; easily excited to resentment. *Thomson.*
 RESE'NTMENT. *s.* [*ressentiment*, Fr.]
 1. Strong perception of good or ill. *Glanville.*
 2. Deep sense of injury: anger. *Swift.*
 RESERVA'TION. *s.* [*réserve*, Fr.]

1. Reserve; concealment of something, in the mind. *Sanderson.*
 2. Something kept back; something not given up. *Swift.*
 3. Custody; state of being treasured up. *Shakspeare.*
- * RESE'RVATIVE. Reserving. *Cotgrave.*
 RESE'RVATORY. *s.* [*réservoir*, Fr.] Place in which any thing is reserved or kept. *Woodward.*
- To RESE'RVE. *v. a.* [*réserver*, Lat.]
1. To keep in store; to save to some other purpose. *Spenser.*
 2. To retain; to keep; to hold. *Shaksp.*
 3. To lay up to a future time. *Decay of Piety.*
- RESE'RVE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Store kept untouched. *Locke.*
 2. Something kept for exigence. *Tillotson.*
 3. Something concealed in the mind. *Addison.*
 4. Exception; prohibition. *Milton.*
 5. Exception in favour. *Rogers.*
 6. Modesty; caution in personal behaviour. *Prior.*
- RESE'RVED. *a.* [from *reserve*.]
1. Modest; not loosely free. *Walsh.*
 2. Sullen; not open; not frank. *Dryden.*
- RESE'RVEDLY. *ad.* [from *reserved*.]
1. Not with frankness; not with openness; with reserve. *Woodward.*
 2. Scrupulously; coldly. *Pope.*
- RESE'RVEDNESS. *s.* [from *reserved*.] Closeness; want of frankness; want of openness. *Ben Jonson.*
- RESE'RVER. *s.* [from *reserve*.] One that reserves.
- RESERVOI'R. *s.* [*réservoir*, Fr.] Place where any thing is kept in store. *Pope.*
- To RESE'TTLE. *v. a.* [*re* and *settle*.] To settle again. *Swift.*
- RESE'TTLEMENT. *s.* [from *resettle*.]
1. The act of settling again. *Norris.*
 2. The state of settling again. *Mortimer.*
- RESI'ANCE. *s.* [from *resiant*.] Residence; abode; dwelling. Only used in law. *Bacon.*
- RESI'ANT. *a.* [*reséant*, Fr.] Resident; present in a place. A law term. *Knolles.*
- To RESI'DE. *v. n.* [*resideo*, Lat. *résider*, Fr.]
1. To have abode; to live; to dwell; to be present. *Milton.*
 2. [*resido*, Lat.] To sink; to subside; to fall to the bottom. *Boyle.*
- RE'SIDENCE. *s.* [*résidence*, Fr.]
1. Act of dwelling in a place. *Hale.*
 2. Place of abode; dwelling. *Milton.*
 3. That which settles at the bottom of liquors. *Brown.*
- RE'SIDENT. *a.* [*residens*, Lat.] Dwelling or having abode in any place. *Burnet.*
- RE'SIDENT. *s.* [from the *adj.*] An agent, minister, or officer residing in any distant place with the office but without the dignity of an ambassador. *Addison.*
- RESIDE'NTIARY. *a.* [from *resident*.] Hold-

- ing residence. *More.*
- * RESIDE'NTIARY. *s.* An ecclesiastick who keeps a certain residence. *Const. and Canons Eccles.*
- RESI'DUAL. } *a.* [from *residuum*, Lat.]
 RESI'DUARY. } Relating to the residue; relating to the part remaining. *Ayliffe.*
- RE'SIDUE. *s.* [*residuum*, Lat. *résidu*, Fr.] The remaining part; that which is left. *Arbuthnot.*
- To RESIE'GE. *v. a.* [*re* and *siège*, Fr.] To seat again. *Obsolete. Spenser.*
- To RESI'GN. *v. a.* [*resigno*, Lat. *résigner*, Fr.]
1. To give up a claim or possession. *Denham.*
 2. To yield up. *Locke.*
 3. To give up in confidence: with *up* emphatically. *Tillotson.*
 4. To submit; particularly to submit to providence. *Dryden.*
 5. To submit without resistance or murmur. *Shakspeare.*
- To RESI'GN. *v. n.* To be submissive; to give way without contention. *Pope.*
- * RESI'GN. *s.* Resignation. *Beaum. and Fl.*
- RESIGNA'TION. *s.* [*résignation*, Fr.]
1. The act of resigning or giving up a claim or possession. *Hayward.*
 2. Submission; unresisting acquiescence. *Addison.*
 3. Submission without murmur to the will of God.
- * RESI'GNEDLY. *ad.* With resignation.
- RESI'GNER. *s.* [from *resign*.] One that resigns.
- RESI'GNMENT. *s.* [from *resign*.] Act of resigning.
- * RE'SILAH. *s.* An ancient patriarchal coin.
- RESI'LIENCE. } *s.* [from *resilio*, Lat.]
 RESI'LIENCY. } act of starting or leaping back. *Bacon.*
- RESI'LIENT. *a.* [*resiliens*, Lat.] Starting, or springing back.
- RESILI'TION. *s.* [*resilio*, Lat.] The act of springing back; resilience.
- RE'SIN. *s.* [*resina*, Lat.] The fat sulphureous part of some vegetable, which is natural or procured by art, and will incorporate with oil or spirit, not with an aqueous menstruum. *Quincy.*
- RE'SINOUS. *a.* [from *resin*; *résineux*, Fr.] Containing resin; consisting of resin. *Boyl.*
- RE'SINOUSNESS. *s.* [from *resinous*.] The quality of being resinous.
- RESIPI'SCENCE. *s.* [*répiscence*, Fr.] Wisdom after the fact; repentance.
- To RESI'ST. *v. a.* [*resisto*, Lat. *résister*, Fr.]
1. To oppose; to act against. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To not admit impression or force. *Milton.*
- To RESI'ST. *v. n.* To make opposition. *Shakspeare.*
- RESI'STANCE. } *s.* [*résistance*, Fr.]
 RESI'STENCE. } 1. The act of resisting; opposition. *1 Mac.*

2. The quality of not yielding to force, or external impression. *Bacon.*
- * RESI'STANT. *s.* Whoever or whatever opposes or resists. *Pearson.*
- * RESI'STER. *s.* One who makes opposition. *Austin.*
- RESISTIBI'LITY. *s.* [from *resistible*.] Quality of resisting. *Locke.*
- RESI'STIBLE. *a.* [from *resist*.] That may be resisted. *Hale.*
- * RESI'STIVE. *a.* Having power to resist. *Ben Jonson.*
- RESI'STLESS. *a.* [from *resist*.] Irresistible; that cannot be opposed. *Raleigh.*
- * RESI'STLESSLY. *ad.* So as not to be opposed or denied. *Blackwall.*
- RESO'LVALE. *a.* [from *resolve*.] 1. That may be analyzed or separated. *South.*
2. Capable of solution or of being made less obscure. *Brown.*
- RE'SOLUBLE. *a.* [*résoluble*, Fr.] That may be melted or dissolved.
- To RESO'LVE. *v. a.* [*resolvo*, Lat.]
1. To inform; to free from a doubt or difficulty. *Shakspeare.*
2. To solve; to clear. *Rogers.*
3. To settle in an opinion. *Shakspeare.*
4. To fix in determination. *Dryden.*
5. To fix in constancy; to confirm. *Shakspeare.*
6. To melt; to dissolve. *Arbuthnot.*
7. To analyze. *Tillotson.*
- To RESO'LVE. *v. n.* 1. To determine; to decree within one's self. *Milton.*
2. To melt; to be dissolved. *Southerne.*
3. To be settled in opinion. *Locke.*
- RESO'LVE. *s.* Resolution; fixed determination. *Denham.*
- RESO'LVEDLY. *ad.* [from *resolved*.] With firmness and constancy. *Grew.*
- RESO'LVEDNESS. *s.* [from *resolved*.] Resolution; constancy; firmness. *Decay of Piety.*
- RESO'LVENT. *s.* [*resolvens*, Lat.] That which has the power of causing solution. *Wiseman.*
- RESO'LVER. *s.* [from *resolve*.] 1. One that forms a firm resolution. *Hammond.*
2. One that dissolves; one that separates parts. *Boyle.*
- RE'SOLUTE. *a.* [*résolu*, Fr.] Determined; fixed; constant; steady; firm. *Shakspeare.*
- * RE'SOLUTE. *s.* A determined person; one bent to a particular purpose. *Shak.*
- RE'SOLUTELY. *ad.* [from *resolute*.] Determinately; firmly; constantly; steadily. *Roscommon.*
- RE'SOLUTENESS. *s.* [from *resolute*.] Determinateness; state of being fixed in resolution. *Boyle.*
- RESOLU'TION. *s.* [*resolutio*, Lat. *résolution*, Fr.] 1. Act of clearing difficulties. *Brown.*
2. Analysis; act of separating any thing into constituent parts. *Hale.*
3. Dissolution. *Digby.*

4. Fixed determination; settled thought. *King Charles.*
5. Constancy; firmness; steadiness in good or bad. *Sidney.*
6. Determination of a cause in courts of justice. *Hale.*
- * RESOLU'TIONER. *s.* One who joins in the declaration of others. *Burnet.*
- RE'SOLUTIVE. *a.* [*resolutus*, Lat. *résolutif*, Fr.] Having the power to dissolve.
- RE'SONANCE. *s.* [from *resono*, Lat. *résonner*, Fr.] Sound; resound. *Boyle.*
- RE'SONANT. *a.* [*résonnant*, Fr.] Resounding. *Milton.*
- * To RESO'RB. *v. n.* [*resorbeo*, Lat.] To swallow up. *Young.*
- * RESO'RBENT. *a.* [*resorbens*, Lat.] Swallowing up. *Wadhull.*
- To RESO'RT. *v. n.* [*ressortir*, Fr.]
1. To have recourse. *Clarendon.*
2. To go publicly. *Milton.*
3. To repair to. *Pope.*
4. To fall back. In law. *Hale.*
- RESO'RT. *s.* [from the verb.] 1. Frequency; assembly; meeting. *Dryden.*
2. Concourse; confluence. *Swift.*
3. Act of visiting. *Shakspeare.*
4. [*Ressort*, Fr.] Movement; active power; spring. A gallicism. *Bacon.*
- * RESO'RTER. *s.* One that frequents or visits.
- To RESOU'ND. *v. a.* [*resono*, Lat. *résonner*, Fr.] 1. To echo; to sound back; to celebrate by sound. *Peacham.*
2. To sound; to tell so as to be heard far. *Pope.*
3. To return sounds; to sound with any noise. *Milton.*
- To RESOU'ND. *v. n.* To be echoed back; to be much and loudly mentioned. *South.*
- RESOU'RCE. *s.* [*ressource*, Fr.] Some new or unexpected means that offer; resort; expedient. *Dryden.*
- * RESO'URCELESS. *a.* Wanting resource. *Burke.*
- To RESO'W. *v. a.* [*re* and *sow*.] To sow anew. *Bacon.*
- To RESPEA'K. *v. n.* [*re* and *speak*.] To answer; not used. *Shakspeare.*
- To RESPE'CT. *v. a.* [*respectus*, Lat.]
1. To regard; to have regard to. *Bacon.*
2. To consider with a lower degree of reverence. [*respector*, Fr.] *Sidney.*
3. To have relation to.
4. To look toward. *Brown.*
- RESPE'CT. *s.* [Fr. *respectus*, Lat.]
1. Regard; attention. *Shakspeare.*
2. Reverence; honour. *Prior.*
3. Awful kindness. *Locke.*
4. Good-will. *Shakspeare.*
5. Partial regard. *Proverbs.*
6. Reverend character. *Shakspeare.*
7. Manner of treating others. *Wotton.*
8. Consideration; motive. *Hooker.*
9. Relation; regard. *Tillotson.*

* **RESPECTABI'LITY.** *s.* State or quality of being respectable. *Cumberland.*
 * **RESPE'CTABLE.** *a.* [Fr.] Venerable; meriting respect.
 * **RESPE'CTABLY.** *ad.* With respect; so as to merit respect.
 * **RESPE'CTABLENESS.** *s.* State or quality of being respectable.
RESPE'CTER. *s.* [from *respect.*] One that has partial regard. *Swift.*
RESPE'CTFUL. *a.* [respect and full.] Ceremonious; full of outward civility. *Prior.*
RESPE'CTFULLY. *ad.* [from *respectful.*] With some degree of reverence. *Dryden.*
 * **RESPE'CTFULNESS.** *s.* The quality of being respectful.
RESPE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *respect.*]
 1. Particular; relating to particular persons or things. *Burnet.*
 2. Relative; not absolute. *Rogers.*
 3. Worthy of reverence. Not used. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Accurate; nice; careful; cautious: not in use. *Hooker.*
RESPE'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *respective.*]
 1. Particularly; as each belongs to each. *South.*
 2. Relatively; not absolutely. *Raleigh.*
 3. Partially with respect to private views. Obsolete. *Hooker.*
 4. With great reverence. Not used. *Shakspeare.*
 * **RESPE'CTLESS.** *a.* Having no respect; without regard; without consideration; without reverence. *Drayton.*
 * **RESPE'CTLESSNESS.** *s.* State of being respectless; inattention; regardlessness. *Shelton.*
 * **To RESPE'RSE.** *v. a.* [spersus, Lat.] To sprinkle; to disperse in small masses. *Bp. Taylor.*
RESPE'RSION. *s.* [respersio, Lat.] The act of sprinkling.
 * **RESPI'RABLE.** *a.* That can respire.
RESPIRA'TION. *s.* [respiration, Fr. from *respiro*, Lat.]
 1. The act of breathing. *Bacon.*
 2. Relief from toil. *Milton.*
 * **RESPI'RATORY.** *a.* Having power to respire. *Hunter.*
 * **To RESPI'RE.** *v. a.* To breathe out; to send out in exhalations. *Ben Jonson.*
To RESPI'RE. *v. n.* [respiro, Lat. *respirer*, Fr.] 1. To breathe. *Dryden.*
 2. To catch breath. *Milton.*
 3. To rest; to take rest from toil. *Pope.*
RESPI'TE. *s.* [répit, Fr.] 1. Reprieve; suspension of a capital sentence. *Prior.*
 2. Pause; interval. *Raleigh.*
To RESPI'TE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To relieve by a pause. *Milton.*
 2. To suspend; to delay. *Clarendon.*
RESPLE'NDENCE. } *s.* [from *resplendent.*]
RESPLE'NDENCY. } Lustre; brightness; splendour. *Boyle.*

RESPLE'NDENT. *a.* [resplendens, Lat.] Bright; shining; having a beautiful lustre. *Newton.*
RESPLE'NDENTLY. *ad.* [from *resplendent.*] With lustre; brightly; splendidly.
To RESPO'ND. *v. n.* [respondeo, Lat. *répondre*, Fr.] 1. To answer. Little used.
 2. To correspond; to suit. *Broome.*
 * **RESPO'ND.** *s.* A short anthem, interrupting the middle of a chapter, which is not to proceed till the anthem is done. *Wheatly.*
RESPO'NDENT. *s.* [respondens, Lat.]
 1. An answerer in a suit. *Ayliffe.*
 2. One whose province, in a set disputation, is to refute objections. *Watts.*
 * **RESPO'NSAL.** *a.* Answerable; responsible. *Heylin.*
 * **RESPO'NSAL.** *s.* 1. One responsible for another person. *Barrow.*
 2. Response. *Brevint.*
RESPO'NSE. *s.* [responsum, Lat.]
 1. An answer. *Hammond.*
 2. Answer made by the congregation. *Addison.*
 3. Reply to an objection in a formal disputation. *Watts.*
 * **RESPONSIBI'LITY.** *s.* [responsabilité, Fr.] State of being accountable or answerable. *Burke.*
RESPO'NSIBLE. *a.* [from *responsus*, Lat.]
 1. Answerable; accountable. *Government of the Tongue.*
 2. Capable of discharging an obligation. *Locke.*
RESPO'NSIBLENESS. *s.* [from *responsible.*] State of being obliged or qualified to answer.
RESPO'NSION. *s.* [responsio, Lat.] The act of answering.
RESPO'NSIVE. *a.*
 1. Answering; making answer. *Ayliffe.*
 2. Correspondent; suited to something else. *Fenton.*
RESPO'NSORY. *a.* [responsorius, Lat.] Containing answer.
REST. *s.* [peyt, Sax. Rast, Germ.]
 1. Sleep; repose. *Pope.*
 2. The final sleep; the quietness of death. *Dryden.*
 3. Stillness; cessation of motion. *Bacon.*
 4. Quiet; peace; cessation from disturbance. *Daniel.*
 5. Cessation from bodily labour. *Job.*
 6. Support; that on which any thing leans or rests. *Fairfax.*
 7. Place of repose. *Milton.*
 8. Final hope. *Clarendon.*
 9. Remainder; what remains. [Rest, Germ. *reste*, Fr.] *Dryden.*
REST. *a.* [reste, Fr. *quod restat*, Lat.] Others; those not included in any proposition. *Stillingsfleet.*
To REST. *v. n.* [from the noun; rasten, Germ.] 1. To sleep; to be asleep; to

- slumber. *Milton.*
 2. To sleep the final sleep; to die. *Milton.*
 3. To be at quiet; to be at peace. *Milton.*
 4. To be without motion; to be still. *Milton.*
 5. To be fixed in any state or opinion. *Dryden.*
 6. To cease from labour. *Taylor.*
 7. To be satisfied; to acquiesce. *Addison.*
 8. To lean; to be supported. *Waller.*
 9. To be left; to remain. [*rester*, Fr.] *Bacon.*
To REST. v. a. 1. To lay to rest. *Dryden.*
 2. To place as on a support.
RESTA'GNANT. a. [*restagnans*, Lat.] Remaining without flow or motion. *Boyle.*
To RESTA'GNATE. v. n. [*re* and *stagnate*.] To stand without flow. *Wiseman.*
RESTAGNA'TION. s. [from *restagnate*.] The state of standing without flow, course, or motion.
RESTAURA'TION. s. [*restauro*, Lat.] The act of recovering to the former state. *Hooker.*
To RESTE'M. v. a. [*re* and *stem*.] To force back against the current. *Shaksp.*
RE'STFUL. a. [*rest* and *full*.] Quiet; being at rest. *Shakspeare.*
 * *RE'STFULLY. ad.* In a state of quiet. *Elyot.*
RESTHA'RROW. s. A plant. *Miller.*
RE'STIFF. a. [*rétif*, Fr.]
 1. Unwilling to stir; resolute against going forward; obstinate; stubborn. *Dryden.*
 2. Being at rest; being less in motion. Not used. *Brown.*
RE'STIFFNESS. s. [from *restiff*.] Obstinate reluctance. *King Charles.*
RESTI'NCTION. s. [*restringens*, Lat.] The act of extinguishing.
 * *RE'STINGPLACE. s.* A place of rest. *Coventry.*
 * *To RESTI'NGUISH. v. a.* [*restinguo*, Lat.] To extinguish. *Dr. Field.*
 * *To RE'STITUTE. v. a.* [*restituo*, Lat.] To recover to a former state. *Dyer.*
RESTITU'TION. s. [*restitutio*, Lat.]
 1. The act of restoring what is lost or taken away. *Arbuthnot.*
 2. The act of recovering its former state or posture. *Grew.*
 * *RESTITU'TOR. s.* [Lat.] A restorer. *Gayt.*
 * *RE'STIVE. See RESTIFF.*
 * *RE'STIVENESS. See RESTIFFNESS.*
RE'STLESS. a. [from *rest*; *raſtloſ*, Germ.]
 1. Being without sleep.
 2. Unquiet; without peace. *Prior.*
 3. Unconstant; unsettled. *Dryden.*
 4. Not still; in continued motion. *Milton.*
RE'STLESSLY. ad. [from *restless*.] Without rest; unquietly. *South.*
RE'STLESSNESS. s. [from *restless*.]
 1. Want of sleep. *Harvey.*
 2. Want of rest; unquietness; turbulence. *Herbert.*

3. Motion; agitation. *Boyle.*
RESTO'RABLE. a. [from *restore*.] What may be restored. *Swift.*
 * *RESTO'RAL. s.* Restoration. *Barrow.*
RESTORA'TION. s. [from *restore*; *restauration*, Fr.] 1. The act of replacing in a former state. *Dryden.*
 2. Recovery. *Rogers.*
RESTO'RATIVE. a. [from *restore*.] That which has the power to recruit life. *Milt.*
RESTO'RATIVE. s. [from *restore*.] A medicine that has the power of recruiting life. *South.*
To RESTO'RE. v. a. [*restauro*, Lat. *restaurer*, Fr.] 1. To give back what has been lost or taken away. *Dryden.*
 2. To bring back. *Dryden.*
 3. To retrieve; to bring back from degeneration, declension, or ruin, to its former state. *Prior.*
 4. To recover passages in books from corruption.
 * *RESTO'RE. s.* Restoration. *Spenser.*
RESTO'RER. s. [from *restore*.] One that restores; one that recovers the lost, or repairs the decayed. *Swift.*
To RESTRA'IN. v. a. [*restreindre*, Fr.]
 1. To withhold; to keep in. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To repress; to keep in awe. *Locke.*
 3. To suppress; to hinder; to repress. *Milton.*
 4. To abridge. *Clarendon.*
 5. To hold in. *Shakspeare.*
 6. To limit; to confine. *South.*
RESTRAI'NABLE. a. [from *restrain*.] Capable to be restrained. *Brown.*
RESTRAI'NEDLY. ad. [from *restrained*.] With restraint; without latitude. *Hamm.*
RESTRAI'NER. s. [from *restrain*.] One that restrains; one that withholds. *Brown.*
RESTRAI'NT. s. [from *restreint*, Fr.]
 1. Abridgment of liberty. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Prohibition. *Milton.*
 3. Limitation; restriction. *Brown.*
 4. Repression; hindrance of will; act of withholding; state of being withhold. *South.*
To RESTRI'CT. v. a. [*restrictus*, Lat.] To limit; to confine. A word scarcely English. *Arbuthnot.*
RESTRI'CTION. s. [*restriction*, Fr.] Confinement; limitation. *Temple.*
RESTRI'CTIVE. a. [from *restrict*.]
 1. Expressing limitation. *Stillingfleet.*
 2. Styptick; astringent. *Wiseman.*
RESTRI'CTIVELY. ad. [from *restrictive*.] With limitation. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
To RESTRI'NGE. v. a. [*restringo*, Lat.] To limit; to confine; to contract.
 * *RESTRI'NGENCY. s.* The power of contracting. *Petty.*
RESTRI'NGENT. s. [*restringens*, Lat.] That which hath the power of restraining; styptick. *Harvey.*
 * *To RESTRI'VE. v. n.* To strive anew. *Sackv.*

RE'STY. *a.* [*rétif*, Fr.] Obstinate in standing still. See RESTIFF. *Swift.*

* RESUBJE'CTION. *s.* A second subjection. *Bp. Hall.*

To RESUBLI'ME. *v. a.* [*re* and *sublime*.] To sublime another time. *Newton.*

* RESUDA'TION. *s.* [*resudatus*, Lat.] Act of sweating out again.

To RESU'LT. *v. a.* [*résulter*, Fr. *resulto*, Lat.] 1. To fly back. *Pope.*

2. To rise as a consequence; to be produced as the effect of causes jointly concurring. *Bacon.*

3. To arise as a conclusion from premises. RESU'LT. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. Resilience; act of flying back. *Bacon.*

2. Consequence; effect produced by the concurrence of co-operating causes. *King Charles.*

3. Inference from premises. *South.*

4. Resolve; decision. Improper. *Swift.*

RESU'LTANCE. *s.* [from *result*.] The act of resulting.

RESU'MABLE. *s.* [from *resume*.] What may be taken back. *Hale.*

To RESU'ME. *v. a.* [*resumo*, Lat. *résumer*, Fr.] 1. To take back what has been given. *Waller.*

2. To take back what has been taken away.

3. To take again. *Dryden.*

4. To begin again what was broken off: as, to resume a discourse.

RESU'MPTION. *s.* [*résomption*, Fr. *resumpti*, Lat.] The act of resuming. *Denham.*

RESU'MPTIVE. *a.* [*resumptus*, Lat.] Taking back.

RESUPINA'TION. *s.* [*resupino*, Lat.] The act of lying on the back.

To RESERVE'Y. *v. a.* [*re* and *survey*.] To review; to survey again. *Shakspeare.*

RESURRE'CTION. *s.* [*résurrection*, Fr. *resurrectio*, Lat.] Revival from the dead; return from the grave. *Watts.*

To RESU'SCITATE. *v. a.* [*resuscito*, Lat.] To stir up anew; to revive. *Bacon.*

* To RESU'SCITATE. *v. n.* To awaken; to revive. *Feltham.*

RESUSCITA'TION. *s.* [from *resuscitate*.] The act of stirring up anew; the act of reviving, or state of being revived. *Pope.*

* RESUSCITA'TIVE. *a.* Reviving; raising from death to life. *Cotgrave.*

To RETAI'L. *v. a.* [*retailier*, Fr.]

1. To divide into small parcels. *Shaksp.*

2. To sell in small quantities. *Locke.*

3. To sell at second hand. *Pope.*

4. To tell in broken parts. *Shakspeare.*

RETAI'L. *s.* [from the verb.] Sale by small quantities. *Swift.*

RETAI'LER. *s.* [from *retail*.] One who sells by small quantities. *Hakewill.*

To RETAI'N. *v. a.* [*retineo*, Lat. *retenir*, Fr.]

1. To keep; not to loose. *Locke.*

2. To keep; not to lay aside. *Brown.*

3. To keep; not to dismiss. *Milton.*

4. To keep in pay; to hire. *Addison.*

To RETAI'N. *v. n.*

1. To belong to; to depend on. *Boyle.*

2. To keep; to continue. Not used. *Donne.*

RETAI'NER. *s.* [from *retain*.] 1. An adherent; a dependent; a hanger-on. *Swift.*

2. In common law, *retainer* signifieth a servant not menial nor familiar, that is not dwelling in his house, but only using or bearing his name or livery. *Cowell.*

3. The act of keeping dependants, or being in dependance. *Bacon.*

To RETA'KE. *v. a.* [*re* and *take*.] To take again. *Clarendon.*

To RETA'LIATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *talio*, Lat.] To return by giving like for like; to repay; to requite. *Swift.*

RETALIA'TION. *s.* [from *retaliate*.] Requit; return of like for like. *Calamy.*

To RETA'RD. *v. a.* [*retarder*, Fr.]

1. To hinder; to obstruct in swiftness of course. *Denham.*

2. To delay; to put off. *Dryden.*

To RETA'RD. *v. n.* To stay back. *Brown.*

RETARDA'TION. *s.* [*retardation*, Fr. from *retard*.] Hindrance; the act of delaying. *Bacon.*

RETA'RDER. *s.* [from *retard*.] Hinderer; obstructer. *Glanville.*

* RETA'RDMENT. *s.* Act of delaying or keeping back. *Cowley.*

To RETCH. *v. n.* [*hyæcan*, Sax.] To force up something from the stomach. It is commonly written *reach*.

RE'TCHLESS. *s.* Careless. See RECKLESS. *Dryden.*

RETE'CTION. *s.* [*retectus*, Lat.] The act of discovering to the view. *Boyle.*

RETE'NTION. *s.* [*rétenion*, Fr. *retentio*, from *retentus*, Lat.]

1. The act of retaining. *Bacon.*

2. Retention and retentive faculty is that state of contraction in the solid parts, which makes them hold fast their proper contents. *Quincy.*

3. Memory. *South.*

4. Limitation. *Shakspeare.*

5. Custody; confinement; restraint. *Shak.*

RETE'NTIVE. *a.* [*retentus*, Lat.] 1. Having the power of retention. *Phillips.*

2. Having memory. *Glanville.*

* RETE'NTIVE. *s.* Restraint. *Bp. Hall.*

RETE'NTIVENESS. *s.* [from *retentive*.] The quality of retention.

RE'TIGENCE. *s.* [*reticence*, Fr. *reticentia*, Lat.] Concealment by silence. *Dict.*

RE'TICLE. *s.* [*reticulum*, Lat.] A small net. *Dict.*

RETI'ULAR. *a.* [from *reticulum*, Lat.] Having the form of a small net.

RETI'LATED. *a.* [*reticulatus*, Lat.] Made of net work; formed with interstitial vacuities. *Woodward.*

- RE'TIFORM.** *a.* [*retiformis*, Lat.] Having the form of a net. *Ray.*
- * **RE'TINA.** *s.* [Lat.] One of the coats or tunics of the eye.
- RETI'NUE.** *s.* [*retenue*, Fr.] A number attending upon a principal person; a meiny; a train. *Rogers.*
- To RETI'RE.** *v. n.* [*retirer*, Fr.]
1. To retreat; to withdraw; to go to a place of privacy. *Davies.*
 2. To retreat from danger. *2 Samuel. xi.*
 3. To go from a publick station. *2 Mac. v.*
 4. To go off from company. *Arbuthnot.*
- To RETI'RE.** *v. a.* To withdraw; to take away. *Clarendon.*
- RETI'RE.** *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Retreat; recession. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Retirement; place of privacy. Not in use. *Milton.*
- RETI'RED.** *part. a.* [from *retire*.] Secret; private; withdrawn. *Ben Jonson.*
- * **RETI'REDLY.** *ad.* In solitude; in privacy. *Sherwood.*
- RETI'REDNESS.** *s.* [from *retired*.] Solitude; privacy; secrecy. *Donne.*
- RETI'REMENT.** *s.* [from *retire*.]
1. Private abode; secret habitation. *Denham.*
 2. Private way of life. *Thomson.*
 3. Act of withdrawing. *Locke.*
- RETO'LD.** *part. pass. of retell.* Related or told again. *Shakspeare.*
- To RETO'RT.** *v. a.* [*retortus*, Lat.]
1. To throw back; to rebound. *Milton.*
 2. To return any argument, censure, or incivility. *Hammond.*
 3. To curve back. *Bacon.*
- RETO'RT.** *s.* [*retortum*, Lat.]
1. A censure or incivility returned. *Shak.*
 2. A chemical glass vessel with a bent neck to which the receiver is fitted. *Arbuthnot.*
- RETO'RTER.** *s.* [from *retort*.] One that retorts.
- * **RETO'RTING.** *s.* Act of casting back, in the way of censure or incivility. *Tatler.*
- RETO'RTION.** *s.* [from *retort*.] The act of retorting.
- To RETO'SS.** *v. a.* [*re* and *toss*.] To toss back. *Pope.*
- To RETOU'CH.** *a. a.* [*retoucher*, Fr.] To improve by new touches. *Pope.*
- To RETRA'CE.** *v. a.* [*retracer*, Fr.]
1. To trace back. *Dryden.*
 2. To trace again.
- To RETRA'CT.** *v. a.* [*rétracter*, Fr.]
1. To recall; to recant. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To take back; to resume. *Woodward.*
- * **To RETRA'CT.** *v. n.* To unsay; to withdraw concession. *Granville.*
- * **To RETRA'CTATE.** *v. a.* To recant; to unsay. *Translators of the Bible.*
- RETRACTA'TION.** *s.* [from *retract*.] Recantation; change of opinion. *South.*
- RETRACT'ION.** *s.* [from *retract*.]
1. Act of withdrawing something ad-

- vanced. *Woodward.*
2. Recantation; declaration of change of opinion. *Sidney.*
 3. Act of withdrawing a claim. *K. Charl.*
- * **RETRA'CTIVE.** *s.* That which withdraws or takes from. *Bp. Hall.*
- RETRAI'CT.** *s.* [*retraite*, Fr.]
1. Retreat. Obsolete. *Bacon.*
 2. A cast of the countenance. Obsolete. [*ritratto*, Ital.] *Spenser.*
- RETREA'T.** *s.* [*retraite*, Fr.]
1. Place of privacy; retirement. *L'Estr.*
 2. Place of security. *Milton.*
 3. Act of retiring before a superior force: *retreat* is less than flight. *Bacon.*
- To RETREA'T.** *v. n.* [from the noun]
1. To go to a private abode. *Milton.*
 2. To take shelter; to go to a place of security.
 3. To retire from a superior enemy.
 4. To go back out of the former place. *Woodward.*
- RETREA'TED.** *part. a.* [from *retreat*.] Retired; gone to privacy.
- To RETRE'NCH.** *v. a.* [*retrancher*, Fr.]
1. To cut off; to pare away. *Dryden.*
 2. To confine. Improper. *Addison.*
- To RETRE'NCH.** *v. n.* To live with less magnificence or elegance. *Pope.*
- * **RETRE'NCHING.** *s.* A curtailing; a cutting out; a purposed emission. *Harris.*
- RETRE'NCHMENT.** *s.* [*retranchement*, Fr.] The act of lopping away. *Atterbury.*
- To RE'TRIBUTE.** *v. a.* [*retribuere*, Lat.] To pay back; to make repayment of. *Locke.*
- * **RETRIBU'TER.** *s.* One that makes retribution.
- RETRIBU'TION.** *s.* [*rétribution*, Fr.] Repayment; return accommodated to the action. *South.*
- RETRI'BUTIVE.** } *a.* [from *retribute*.] Re-
- RETRI'BUTORY.** } paying; making repayment. *Bp. Hall.*
- RETRIE'VABLE.** *a.* [from *retrieve*.] That may be retrieved.
- To RETRIE'VE.** *v. a.* [*retrouver*, Fr.]
1. To recover; to restore. *Rogers.*
 2. To repair. *Prior.*
 3. To regain. *Dryden.*
 4. To recall; to bring back. *Berkeley.*
- RETROCE'SSION.** *s.* [*retrocessum*, Lat.] The act of going back.
- RETROCOPULA'TION.** *s.* [*retro* and *copulation*] Post-coition. *Brown.*
- RETROGRADA'TION.** *s.* [*rétrogradation*, Fr. from *retrograde*.] The act of going backward. *Ray.*
- RE'TROGRADE.** *a.* [*rétrograde*, Fr.]
1. Going backward. *Bacon.*
 2. Contrary; opposite. *Shakspeare.*
- To RE'TROGRADE.** *v. n.* [*retro* and *gradior*, Lat.] To go backward. *Bacon.*
- RETROGRE'SSION.** *s.* [*retro* and *gressus*, Lat.] The act of going backwards. *Brown.*
- RETROMI'NGENCY.** *s.* [*retro* and *mingo*,

Lat.] The quality of staling backwards. *Brown.*
RETROMI'NGENT. *a.* [*retro* and *mingens*, Lat.] Staling backward. *Brown.*
RE'TROSPECT. *s.* [*retro* and *specto*, Lat.] Look thrown upon things behind or things past. *Addison.*
RETROSPE'CTION. *s.* [from *retrospect*.] Act or faculty of looking backward. *Swift.*
RETROSPE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *retrospect*.] Looking backward. *Pope.*
*** To RETRU'DE.** *v. n.* [*retrudo*, Lat.] To thrust back. *More.*
To RETU'ND. *v. a.* [*retundo*, Lat.] To blunt; to turn. *Ray.*
To RETU'RN. *v. n.* [*retourner*, Fr.] 1. To come again to the same place. *Proverbs.*
 2. To come back to the same state. *Locke.*
 3. To go back: *when he had gone half his journey he returned.* *Locke.*
 4. To make answer. *Pope.*
 5. To come back; to come again; to revisit: *bright days often return.* *Milton.*
 6. After a periodical revolution, to begin the same again. *Milton.*
 7. To retort; to recriminate. *Dryden.*
To RETU'RN. *v. a.*
 1. To repay; to give in requital. *Milton.*
 2. To give back. *2 Chronicles.*
 3. To send back. *Milton.*
 4. To give account of. *Graunt.*
 5. To transmit. *Clarendon.*
RETU'RN. *s.* [from the verb.] 1. Act of coming back to the same place. *Dryden.*
 2. Retrogression.
 3. Act of coming back to the same state. *1 Kings, xx.*
 4. Revolution; vicissitude. *Bacon.*
 5. Repayment of money laid out in commodities for sale. *Bacon.*
 6. Profit; advantage. *Taylor.*
 7. Remittance; payment from a distant place. *Shakspeare.*
 8. Repayment; retribution; requital. *Dryden.*
 9. Act of restoring or giving back; restitution. *South.*
 10. Relapse. *Swift.*
 11. Report; account; *the sheriffs return.*
RETU'RNABLE. *a.* Allowed to be reported back. A law term. *Hale.*
RETU'RNER. *s.* [from *return*.] One who pays or remits money. *Locke.*
*** RETU'RNLESS.** *a.* Admitting no return; irremeable. *Chapman.*
*** REVALUA'TION.** *s.* A fresh valuation. *Sherwood.*
REVE. *s.* The bailiff of a franchise or manour. *Dryden.*
To REVEA'L. *v. a.* [*révéler*, Fr.]
 1. To show; to disclose; to lay open; to disclose a secret. *Waller.*
 2. To impart from heaven. *Romans.*
REVEA'LER. *s.* [from *reveal*.]
 1. Discoverer; one that shows or makes

known. *Atterbury.*
 2. One that discovers to view. *Dryden.*
*** REVE'ALMENT.** *s.* The act of revealing. *South.*
*** REVE'ILLE.** *s.* [Fr.] The military notice by beat of drum, about daybreak, that it is time to rise. *Dryden.*
To RE'VEL. *v. n.* [*raveelen*, Dutch.] To feast with loose and clamorous merriment. *Shakspeare.*
RE'VEL. *s.* [from the verb.] A feast with loose and noisy jollity. *Shakspeare.*
To RE'VEL. *v. a.* [*revello*, Lat.] To retract; to draw back. *Harvey.*
RE'VEL-ROUT. *s.* A mob; an unlawful assembly. *Rowe.*
REVELA'TION. *s.*
 1. Discovery; communication; communication of sacred and mysterious truths by a teacher from heaven. *Spratt.*
 2. The apocalypse; the prophecy of St. John, revealing future things.
RE'VELLER. *s.* [from *revel*.] One who feasts with noisy jollity. *Pope.*
RE'VELRY. *s.* [from *revel*.] Loose jollity; festive mirth. *Milton.*
To REVE'NGE. *v. a.* [*venger*, *revancher*, Fr.]
 1. To return an injury.
 2. To vindicate by punishment of an enemy. *Dryden.*
 3. To wreak one's wrongs on him that inflicted them. *Shakspeare.*
Revenge is an act of passion; vengeance of justice. Injuries are revenged, crimes are avenged.
REVE'NGE. *s.* [*revanche*, Fr.] Return of an injury. *Bacon.*
REVE'NGEFUL. *a.* [from *revenge*.] Vindictive; full of revenge; full of vengeance. *Denham.*
REVE'NGEFULLY. *ad.* [from *revengeful*.] Vindictively; with anger for an injury. *Dryden.*
*** REVE'NGEFULNESS.** *s.* Vindictiveness; state or quality of being revengeful. *More.*
*** REVE'NGELESS.** *a.* Unrevenged. *Marston.*
REVE'NGER. *s.* [from *revenge*.]
 1. One who revenges; one who wreaks his own or another's injuries. *Sandys.*
 2. One who punishes crimes. *Bentley.*
REVE'NGINGLY. *ad.* With vengeance; vindictively. *Shakspeare.*
REVE'NUE. *s.* [*revenu*, Fr.] Income; annual profits received from lands or other funds. *Spenser.*
To REVE'RB. *v. a.* [*reverbero*, Lat.] To strike against; to reverberate; to resound. Not in use. *Shakspeare.*
REVE'RBERATE. *a.* [*reverberans*, Lat.] Resounding; beating back.
To REVE'RBERATE. *v. a.* [*reverbero*, Lat.]
 1. To beat back. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To heat in an intense furnace, where the flame is reverberated upon the matter to be melted or cleaned. *Brown.*

To REVE/RBERATE. *v. n.* 1. To be driven back; to bound back. *Howel.*
 2. To resound.
 REVERBERA'TION. *s.* [*reverberation*, Fr. from *reverberate*.] The act of beating or driving back. *Addison.*
 REVE/RBERATORY. *a.* [*réverbérer*, Fr.] Returning; beating back. *Moxon.*
 * REVE/RBERATORY. *s.* A reverberating furnace. *Cotgrave.*
To REVE'RE. *v. a.* [*revereor*, Lat. *révérer*, Fr.] To reverence; to honour; to venerate; to regard with awe. *Prior.*
 RE/VERENCE. *s.* [*reverentia*, Lat.] 1. Veneration; respect; awful regard. *Bacon.*
 2. Act of obeisance; bow; courtesy. *Dryden.*
 3. Title of the clergy. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Poetical title of a father. *Shakspeare.*
To RE/VERENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard with reverence; to regard with awful respect. *Dryden.*
 RE/VERENCER. *s.* [from *reverence*.] One who regards with reverence. *Swift.*
 RE/VEREND. *a.* [*révérend*, Fr. from *reverendus*, Lat.]
 1. Venerable; deserving reverence; exacting respect by his appearance. *Pope.*
 2. The honorary epithet of the clergy.
 RE/VERENT. *a.* [*reverens*, Lat.] Humble; expressing submission; testifying veneration. *Pope.*
 REVE'RENTIAL. *a.* [from *reverent*.] Expressing reverence proceeding from awe and veneration. *Donne.*
 REVERE'NTIALLY. *ad.* [from *reverential*] With show of reverence. *Brown.*
 RE/VERENTLY. *ad.* [from *reverent*.] Respectfully; with awe; with reverence. *Shakspeare.*
 REVE'RER. *s.* [from *revère*.] One who venerates; one who reveres. *Government of the Tongue.*
 * REVERI/E. See REVERY.
 REVE/RSAL. *s.* [from *reverse*.] Change of sentence. *Bacon.*
 * REVE/RSAL. *a.* Implying reverse; intended to reverse. *Burnet.*
To REVE/RSE. *v. a.* [*reversus*, Lat.]
 1. To turn upside down. *Temple.*
 2. To overturn; to subvert. *Pope.*
 3. To turn back. *Milton.*
 4. To contradict; to repeal. *Hooker.*
 5. To turn to the contrary. *Pope.*
 6. To put each in the case of the other. *Rogers.*
 7. To recall; to renew. Obsolete. *Spenser.*
To REVE/RSE. *v. n.* [*revertere*, *reversus*, Lat.] To return. *Spenser.*
 REVE/RSE. *s.* [from the verb.]
 1. Change; vicissitude. *Dryden.*
 2. A contrary; an opposite. *Rogers.*
 3. [*Revers*, Fr.] The side of the coin on which the head is not impressed. *Camden.*

* REVE/RSEDLY. *ad.* In a reversed manner. *Lowth.*
 * REVE/RSELESS. *a.* Not to be reversed; irreversible. *Seward.*
 * REVE/RSELY. *a.* On the other hand; on the opposite. *Pearson.*
 REVE/RSIBLE. *a.* [*réversible*, Fr. from *reverse*.] Capable of being reversed.
 REVE'RSION. *s.* [*réversion*, Fr. from *reverse*.]
 1. The state of being to be possessed after the death of the present possessor. *Hammond.*
 2. Succession; right of succession. *South.*
 REVE'RSIONARY. *a.* [from *reversion*.] To be enjoyed in succession. *Arbuthnot.*
 * REVE'RSIONER. *s.* One who has a reversion. *Clarendon.*
To REVE'RT. *v. a.* [*revert*, Lat.] 1. To change; to turn to the contrary. *Prior.*
 2. To reverberate. *Thomson.*
To REVE'RT. *v. n.* To return; to fall back to the former state or former possessor. *Bacon.*
 REVE'RT. *s.* [from the verb.] Return; recurrence. A musical term. *Peacham.*
 REVE'RTIBLE. *a.* [from *revert*.] Returnable.
 * REVE'RTIVE. *a.* Changing; turning to the contrary. *Thomson.*
 REVERY'. *s.* [*réverie*, Fr.] Loose musing; irregular thought. *Addison.*
To REVE/ST. *v. a.* [*revêtir*, Fr.]
 1. To clothe again. *Spenser.*
 2. To reinvest; to vest again in a possession or office.
 REVE/STIARY. *s.* [*revestiaire*, Fr.] Place where dresses are repositied. *Camden.*
 * *To* REVI/BRATE. *v. n.* To vibrate back or in return.
 REVI/CTION. *s.* [*revictum*, Lat.] Return to life. *Brown.*
To REVI/CTUAL. *v. a.* [*re* and *victual*.] To stock with victuals again. *Raleigh.*
 * *To* REVI'E. *v. a.* [See *VIE*.] To accede to the proposal of a stake and to overtop it: an old phrase at cards. *Ben Jonson.*
 * *To* REVI'E. *v. n.* To return the challenge of a wager at cards; to make any retort. *Trial of the Seven Bishops.*
To REVI/EW. *v. a.* [*re* and *view*.]
 1. To look back. *Denham.*
 2. To see again. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To consider over again; to retrace; to re-examine. *Dryden.*
 4. To survey; to overlook; to examine.
 REVIE/W. *s.* [*revue*, Fr. from the verb.] Survey; re-examination. *Atterbury.*
 * REVIE/WER. *s.*
 1. One who re-examines. *Wheatly.*
 2. One who writes in a periodical publication called a review. *Johnson.*
 * *To* REVI/GORATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *vigour*.] To reinforce; to add new vigour. *Cotgrave.*
To REVI/LE. *v. a.* [*re* and *vile*.] To reproach; to vilify; to treat with contumely. *Spenser.*

REVI'LE. *s.* Reproach; contumely; exprobration. Not used, but elegant. *Milton.*
 * REVI'LE. *s.* Opprobrious language. *Milton.*
 * REVI'LEMENT. *s.* Reproach; contumelious language. *More.*
 REVI'LER. *s.* [from *revile.*] One who reviles. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
 * REVI'LING. *s.* Act of reproaching. *Ecclus. xxvii.*
 REVI'LINGLY. *ad.* [from *revile.*] In an opprobrious manner; with contumely. *Maine.*
 REVI'SAL. *s.* [from *revise.*] Review; re-examination. *Pope.*
 To REVI'SE. *v. a.* [revisus, Lat.] To review; to overlook. *Pope.*
 REVI'SE. *s.* [from the verb.]
 1. Review; re-examination. *Boyle.*
 2. Among printers, a second proof of a sheet corrected.
 REVI'SER. *s.* [réviseur, Fr.] Examiner; superintendant.
 REVI'SION. *s.* [révision, Fr.] Review.
 To REVI'SIT. *v. a.* [revisio, Lat.] To visit again. *Milton.*
 * REVISITA'TION. *s.* Act of revisiting. *Cotgrave.*
 REVI'VAL. *s.* [from *revive.*] Recall from a state of languor, oblivion, or obscurity.
 To REVI'VE. *v. n.* [revivere, Fr.]
 1. To return to life. *1 Kings.*
 2. To return to vigour or fame; to rise from languor or obscurity. *Milton.*
 To REVI'VE. *v. a.*
 1. To bring to life again. *Milton.*
 2. To raise from languor, insensibility, or oblivion. *Spenser.*
 3. To renew; to recollect; to bring back to the memory. *Locke.*
 4. To quicken; to rouse. *Shakspeare.*
 5. To recomfort; to restore to hope. *Ezra.*
 6. To bring again into notice. *Swift.*
 7. [In chymistry.] To recover from a mixed state.
 REVI'VER. *s.* [from *revive.*] That which invigorates or revives.
 To REVIVI'FICATE. *v. a.* [révivifier, Fr.] To recall to life.
 REVIVIFICA'TION. *s.* [from *revivificate.*] The act of recalling to life. *Spectator.*
 * REVI'VING. *s.* Act of recomforting, or of restoring to hope. *Ezra ix.*
 REVIVI'SCENCY. *s.* [revivisco, reviviscentia, Lat.] Renewal of life. *Burnet.*
 REU'NION. *s.* [réunion, Fr.] Return to a state of juncture, cohesion, or concord. *Donne.*
 To REUNI'TE. *v. a.* [re and unite.] 1. To join again; to make one whole a second time; to join what is divided. *Shaksp.*
 2. To reconcile; to make those at variance one.
 To REUNI'TE. *v. n.* To cohere again.
 * REUNI'TION. *s.* Second conjunction. *Knatchbull.*

RE'VOCABLE. *a.* [révocable, Fr.]
 1. That may be recalled. *Bacon.*
 2. That may be repealed.
 RE'VOCABLENESS. *s.* [from *revocable.*] The quality of being revocable.
 To RE'VOCATE. *v. a.* [revoco, Lat.] To recall; to call back. *Daniel's Civ. War.*
 REVOCA'TION. *s.* [revocatio, Lat.]
 1. Act of recalling. *Hooker.*
 2. State of being recalled. *Howel.*
 3. Repeal; reversal. *Ayliffe.*
 To REVO'KE. *v. a.* [révoquer, Fr. revoco, Lat.] 1. To repeal, to reverse. *Dryden.*
 2. To check; to repress. *Spenser.*
 3. To draw back. *Davies.*
 * To REVO'KE. *v. n.* To renounce at cards.
 * REVO'KE. *s.* Act of renouncing at cards: used in no other sense.
 REVO'KEMENT. *s.* [from *revoke.*] Revocation; repeal; recall. Little in use. *Shakspeare.*
 To REVO'LT. *v. n.* [révolter, Fr.]
 1. To fall off from one to another: it denotes something of pravity. *Shaksp.*
 2. To change. Not used. *Shakspeare.*
 * To REVO'LT. *v. a.* [revolvere, Lat.] To turn; to put to flight; to overturn. *Burke.*
 REVO'LT. *s.* [révolte, Fr.]
 1. Desertion; change of sides. *Raleigh.*
 2. A revolter; one who changes sides; not used. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Gross departure from duty. *Shakspeare.*
 REVO'LTED. *part. adj.* [from *revolt.*] Having swerved from duty. *Milton.*
 REVO'LTTER. *s.* [from *revolt.*] One who changes sides; a deserter. *Milton.*
 * RE'VOLUBLE. *a.* [révolu, Fr.] That may revolve. *Cotgrave.*
 To REVO'LVE. *v. n.* [revolveo, Lat.]
 1. To roll in a circle; to perform a revolution. *Cheyne.*
 2. To fall by a regular course of changing possessors; to devolve. *Ayliffe.*
 To REVO'LVE. *v. a.* [revolveo, Lat.]
 1. To roll any thing round. *Milton.*
 2. To consider; to meditate on. *Shaksp.*
 * REVO'LVENCY. *s.* Constant revolution. *Cowper.*
 REVOLU'TION. *s.* [révolution, Fr. revolutus, Lat.] 1. Course of any thing which returns to the point at which it began to move. *Milton.*
 2. Space measured by some revolution. *Milton.*
 3. Change in the state of a government or country. It is used in the history of England κατ' ἐξοχήν for the change produced by the admission of King William and Queen Mary. *Davenant.*
 4. Rotation in general; returning motion. *Milton.*
 * REVOLU'TIONARY. *a.* Originating in a revolution: a word which the French democratical revolution formed, and usually coupled with the most execrable

- actions. *Burke.*
 * REVOLU'TIONIST. *s.* A favourer of revolutions: of the same origin and character as *revolutionary*. *Burke.*
 To REVO'MIT. *v. a.* [*re* and *vomit*.] To vomit; to vomit again. *Hakewill.*
 REVU'LSION. *s.* [*revulsus*, Lat.] The act of revelling or drawing humours from a remote part of the body. *Bacon.*
 * REVU'LSIVE. *a.* Having the power of revulsion.
 * REW. *s.* [*pæpa*, Sax.] A row. *Spenser.*
 To REWA'RD. *v. a.* [*re* and *award*; *re* and *guerdon*, Fr.] 1. To give in return. *Sam. xxiv.*
 2. To repay; to recompense for something good. *Milton.*
 REWA'RD. *s.* [from the verb.] 1. Recompense given for good performed. *Dryden.*
 2. It is sometimes used with a mixture of irony, for punishment or recompense of evil.
 REWA'RDABLE. *a.* [from *reward*.] Worthy of reward. *Taylor.*
 * REWA'RDABLENESS. *s.* Worthiness of reward. *Goodman.*
 REWA'RDER. *s.* [from *reward*.] One that rewards; one that recompenses. *Swift.*
 To REWO'RD. *v. a.* [*re* and *word*.] To repeat in the same words. *Shakspeare.*
 * REYS. *s.* The master of an Egyptian barque.
 RHABA'RBARATE. *a.* [from *rhabarbara*, Lat.] Impregnated or tintured with *rhubarb*. *Floyer.*
 RHA'BDOMANCY. *s.* [*ῥάβδος* and *μαντεία*.] Divination by a wand. *Brown.*
 * RHAPSO'DICAL. *a.* Unconnected. *Dean Martin.*
 RHA'PSODIST. *s.* [from *rhapsody*.] One who writes without regular dependence of one part upon another. *Watts.*
 RHA'PSODY. *s.* [*ῥαψοδία*.] Any number of parts joined together without necessary dependence or natural connection. *Hammond.*
 * RHE/INBERRY. *s.* Buckthorn, a plant.
 * RHE'NISH. *a.* [from the river Rhine.] A kind of German wine. *Shakspeare.*
 * RHE/TOR. *s.* [*ῥήτωρ*.] A rhetorician. *Hammond.*
 RHETO'RICK. *s.* [*ῥητορικὴ*.] 1. The art of speaking not merely with propriety, but with art and elegance. *Baker.*
 2. The power of persuasion; oratory. *Shakspeare.*
 RHETO'RICAL. *a.* [*rhetoricus*, Lat.] Pertaining to rhetorick; oratorical; figurative. *More.*
 RHETO'RICALLY. *ad.* [from *rhetorical*.] Like an orator; figuratively; with intent to move the passions.
 To RHETO'RICATE. *v. n.* [*rhetoricor*, low Lat.] To play the orator; to attack the passions. *Decay of Piety.*
 * RHETORICA'TION. *s.* Rhetorical ampli-

- fication. *Waterland.*
 RHETORI'CIAN. *s.* [*rhétoricien*, Fr.] One who teaches the science of rhetorick. *Baker.*
 RHETORI'CIAN. *a.* Suiting a master of rhetorick. *Blackmore.*
 * To RHE/TORIZE. *v. n.* To play the orator. *Cotgrave.*
 * To RHE'TORIZE. *v. a.* To represent by a figure of oratory. *Milton.*
 RHEUM. *s.* [*ῥεῦμα*; *rhume*, Fr.] A thin watery matter oozing through the glands, chiefly about the mouth. *Quincy.*
 RHEU'MATICK. *a.* [*ῥευματικὸς*.] Proceeding from rheum or peccant watery humour. *Floyer.*
 RHEU'MATISM. *s.* [*ῥευματισμός*.] A painful distemper, supposed to proceed from acrid humours.
 RHEU'MY. *a.* [from *rheum*.] Full of sharp moisture. *Dryden.*
 * RHIME. See RHYME.
 * RHI'NO. *s.* A cant word for money. *Wagstaffe.*
 RHINO'CEROS. *s.* [*ῥίς*, *ῥινός* and *κέρας*.] A vast beast in the East-Indies, armed with a horn on his nose. *Shakspeare.*
 * RHODODE'NDRON. *s.* Dwarf rosebay. *Evelyn.*
 * RHODOMONTA'DE. See RODOMONTADE.
 RHOMB. *s.* [*rhombe*, Fr. *ῥόμβος*.] A parallelogram or quadrangular figure, having its four sides equal, and consisting of parallel lines, with two opposite angles acute and two obtuse. *Harris.*
 RHO'MBICK. *a.* [from *rhomb*.] Shaped like a rhomb.
 RHO'MBOID. *s.* [*ῥομβοειδής*.] A figure approaching to a rhomb. *Grew.*
 RHOMBO'IDAL. *a.* [from *rhomboid*.] Approaching in shape to a rhomb. *Woodw.*
 RHU'BARB. *s.* [*rhubarbe*, Fr.] A medicinal root slightly purgative. *Wiseman.*
 * RHUMB. *s.* A kind of spiral line.
 RHYME. *s.* [*rime*, Fr. *Reim*, Germ.]
 1. A harmonical succession of sounds.
 2. The consonance of verses; the correspondence of the last sound of one verse to the last sound or syllable of another. *Denham.*
 3. Poetry; a poem. *Spenser.*
 RHYME or reason. Number or sense. *Spens.*
 To RHYME. *v. n.*
 1. To agree in sound. *Dryden.*
 2. To make verses. *Shakspeare.*
 * To RHYME. *v. a.* To put into rhyme. *Wilson.*
 * RHY'MELESS. *a.* Not having consonance of verses. *Bp. Hall.*
 RHY'MER. } *s.* [from *rhyme*.] One who
 RHY'MSTER. } makes rhymes; a versifier;
 a poet in contempt. *Shakspeare.*
 * RHY'THM. *s.* [*ῥυθμός*.]
 1. Metre; verse; numbers. *Howel.*
 2. Proportion applied to any motion

whatever. *Harris.*
RHYTHMICAL. *a.* [*ῥυθμικός.*] Harmonical; having one sound proportioned to another.
*** RI'AL.** *s.* See **REAL.** A piece of money.
*** RI'ANT.** *a.* [Fr. from *rire.*] Laughing; exciting laughter. *Burke.*
RIB. *s.* [*ribbe*, Sax. *Ribbe*, Germ.] A bone in the body. 1. Of these there are twenty-four in number, *viz.* Twelve on each side the twelve vertebræ of the back; they are segments of a circle. *Quincy.*
 2. Any piece of timber or other matter which strengthens the side. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Any prominence running in lines: as, the stalks of a leaf.
*** To RIB.** *v. a.*
 1. To furnish with ribs. *Sandys.*
 2. To enclose as the body by ribs. *Shak.*
RI'BALD. *s.* [*ribaude*, Fr.] A loose, rough, mean, brutal wretch. *Spenser.*
*** RI'BALD.** *a.* Base; mean. *Shakspeare.*
*** RI'BALDISH.** *a.* Disposed to ribaldry. *Bp. Hall.*
RI'BALDRY. *s.* [*ribaude*, Fr.] Mean, lewd, brutal language. *Dryden.*
RI'BAND. *s.* [*ruban*, Fr.] A fillet of silk; a narrow web of silk, which is worn for ornament. *Granville.*
*** To RI'BAND.** *v. a.* To adorn with ribands. *Beaum. and Fl.*
*** RI'BAUD.** *s.* [Fr.] A luxurious squanderer. *Shakspeare.*
RI'BBED. *a.* [from *rib.*]
 1. Furnished with ribs. *Sandys.*
 2. Inclosed as the body by ribs. *Shaksp.*
RI'BON. *s.* See **RIBAND.**
*** RI'BI.** [from *ribere*, Ital.] Drink away! *Shakspeare.*
*** RI'BIBE.** *s.* [See **REBECK.**] A sort of stringed instrument.
To RI'BROAST. *v. n.* [*rib* and *roast.*] To beat soundly. A burlesque word. *Butler.*
RI'BWORT. *s.* A plant.
RIC. Denotes a powerful, rich, or valiant man: *Æthelric* is nobly powerful; *Richard* is probably rich in land. *Gibson.*
RICE. *s.* [*riz*, Fr. *Reis*, Germ.] One of the esculent grains. *Miller.*
RICH. *a.* [*riche*, Fr. *rica*, Sax. *reich*, Germ.]
 1. Wealthy; abounding in wealth; abounding in money or possession. *Seed.*
 2. Valuable; estimable; precious; splendid; sumptuous. *Milton.*
 3. Having any ingredients or qualities in a great quantity or degree. *Waller.*
 4. Fertile; fruitful. *Phillips.*
 5. Copious; plentiful; abundant.
*** To RICH.** *v. a.* To enrich. *Gower.*
RI'CHED. *a.* [from *rich.*] Enriched. Obsolete. *Shakspeare.*
RI'CHES. *s. pl.* [*richesses*, Fr.]
 1. Wealth; money or possession. *Hamm.*
 2. Splendid sumptuous appearance. *Milt.*
RI'CHLY. *ad.* [from *rich.*]

1. With riches; wealthily; splendidly; magnificently. *Milton.*
 2. Plenteously; copiously. *Brown.*
 3. Truly; abundantly. An ironical use. *Addison.*
RI'CHNESS. *s.* [from *rich.*]
 1. Opulence; wealth. *Sidney.*
 2. Finery; splendour.
 3. Fertility; fecundity; fruitfulness. *Add.*
 4. Abundance or perfection of any quality. *Spectator.*
 5. Pampering qualities: as, rich food. *Dryden.*
RICK. *s.* See **REEK.**
 1. A pile of corn or hay regularly heaped up in the open field, and sheltered from wet. *Swift.*
 2. A pile of corn or hay piled up by the gatherer. *Mortimer.*
RI'CKETS. *s.* [*rachitis*, Lat. A name given to the distemper at its appearance by *Glisson.*] The *rickets* is a distemper in children, from an unequal distribution of nourishment, whereby the joints grow knotty, and the limbs uneven. *Quincy.*
RI'CKETY. *a.* [from *rickets.*] Diseased with the rickets. *Arbuthnot.*
RI'CLUS. *s.* A plant; corrupted from *auricula.* *Ainsworth.*
RI'CTURE. *s.* [*rictura*, Lat.] A gaping. *Dict.*
RID. *pret.* of *ride.*
To RID. *v. a.* [from *phedan*, Sax.]
 1. To set free; to redeem: as, rid me from misery. *Exodus.*
 2. To clear; to disencumber: as, come rid your works. *Addison.*
 3. To dispatch: as, rid the dirt. *Shaksp.*
 4. To drive away; to press away; to destroy. *Shakspeare.*
RI'DDANCE. *s.* [from *rid.*]
 1. Deliverance. *Hooker.*
 2. Disencumbrance; loss of something one is glad to lose. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Act of clearing away any encumbrances. *Milton.*
RI'DDEN, the participle of *ride.*
RI'DDLE. *s.* [*pædel*, Sax. *Rättsel*, Germ.]
 1. An enigma; a puzzling question; a dark problem. *Milton.*
 2. Any thing puzzling. *Hudibras.*
 3. A coarse or open sieve [*hpidde*, Sax.] *Mortimer.*
To RI'DDLE. *v. a.*
 1. To solve; to unriddle. *Dryden.*
 2. To separate by a coarse sieve. *Mortimer.*
To RI'DDLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To speak ambiguously or obscurely. *Shaksp.*
*** RI'DDLER.** *s.* One who speaks obscurely or ambiguously. *Home.*
RI'DDLINGLY. *ad.* [from *riddle.*] In the manner of a riddle; secretly. *Donne.*
To RIDE. *v. n.* *preter.* *rid* or *rode*; *part.* *rid* or *ridden.* [*ridan*, Sax. *reiten*, Germ.]
 1. To travel on horseback. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To travel in a vehicle; to be borne,

- not to walk. *Burnet.*
 3. To be supported in motion. *Shaksp.*
 4. To manage a horse. *Dryden.*
 5. To be on the water in a vessel; as he rides *at anchor.* *Hayward.*
 6. To be supported by something subser-vient. *Shakspeare.*
To RIDE. *v. a.* To manage insolently at will. *Swift.*
 * **RIDE.** *s.* 1. A saddlehorse. *Grose.*
 2. An excursion in a vehicle, or on horse-back: as, to take a *ride.*
 3. A road cut in a wood, or through grounds for the purpose of using the diversion of riding therein; a riding. See **RIDING.**
RI'DER. *s.* [from *ride*; *Reiter*, Germ.]
 1. One who is carried on a horse or in a vehicle. *Prior.*
 2. One who manages or breaks horses. *Bramston.*
 3. An inserted leaf.
RIDGE. *s.* [hpizz, Sax. *rig*, Dan. *rugge*, Dutch. *Rücken*, Germ.]
 1. The top of the back. *Hudibras.*
 2. The rough top of any thing. *Ray.*
 3. A steep protuberance. *Dryden.*
 4. The ground thrown up by the plough. *Woodward.*
 5. The top of the roof rising to an acute angle. *Moxon.*
 6. *Ridges* of a horse's mouth are wrinkles or risings of the flesh in the roof of the mouth, running across from one side of the jaw to the other. *Farrier's Dict.*
To RIDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form a ridge. *Milton.*
RI'DGEL. } *s.* [ovis rejicula, Lat. *Ains*]
RI'DGELING. } A ram half castrated. *Dryd.*
 * **RI'DGINGLY.** *ad.* After the manner of ridges, or ridge by ridge. *Huloet.*
RI'DGY. *a.* [from *ridge*.] Rising in a ridge. *Dryden.*
RI'DICULE. *s.* [Fr. *ridiculum*, Lat.] Wit of that species that provokes laughter. *Swift.*
 * **RI'DICULE.** *a.* Ridiculous. *Aubrey.*
To RI'DICULE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To expose to laughter; to treat with contemptuous merriment. *Temple.*
 * **RI'DICULER.** *s.* One that ridicules. *Clarke.*
RIDI'CULOUS. *a.* [ridiculus, Lat.] Worthy of laughter; exciting contemptuous merriment. *Milton.*
RIDI'CULOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ridiculous*.] In a manner worthy of laughter or contempt. *South.*
RIDI'CULOUSNESS. *s.* [from *ridiculous*.] The quality of being ridiculous. *Stillingfl.*
RI'DING. *particip a.* Employed to travel on any occasion. *Ayliffe.*
RI'DING *s.* [from *ride*.] A district visited by an officer.
RI'DINGCOAT. *s.* [riding and coat.] A coat made to keep out weather. *Swift.*

- * **RI'DINGHA'BIT.** *s.* A dress worn by women, when they ride on horseback. *Guardian.*
RI'DINGHOOD. *s.* [riding and hood.] A hood used by women when they travel, to bear off the rain. *Arbuthnot.*
 * **RI'DINGHOUSE.** } *s.* A place in which
 * **RI'DINGSCHOOL.** } the art of riding is taught. *Chesterfield.*
 * **RIDO'TTO.** *s.* [Ital.] A sort of publick assembly. *Dr. Johnson.*
RIE. *s.* See **RYE.** An esculent grain.
RIFE. *a.* [pyre, Sax. *riif*, Dutch.] Prevalent; abounding. It is now only used of epidemical distempers. *Arbuthnot.*
RI'FELY. *ad.* [from *rife*.] Prevalently; abundantly. *Knolles.*
RI'FENESS. *s.* [from *rife*.] Prevalence; abundance. *Arbuthnot.*
 * **RI'FFRAFF.** *s.* [rif ne raf.] The refuse of any thing. *Bp. Hall.*
To RI'FLE. *v. a.* [riifelen, Dutch.] To rob; to pillage; to plunder. *South.*
 * **RI'FLE.** *s.*
 1. A kind of whetstone. *Whately.*
 2. A sort of gun, having within its barrel indented lines.
 * **RI'FLEMAN.** *s.* One armed with a rifle.
RI'FLER. *s.* [from *rifle*.] Robber; plunderer; pillager.
RIFT. *s.* [from *rive*.] A cleft; a breach; an opening. *Dryden.*
To RIFT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cleave; to split. See **To RIVE.** *Pope.*
To RIFT. *v. n.* 1. To burst; to open. *Bacon.*
 2. [Ræver, Danish.] To belch; to break wind.
RIG. *s.* *Rig*, ridge seems to signify the top of a hill, falling on each side; from the Saxon, hpizz; and the Islandick, hriggur, [Rücken, Germ.] both signifies a back. *Gibs.*
To RIG. *v. a.* [from *rig* or *ridge*.]
 1. To dress; to accoutre. *L'Estrange.*
 2. To fit with tackling. *South.*
 * **RIG.** *s.* [riga, Iceland.] Bluster. *Burke.*
 * **RIG.** *s.* A wanton; an impudent woman; a strumpet. *Davies.*
 * **To run a rig.** To play a trick of gaiety or merriment. *Cowper.*
 * **To run the rig upon.** To practise a joke upon.
 * **To RIG.** *v. n.* To play the wanton.
RIGADOO'N. *s.* [rigodon, Fr.] A dance.
RIGA'TION. *s.* [rigatio, Lat.] The act of watering. *Dict.*
RI'GGER. *s.* [from *rig*.] One that rigs or dresses.
RI'GGING. *s.* [from *rig*.] The sails or tackling of a ship. *Creech.*
RI'GGISH. *a.* [from *rig*, a whore.] Wanton; whorish. *Shakspeare.*
To RI'GGLE. *v. a.* [properly to wriggle.] To move backward and forward as shrinking from pain.
RIGHT. *a.* [pigt, Sax. recht, Germ.]

1. Fit; proper; becoming; suitable; true; not erroneous. *Holder.*
 2. Not mistaken; passing a true judgment. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Just; honest; equitable. *Psalms.*
 4. Happy; convenient. *Addison.*
 5. Not left. *Brown.*
 6. Straight; not crooked. *Locke.*
 7. Perpendicular; direct.
- RIGHT.** *interj.* An expression of approbation. *Pope.*
- RIGHT.** *ad.* 1. Properly; justly; exactly; according to truth, or rule. *Roscommon.*
 2. In a direct line.
 3. In a great degree; very. *Obsolete. Ben Jonson.*
 4. It is still used in titles: as, right honourable; right reverend. *Peacham.*
- RIGHT.** *s.*
 1. Justice; not wrong. *Bacon. Tillotson.*
 2. Freedom from error. *Prior.*
 3. Just claim. *Milton.*
 4. That which justly belongs to one. *Temple.*
 5. Property; interest. *Dryden.*
 6. Power; prerogative. *Tillotson.*
 7. Immunity; privilege. *Clarendon.*
 8. The side not left. *Milton.*
 9. To RIGHTS, in a direct line; straight. *Woodward.*
 10. To RIGHTS. With deliverance from error. *Woodward.*
- To RIGHT.** *v. a.* To do justice to; to establish in possession justly claimed; to relieve from wrong. *Taylor.*
- * **To RIGHT.** *v. n.* A ship is said to right at sea, when she rises with her masts erected, after having been pressed down on one side by the effort of her sails, or a heavy squall of wind. *Falconer.*
- * **To RI/GHTEN.** *v. a.* [*rihtan*, Sax. *rihten*, Germ.] To do justice to. *Isaiah. 1.*
- RI/GHTEOUS.** *a.* [*rihtipe*, Sax.] 1. Just; honest; virtuous; uncorrupt. *Genesis.*
 2. Equitable. *Dryden.*
- * **RI/GHTEOUSED.** *a.* Made righteous; justified. *Bale.*
- RI/GHTEOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *righteous*.] Honestly; virtuously. *Dryden.*
- RI/GHTEOUSNESS.** *s.* [from *righteous*.] Justice; honesty; virtue; goodness. *Hook.*
- * **RI/GHTER.** *s.* [*rihtipe*, Sax. *rihter*, Germ.] A redresser; one who relieves from wrong; one who does justice to. *Shelton.*
- RI/GHTFUL.** *a.* [right and full.]
 1. Having the right; having the just claim. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Honest; just. *Prior.*
- RI/GHTFULLY.** *ad.* [from *rightful*.] According to right; according to justice. *Dryden.*
- RI/GHTFULNESS.** *s.* [from *rightful*.] Moral rectitude. *Sidney.*
- RI/GHT-HAND.** *s.* Not the left. *Shakspeare.*

- RI/GHTLY.** *ad.* [from *right*.]
 1. According to truth; properly; suitably; not erroneously. *Milton.*
 2. Honestly; uprightly. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Exactly. *Dryden.*
 4. Straightly; directly. *Ascham.*
- RI/GHTNESS.** *s.* [from *right*.]
 1. Conformity to truth; exemption from being wrong; rectitude. *Rogers.*
 2. Straightness. *Bacon.*
- RI/GID.** *a.* [*rigidus*, Lat.]
 1. Stiff; not to be bent; unpliant. *Ray.*
 2. Severe; inflexible. *Denham.*
 3. Sharp; cruel. *Phillips.*
- RIGI/DITY.** *s.* [*rigidité*, Fr.]
 1. Stiffness. *Arbuthnot.*
 2. Stiffness of appearance; want of easy or airy elegance. *Wotton.*
- RI/GIDLY.** *ad.* [from *rigid*.]
 1. Stiffly; unpliantly.
 2. Severely; inflexibly.
- RI/GIDNESS.** *s.* [from *rigid*.] Severity; inflexibility.
- RI/GLET.** *s.* [*reglet*, Fr.] A flat thin square piece of wood. *Moxon.*
- * **RI/GMAROLE.** *s.* A repetition of idle words; a succession of long stories. *Goldsmith.*
- RI/GOL.** *s.* A circle. In *Shakspeare*, a diadem. *Henry IV.*
- RI/GOUR.** *s.* [*rigor*, Lat.]
 1. Cold stiffness. *Milton.*
 2. A convulsive shuddering with sense of cold. *Arbuthnot.*
 3. Severity; sternness; want of condescension to others. *Denham.*
 4. Severity of conduct; austerity. *Spratt.*
 5. Strictness; unabated exactness. *Glano.*
 6. Rage; cruelty; fury. *Spenser.*
 7. Hardness; not flexibility; solidity; not softness. *Dryden.*
- RI/GOROUS.** *a.* [from *rigour*.] Severe, allowing no abatement; exact; scrupulously nice. *Rogers.*
- RI/GOROUSLY.** *ad.* [from *rigorous*.] Severely; without tenderness or mitigation; exactly; nicely. *Milton.*
- * **RI/GOROUSNESS.** *s.* Severity, without tenderness or mitigation. *Ash.*
- RILL.** *s.* [*riulus*, Lat.] A small brook; a little streamlet. *Milton.*
- To RILL.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To run in small streams. *Prior.*
- RI/LLET.** *s.* [corrupted from *riulet*.] A small stream. *Carew.*
- RIM.** *s.* [*rima*, Sax.]
 1. A border; a margin. *Carew.*
 2. That which encircles something else. *Brown.*
- RIME.** *s.* [*hrim*, Sax.] 1. Hoar frost. *Bacon.*
 2. A hole; a chink. Not used. *Brown.*
- To RIME.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To freeze with hoar frost.
- To RI/MPL.** *v. a.* To pucker; to contract into corrugations. *Wiseman.*

- * **RI/MPLE**. *s.* [hrympelle, Sax. rümpfen, Germ.] A wrinkle; a fold. *Prompt. Parv.*
- * **RI/MPLING**. *s.* Uneven motion; undulation. *Crabbe.*
- RI/MY**. *a.* [from *rime*.] Steamy; foggy; misty. *Harvey.*
- RIND**. *s.* [pind, Sax. Rinde, Germ.] Bark; husk. *Dryden.*
- To RIND**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To decorticate; to bark; to husk.
- * **RI/NDLE**. *s.* [Rinne, Germ.] A small watercourse or gutter.
- RING**. *s.* [hping, Sax. Ring, Germ.]
1. A circle; an orbicular line. *Newton.*
 2. A circle of gold or some other matter worn as an ornament. *Addison.*
 3. A circle of metal to be held or pulled by. *Gulliver.*
 4. A circular course. *Smith.*
 5. A circle made by persons standing round. *Hayward.*
 6. A number of bells harmonically tuned. *Prior.*
 7. The sound of bells or any other sonorous body. *Milton.*
 8. A sound of any kind. *Bacon.*
- To RING**. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *rung*. [hpingan, Sax.]
1. To strike bells or any other sonorous body, so as to make it sound. *Shaksp.*
 2. [From *ring*.] To encircle. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To fit with rings. *Shakspeare.*
- To RING**. *v. n.* 1. To sound as a bell or sonorous metal. *Dryden.*
2. To practise the art of making musick with bells. *Holder.*
 3. To sound; to resound. *Locke.*
 4. To utter as a bell. *Shakspeare.*
 5. To tinkle. *Dryden.*
 6. To be filled with a bruit or report. *South.*
- RING-BONE**. *s.* A hard callous substance growing in the hollow circle of the little pastern of a horse; it sometimes goes quite round like a ring. *Farrier's Dict.*
- * **RINGDIAL**. *s.* A sundial in form of a ring, and intended chiefly for the pocket.
- RINGDOVE**. *s.* [Ringeltaube, Germ.] A kind of pigeon. *Mortimer.*
- RINGER**. *s.* [from *ring*.] He who rings.
- * **To RINGLEAD**. *v. a.* To conduct.
- RINGLEADER**. *s.* [ring and leader.] The head of a riotous body. *Bacon.*
- RINGLET**. *s.* [diminutive of *ring*.]
1. A small ring. *Pope.*
 2. A circle. *Shakspeare.*
 3. A curl. *Milton.*
- RINGSTREAKED**. *a.* [ring and streaked.] Circularly streaked. *Genesis.*
- RINGTAIL**. *s.* [ring and tail.] A kind of kite with a whitish tail. *Bailey.*
- RINGWORM**. *s.* [ring and worm.] A circular tetter. *Wiseman.*
- To RINSE**. *v. a.* [from *rein*, Germ. *rincer*, Fr.] 1. To wash; to cleanse by wash-

- ing. *Shakspeare*
2. To wash the soap out of cloaths. *King.*
- RI'NSER**. *s.* [from *rinse*.] One that washes or rinses; a washer.
- RI'OT**. *s.* [riotta, Ital.]
1. Wild and loose festivity. *Milton.*
 2. A sedition; an uproar. *Milton.*
 3. *To run RIOT.* To move or act without control or restraint. *Swift.*
- To RI'OT**. *v. n.* [rioter, Fr.]
1. To revel; to be dissipated in luxurious enjoyments. *Daniel.*
 2. To luxuriate; to be tumultuous. *Pope.*
 3. To banquet luxuriously.
 4. To raise a sedition or uproar.
- RI'OTER**. *s.* [from *riot*.]
1. One who is dissipated in luxury.
 2. One who raises an uproar.
- RI'OTISE**. *s.* [from *riot*.] Dissoluteness; luxury. Obsolete. *Spenser.*
- RI'OTOUS**. *a.* [from *riot*.] 1. Luxurious; wanton; licentiously festive. *Brown.*
2. Seditious; turbulent.
- RI'OTOUSLY**. *ad.* [from *riotous*.] 1. Luxuriously; with licentious luxury. *Ecclus.*
2. Seditiously; turbulently.
- RIO'TOUSNESS**. *s.* [from *riotous*.] The state of being riotous.
- To RIP**. *v. a.* [hrypan, Sax.]
1. To tear; to lacerate; to cut asunder by a continued act of the knife. *Dryden.*
 2. To take away by laceration or cutting. *Otway.*
 3. To disclose; to search out; to tear up; to bring to view. *Clarendon.*
- * **RIP**. *s.* 1. A laceration. *Addison.*
2. A wicker basket to carry fish in. *Cowell.*
 3. Refuse. A low word: as, a rip of a horse.
- RIPE**. *a.* [ripe, Sax. *riip*, Dutch; reif, Germ.]
1. Brought to perfection in growth; mature. *Milton.*
 2. Resembling the ripeness of fruit. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Complete; proper for use. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Advanced to the perfection of any quality. *Dryden.*
 5. Finished; consummate. *Hooker.*
 6. Brought to the point of taking effect; fully matured. *Addison.*
 7. Fully qualified by gradual improvement. *Dryden.*
- To RIPE**. *v. n.* [from the adj.] To ripen; to grow ripe; to be matured. *Ripen* is now used. *Donne.*
- To RIPE**. *v. a.* To mature; to make ripe. *Shakspeare.*
- RI'PELY**. *ad.* [from *ripe*.] Maturely; at the fit time. *Shakspeare.*
- To RI'PEN**. *v. n.* [from *ripe*.] To grow ripe. *Bacon.*
- To RI'PEN**. *v. a.* To mature; to make ripe. *Swift.*
- RI'PENESS**. *s.* [from *ripe*.] 1. The state of being ripe; maturity. *Sharp.*

2. Full growth. *Denham.*
 3. Perfection; completion. *Hooker.*
 4. Fitness; qualification. *Shakspeare.*
 * RI'PIER. *s.* [*ripa*, Lat.] One who brings fish from the seacoast to the inner parts of the land. *Cowell.*
 RI'PPER. *s.* [from *rip*.] One who rips; one who tears; one who lacerates.
 * RI'PPING. *s.* Discovery. *Spenser.*
 To RI'PPLE. *v. n.* To fret on the surface, as water swiftly running.
 * RI'PPLE. *s.* 1. Agitation of water fretting on the surface, or laving the banks.
 2. A large comb through which flax is dressed.
 * RIPT. *part.* Unsewed; cut open; disclosed.
 * RI'PPLING. *s.* 1. The ripple dashing on the shore. *Pennant.*
 2. Method of cleaning flax.
 RI'PTOWEL. *s.* A gratuity, given to tenants, after they had reaped their lord's corn. *Bailey.*
 To RISE. *v. n.* pret. *rose*; part. *risen*. [*ri-yan*, Sax. *reisen*, Dutch.]
 1. To change a jacent or recumbent, to an erect posture. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To get up from rest. *Daniel's Civ. W.*
 3. To get up from a fall. *Milton.*
 4. To spring; to grow up. *Milton.*
 5. To gain elevation of rank or fortune. *Otway.*
 6. To swell. *Leviticus.*
 7. To ascend; to move upward. *Newton.*
 8. To break out from below the horizon, as the sun. *Milton.*
 9. To take beginning; to come into existence, or notice. *Cowley.*
 10. To begin to act. *Dryden.*
 11. To appear in view. *Addison.*
 12. To change a station; to quit a siege. *Knolles.*
 13. To be excited; to be produced. *Otway.*
 14. To break into military commotions; to make insurrections. *Pope.*
 15. To be roused; to be excited to action. *Eccl.*
 16. To make hostile attack. *Deut.*
 17. To grow more or greater in any respect. *Milton.*
 18. To increase in price. *Locke.*
 19. To be improved. *Tatler.*
 20. To elevate the stile. *Roscommon.*
 21. To be revived from death. *Matthew.*
 22. To come by chance. *Spenser.*
 23. To be elevated in situation. *Dryden.*
 RISE. *s.* [from the verb.]
 1. The act of rising from recumbency.
 2. The act of mounting from the ground. *Bacon.*
 3. Eruption; ascent. *Bacon.*
 4. Place that favours the act of mounting aloft. *Locke.*
 5. Elevated place. *Denham.*
 6. Appearance of the sun in the east. *Waller.*

7. Increase in any respect.
 8. Increase of price. *Temple.*
 9. Beginning; original. *Locke.*
 10. Elevation; increase of sound. *Bacon.*
 * RI'SEN. *part.* of To Rise.
 RI'SER. *s.* [from *rise*.] One that rises. *Chapman.*
 RISIBI'LITY. *s.* [from *risible*.] The quality of laughing. *Arbuthnot.*
 RI'SIBLE. *a.* [*risibilis*, Lat.]
 1. Having the faculty or power of laughing. *Government of the Tongue.*
 2. Ridiculous; exciting laughter.
 * RI'SING. *s.*
 1. Act of getting up from a fall. *St Luke ii.*
 2. Appearance of the sun, a star, or other luminary, above the horizon, which before was hid beneath it. *Ps. i.*
 3. A tumour. *Lev. xiv.*
 4. Tumult; insurrection. *Shakspeare.*
 5. Resurrection. *St Mark. xi.*
 RISK. *s.* [*risque*, Fr. *riesgo*, Span.] Hazard; danger; chance of harm. *South.*
 To RISK. *v. a.* [*risquer*, Fr.] To hazard; to put to chance; to endanger. *Addison.*
 RI'SKER. *s.* [from *risk*.] He who risks. *Butler.*
 * RISS. } The obsolete preterite of *rise*.
 * RISSE. } *Ben Jonson.*
 RITE. *s.* [*ritus*, Lat.] Solemn act of religion; external observance. *Hammond.*
 * RITORNE'LLO. *s.* [Ital.] The refrain, repeat, or burden of an air or song. *Mason.*
 RI'TUAL. *a.* [*rituel*, Fr.] Solemnly ceremonious; done according to some religious institution. *Prior.*
 RI'TUAL. *s.* [from the adj.] A book in which the rites and observances of religion are set down. *Addison.*
 RI'TUALIST. *s.* [from *ritual*.] One skilled in the ritual.
 * RI'TUALLY. *ad.* With some particular ceremony. *Selden.*
 RI'VAGE. *s.* [Fr.] A bank; a coast. Not used. *Shakspeare.*
 RI'VAL. *s.* [Fr. *rivalis*, Lat.]
 1. One who is in pursuit of the same thing which another man pursues; a competitor. *Dryden.*
 2. A competitor in love. *Sidney.*
 RI'VAL. *a.* Standing in competition; making the same claim; emulous. *Shakspeare.*
 To RI'VAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To stand in competition with another; to oppose. *South.*
 2. To emulate; to endeavour to equal or excel. *Dryden.*
 To RI'VAL. *v. n.* To be competitors. Out of use. *Shakspeare.*
 RIVA'LITY. } *s.* [*rivalité*, Fr.] Competition;
 RI'VALRY. } emulation. *Addison.*
 RI'VALSHIP. *s.* [from *rival*.] The state or character of a rival.
 To RIVE. *v. a.* part. *riven*. [*pyrr*, broken, Sax. *river*, Fr.] To split; to cleave; to di-

- vide by a blunt instrument. *Howel.*
 To RIVE. *v. n.* To be split; to be divided by violence. *Woodward.*
 To RIVE, for *derive* or *direct*. Not used. *Shakspeare.*
 To RI'VEL. *v. a.* [gepured, Sax.] To contract into wrinkles and corrugations. *Dryd.*
 * RI'VEL. } *s.* Wrinkle. *Wicliffe.*
 * RI'VELING. }
 RI'VEN. *part.* of *rive*.
 * RI'VER. *s.* One who splits or leaves. *Echard.*
 RI'VER. *s.* [*rivière*, Fr.] A land current of water bigger than a brook. *Addison.*
 RI'VER-DRAGON. *s.* A crocodile. A name given by *Milton* to the king of Egypt.
 * RI'VERET. *s.* [diminutive of *river*.] A small stream; a rill. *Drayton.*
 RI'VER-GOD. *s.* Tutelary deity of a river. *Arbuthnot.*
 RI'VER-HORSE. *s.* Hippopotamus. *Milton.*
 RI'VET. *s.* A fastening pin clenched at both ends. *Dryden.*
 To RI'VET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To fasten with rivets. *Ben Jonson.*
 2. To fasten strongly; to make immovable. *Congreve.*
 3. To drive or clench a rivet. *Moxon.*
 RI'VULET. *s.* [*rivulus*, Lat.] A small river; a brook; a streamlet. *Bentley.*
 * RIXA'TION. *s.* [*rixa*, Lat.] A brawl; a quarrel. *Cockeram.*
 RIXDO'LLAR. *s.* [*Reichsthaler*, Germ.] A German coin, worth about four shillings and six pence sterling.
 ROACH. *s.* A fish; he is accounted the water-sheep, for his simplicity and foolishness. *Walton.*
 ROAD. *s.* [*route*, Fr.]
 1. Large way; path. *Suckling.*
 2. [*Rade*, Fr.] Ground where ships may anchor. *Sandys.*
 3. Inroad; incursion. *Knolles.*
 4. Journey. *Milton.*
 * RO'ADSTEAD. *s.* A place fit for ships to anchor in. *Lond. Gaz.*
 * RO'ADWAY. *s.* Course of the publick road; highway. *Shakspeare.*
 To ROAM. *v. n.* [*romeaggio*, Ital.] To wander without any certain purpose; to ramble; to rove. *Prior.*
 To ROAM. *v. a.* To range; to wander over. *Milton.*
 * ROAM. } *s.* Act of wandering.
 * RO'AMING. } *More.*
 ROA'MER. *s.* [from *roam*.] A rover; a rambler; a wanderer.
 ROAN. *a.* Bay, sorrel, or black with grey or white spots interspersed very thick: of horses. *Farrier's Dict.*
 To ROAR. *v. n.* [*japan*, Sax.] 1. To cry as a lion or other wild beast. *Dryden.*
 2. To cry in distress. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To sound as the wind or sea. *Pope.*
 4. To make a loud noise. *Milton.*

- ROAR. *s.* [from the verb.]
 1. The cry of the lion or other beast.
 2. An outcry of distress.
 3. A clamour of merriment. *Shakspeare.*
 4. The sound of the wind or sea. *Phillips.*
 5. Any loud noise. *Dryden.*
 * RO'ARER. *a.* One who bawls; a noisy brutal man. *Dr. Johnson.*
 ROA'RY. *a.* [better *rory*, *rores*, Lat.] Dewy. *Fairfax.*
 To ROAST. *v. a.* [*rösten*, Germ. *gepoyrod*, Sax. roasted.] 1. To dress meat by turning it round before the fire. *Swift.*
 2. To impart dry heat to flesh. *Swift.*
 3. To dress at the fire without water. *Bac.*
 4. To heat any thing violently. *Shaksp.*
 ROAST for *roasted*. *Prior.*
 To rule the ROAST. To govern; to manage; to preside. *Shakspeare.*
 * RO'AST. *s.*
 1. That which is roasted. *Harrington.*
 2. In common conversation: banter.
 * RO'ASTER. *s.*
 1. One who roasts meat. *Sherwood.*
 2. A gridiron. *Ainsworth.*
 ROB. *s.* [Fr.] Inspissated juices. *Arbuthnot.*
 To ROB. *v. a.* [*rober*, Fr. *rauben*, Germ.]
 1. To deprive of any thing by unlawful force; to plunder. *Addison.*
 2. To set free; to deprive of something bad. Ironical. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To take away unlawfully. *Bacon.*
 RO'BBER. *s.* [from *rob*.] A thief; one that robs by force, or steals by secret means. *Shakspeare.*
 RO'BBERY. *s.* [from *rob*.] Theft perpetrated by force or with privacy. *Temple.*
 * RO'BBINS. *s.* Small ropes which fasten sails to the yards.
 ROBE. *s.* [Fr.] A gown of state; a dress of dignity. *Shakspeare.*
 To ROBE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress pompously; to invest. *Pope.*
 RO'BERT. *s.* An herb; storksbill.
 RO'BERDSMAN. } *s.* In the old statutes,
 RO'BERTSMAN. } a sort of bold and stout robbers, or nightthieves, said to be so called from Robinhood.
 RO'BIN. } *s.* [*rubecula*, Lat.]
 RO'BIN-RED-BREAST. } A bird so named from his red breast. *Suckling.*
 ROBO'REOUS. *a.* [*robur*, Lat.] Made of oak. *Dict.*
 ROBU'ST. } *a.* [*robustus*, Lat. *robuste*,
 ROBU'STIOUS. } Fr.]
 1. Strong; sinewy; vigorous; forceful. *Milton.*
 2. Boisterous, violent; unwieldy. *Dryden.*
 3. Requiring strength. *Locke.*
Robustious is now only used in low language, and in a sense of contempt.
 * ROBU'STIOUSNESS. *s.* Quality of being vigorous. *Sandys.*
 ROBU'STNESS. *s.* [from *robust*.] Strength; vigour. *Arbuthnot.*

ROCAMBO'LE. *s.* A sort of wild garlick. *Arbuthnot.*
ROCHE-ALUM. *s.* [*roche*, Fr. a rock.] A purer kind of alum.
RO'CHET. *s.* [Fr.]
 1. A surplice; the white upper garment of the priest officiating. *Cleaveland.*
 2. A fish. *Ainsworth.*
ROCK. *s.* [*roc*, *roche*, Fr.] 1. A vast mass of stone fixed in the earth. *Pope.*
 2. Protection; defence. A scriptural sense.
 3. A distaff held in the hand, from which the wool was spun by twirling a ball below. [*Spinnrocken*, Germ.] *B. Jons.*
To ROCK. *v. a.* 1. To shake; to move backward and forward. *Boyle.*
 2. To move the cradle, in order to procure sleep. *Dryden.*
 3. To lull; to quiet. *Shakspeare.*
To ROCK. *v. n.* To be violently agitated; to reel to and fro. *Young.*
ROCK-DOE. *s.* A species of deer. *Grew.*
*** RO'CKING.** *s.* State of being shaken. *Young.*
*** RO'CKPIGEON.** *s.* A sort of pigeon, which builds in rocks. *Mortimer.*
ROCK-RUBY. *s.* The garnet, when it is of a very strong, but not deep red, and has a fair cast of the blue. *Hill.*
ROCK-SALT. *s.* Mineral salt. *Woodward.*
RO'CKER. *s.* [from *rock*.] One who rocks the cradle. *Dryden.*
RO'CKET. *s.* [*Ratfete*, Germ.] An artificial fire work, being a cylindrical case of paper, filled with nitre, charcoal, and sulphur, which mounts in the air to a considerable height and there bursts. *Addison.*
RO'CKET. *s.* A plant. *Miller.*
*** RO'CKINESS.** *s.* State of being rocky. *Bp. Craft.*
RO'CKLESS. *a.* [from *rock*.] Being without rocks. *Dryden.*
RO'CKROSE. *s.* [*rock* and *rose*.] A plant.
RO'CKWORK. *s.* [*rock* and *work*.] Stones fixed in mortar, in imitation of the asperities of rocks. *Addison.*
RO'CKY. *a.* [from *rock*.]
 1. Full of rock. *Sandys.*
 2. Resembling a rock. *Milton.*
 3. Hard; stony; obdurate. *Shakspeare.*
ROD. *s.* [*roede*, Dutch; *Ruthe*, Germ.]
 1. A long twig. *Boyle.*
 2. A kind of sceptre. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Any thing long and slender. *Granville.*
 4. An instrument for measuring. *Arbuth.*
 5. An instrument of correction made of twigs tied together. *Spenser.*
*** RO'DDY.** *a.* Full of rods or twigs. *Spenser.*
RODE. *pret.* of *ride*. *Milton.*
*** RODE.** *s.* [*rod*, Sax.] The cross. See **ROOD**.
*** RO'DOMONT.** *s.* [See **RODOMONTADE**.] A vain boaster. *Herbert.*
*** RO'DOMONT.** *a.* Bragging; vainly boasting.
RODOMONTA'DE. *s.* [from a hero of Ario-

sto, called *Rodomonte*.] An empty noisy bluster or boast; a rant. *Dryden.*
To RODOMONTA'DE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To brag thrasonically; to boast like *Rodomonte*.
*** RODOMONTA'DIST.** } *s.* One who brags
*** RODOMONTA'DOR.** } or blusters. *Tarry.*
ROE. *s.* [*pa*, *pa deop*, Sax. *Reth*, Germ.]
 1. A species of deer. *Arbuthnot.*
 2. The female of the hart. *Sandys.*
ROE. *s.* [properly *roan* or *rone*; *rann*, Dan. *Rogen*, Germ.] The eggs of fish. *Shaksp.*
ROGA'TION. *s.* [Fr.] Litany; supplication. *Taylor.*
ROGA'TION-WEEK. *s.* The next week but one before Whitsunday; the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, called rogation days, because of the extraordinary prayers and processions then made for the fruits of the earth, or as a preparation for the devotion of Holy Thursday. *Dict.*
ROGUE. *s.* [of uncertain etymology.]
 1. A wandering beggar; a vagrant; a vagabond. *Bacon.*
 2. A knave; a dishonest fellow; a villain; a thief. *South.*
 3. A name of slight tenderness and endearment. *Shakspeare.*
 4. A wag.
To ROGUE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To wander; to play the vagabond. *Car.*
 2. To play knavish tricks.
RO'GUERY. *s.* [from *rogue*.]
 1. The life of a vagabond. *Donne.*
 2. Knavish tricks. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Waggery; arch tricks.
RO'GUESHIP. *s.* [from *rogue*.] The qualities or personage of a rogue. *Dryden.*
RO'GUISH. *a.* [from *rogue*.]
 1. Vagrant; vagabond. *Spenser.*
 2. Knavish; fraudulent. *Swift.*
 3. Waggish; wanton; slightly mischievous. *Addison.*
RO'GUISHLY. *ad.* [from *roguish*.] Like a rogue; knavishly; wantonly.
RO'GUISHNESS. *s.* [from *roguish*.] The qualities of a rogue.
RO'GUY. *a.* [from *rogue*.] Knavish; wanton. A bad word. *L'Estrange.*
*** ROIN.** *s.* [*rogne*, Fr.] A scab; a scurf. *Chaucer.*
*** RO'INISH.** *a.* See **ROYNISH**.
*** ROINT**, or **ROYNT.** *ad.* Aroynt; be gone; stand off. See **AROYNT**. *Grose.*
To ROIST. } *v. n.* [*rister*, Islandick, a
To RO'ISTER. } violent man.] To behave
 turbulently; to act at discretion; to be at
 free quarter; to bluster. *Shakspeare.*
ROI'STER, or **Roisterer.** *s.* [from the verb.]
 A turbulent, brutal, lawless, blustering fellow.
*** RO'KY.** *a.* [*raudig*, Germ.] Misty; cloudy. *Ray.*
To ROLL. *v. a.* [*rouler*, Fr. *rollen*, Germ.]
 1. To move any thing by volutation, or

- successive application of the different parts of the surface, to the ground. *Mark.*
2. To move any thing round upon its axis. *Milton.*
3. To move in a circle. *Milton.*
4. To move so as to produce a periodical revolution. *Milton.*
5. To wrap round upon itself.
6. To enwrap; to involve in bandage. *Wiseman.*
7. To form by rolling into round masses. *Peacham.*
8. To pour in a stream or waves. *Pope.*
- To ROLL. *v. n.*
1. To be moved by the successive application of all parts of the surface to a plane, as a cylinder. *Temple.*
2. To run on wheels. *Dryden.*
3. To perform a periodical revolution. *Dryden.*
4. To move with appearance of circular direction. *Dryden.*
5. To float in rough water. *Pope.*
6. To move as waves or volumes of water. *Pope.*
7. To fluctuate; to move tumultuously. *Pope.*
8. To revolve on an axis. *Sandys.*
9. To be moved tumultuously. *Milton.*
- ROLL. *s.* [from the verb.] 1. The act of rolling; the state of being rolled.
2. The thing rolling. *Thomson.*
3. Mass made round. [*Rotte*, Germ.] *Addison.*
4. Writing rolled upon itself. *Spenser.*
5. A round body rolled along. *Mortimer.*
6. [*Rotulus*, Lat.] Publick writing. *Hale.*
7. A register; a catalogue. *Davies.*
8. Chronicle. *Dryden.*
9. Warrant. *Shakspeare.*
10. Part; office. [*rôle*, Fr.] Not used. *L'Estrange.*
- RO'LLER. *s.* [from *roll*.]
1. Any thing turning on its own axis, as a heavy stone to level walks. *Ray.*
2. Bandage; fillet. *Sharp.*
- RO'LLINGPIN. *s.* [rolling and pin.] A round piece of wood tapering at each end, with which paste is moulded. *Wiseman.*
- * RO'LLING-PRESS. *s.* A cylinder rolling upon another cylinder by which engravers print their plates upon paper. *Massey.*
- RO'LLYPOOLY. *s.* A sort of game in which, when a ball rolls into a certain place, it wins. *Arbuthnot.*
- RO'MAGE. *s.* [*ramage*, Fr.] A tumult; a bustle; an active and tumultuous search for any thing. See RUMMAGE. *Shakspeare.*
- * RO'MAN. *s.* [*romanus*, Lat.]
1. A native of Rome; one of the people of Rome; a freeman of Rome. *Acts xxii.*
2. One of the christian church at Rome, consisting partly of Jewish and partly of heathen converts, to whom St Paul

- addressed an epistle. *Locke.*
3. A papist; a romanist. *Lightfoot.*
- * RO'MAN. *a.*
1. Relating to the people of Rome. *Sherl.*
2. Popish; professing the religion of the pope of Rome. *Burnet.*
- ROMA'NCE. *s.* [*roman*, Fr.]
1. A military fable of the middle ages; a tale of wild adventures in war and love. *Dryden.*
2. A lie; a fiction. In common speech.
- To ROMA'NCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie; to forge.
- ROMA'NCER. *s.* [from *romance*.] A liar; a forger of tales. *Tate.*
- * ROMA'NCY. *a.* Romantick; full of wild scenery. *Life of A. Wood.*
- * RO'MANISM. *s.* Tenets of the church of Rome. *Brevint.*
- * RO'MANIST. *s.* A papist. *Bp. Hall.*
- To RO'MANIZE. *v. a.* [from *roman*, Fr.] To latinize; to fill with modes of the Roman speech. *Dryden.*
- * To RO'MANIZE. *v. n.* To follow a Romish opinion, custom or mode of speech. *Lightfoot.*
- * ROMA'NTICALLY. *ad.* Wildly; extravagantly. *Pope.*
- ROMA'NTICK. *a.* [from *romance*.]
1. Resembling the tales of romances; wild. *Keil.*
2. Improbable; false.
3. Fanciful; full of wild scenery. *Thoms.*
- * ROMA'NTICKNESS. *s.* State or quality of being romantick.
- * RO'MEPENNY. } *s.* [*pome - pæniz* and
- * RO'MESCOT. } [*pome - scor*, Sax.] Peter's pence: which see. *Milton.*
- RO'MISH. *a.* [from *Rome*.] Popish. *Ayliffe.*
- * RO'MIST. *s.* A papist. *South.*
- ROMP. *s.* 1. A rude, awkward, boisterous, untaught girl. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Rough rude play. *Thomson.*
- To ROMP. *v. n.* To play rudely, noisily, and boisterously. *Swift.*
- * RO'MPISH. *a.* Inclined to rude or rough play. *Ashmole.*
- * RO'MPISHNESS. *s.* Disposition to rude sport. *Spectator.*
- RO'NDEAU. *s.* A kind of ancient poetry, commonly consisting of thirteen verses; of which eight have one rhyme and five another: it is divided into three couplets, and at the end of the second and third, the beginning of the *rondeau* is repeated in an equivocal sense. *Trevoux.*
- RO'NDLE. *s.* [from *round*.] A round mass. *Peacham.*
- * RO'NDURE. *s.* [*rondeur*, Fr.] A circle; a round. *Shakspeare.*
- * RONG. the old *preterite* and *part.* of To ring. *Chaucer.*
- RO'NION. *s.* A fat bulky woman. *Shaksp.*
- RONT. *s.* An animal stunted in the growth. *Spenser.*

- ROOD.** *s.* [from *rod.*] 1. The fourth part of an acre in square measure, or 1210 square yards. *Swift.*
 2. A rod; a pole; a measure of sixteen feet and a half in long measure. *Milton.*
 3. The cross. *Shakspeare.*
 * **RO'ODLOFT.** *s.* A gallery in the church on which the cross, or the representation already mentioned, was set to view. *Ash.*
- ROOF.** *s.* [phof, Sax.] 1. The cover of a house; the house in general. *Sidney.*
 2. The vault; the inside of the arch that covers a building. *Hooker.*
 3. The palate; the upper part of the mouth. *Bacon.*
- To ROOF.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To cover with a roof. *Creech.*
 2. To inclose in a house. *Shakspeare.*
- * **RO'OFLESS.** *a.* Wanting a roof; uncovered. *Hughes.*
- ROO'FY.** *a.* [from *roof.*] Having roofs. *Dryden.*
- ROOK.** *s.* [hpoc, Sax.]
 1. A bird resembling a crow: it feeds not on carrion, but grain. *Dryden.*
 2. A mean man at chess. *Dryden.*
 3. A cheat; a trickish rapacious fellow. *Wycherly.*
- To ROOK.** *v. n.* To rob: to cheat. *Hudibras.*
 * **To ROOK.** *v. a.* To cheat; to plunder by cheating. *Aubrey.*
 * **To ROOK.** To squat. See **To RUCK.**
- ROO'KERY.** *s.* [from *rook.*] A nursery of rooks. *Pope.*
- ROO'KY.** *a.* Inhabited by rooks. *Shaksp.*
- ROOM.** *s.* [pum, Sax. Raum, Germ.]
 1. Space; extent of place. *Milton.*
 2. Space of place unoccupied. *Bentley.*
 3. Way unobstructed. *Creech.*
 4. Place of another; stead. *Calamy.*
 5. Unobstructed opportunity. *Addison.*
 6. An apartment in a house. *Stillingfleet.*
- ROO'MAGE.** *s.* [from *room.*] Space; place. *Wotton.*
- * **RO'OMFUL.** *a.* Abounding with rooms. *Donne.*
- RO'OMINESS.** *s.* [from *roomy.*] Space; quantity of extent.
- * **ROOMTH.** *s.* Space; place. *Drayton.*
 * **RO'OMTHY.** *a.* Spacious. *Fuller.*
- RO'OMY.** *a.* [from *room.*] Spacious; wide; large. *Dryden.*
- * **ROOP.** *s.* [hroop, Icel.] Hoarseness. *Ray.*
- ROOST.** *s.* [hpoyt, Sax.] 1. That on which a bird sits to sleep. *Dryden.*
 2. The act of sleeping. *Derham.*
- To ROOST.** *v. n.* [roesten, Dutch.]
 1. To sleep as a bird. *L'Estrange.*
 2. To lodge. In burlesque.
- ROOT.** *s.* [rôt, Swed. roed, Dan.]
 1. That part of the plant which rests in the ground, and supplies the stems with nourishment. *Bacon.*
 2. The bottom; the lower part. *Milton.*
3. A plant of which the root is esculent. *Watts.*
 4. The original; the first cause. *Davies.*
 5. The first ancestor. *Shakspeare.*
 6. Fixed residence.
 7. Impression; durable effect. *Hooker.*
- To ROOT.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To fix the root; to strike far into the earth. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To turn up earth.
- To ROOT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To fix deep in the earth. *Dryden.*
 2. To impress deeply. *South.*
 3. To turn up out of the ground; to radicate; to extirpate: with *out* or *up*. *Raleigh.*
 4. To destroy; to banish: with particles. *Granville.*
- * **RO'OT-BOUND.** *a.* Fixed to the earth by a root. *Milton.*
- * **RO'OT-BUILT.** *a.* Built of roots. *Shenst.*
- * **RO'OTHOUSE.** *s.* An edifice of roots. *Dodsley.*
- ROO'TED.** *a.* [from *root.*] Fixed; deep; radical. *Hammond.*
- ROO'TEDLY.** *ad.* [from *rooted.*] Deeply; strongly. *Shakspeare.*
- * **RO'OTER.** *s.* One who tears up by the roots. *South.*
- ROO'TY.** *ad.* [from *root.*] Full of roots.
- ROPE.** *s.* [pap, Sax. reep, roop, Dutch.]
 1. A cord; a string; a halter. *Hudibras.*
 2. Any row of things depending: as, a rope of onions.
- To ROPE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To draw out into viscosities; to concrete into glutinous filaments. *Dryden.*
- RO'PEDANCER.** *s.* [rope and dancer.] An artist who dances on a rope. *Wilkins.*
- * **RO'PELADDER.** *s.* A portable ladder made of ropes.
- RO'PEMAKER, or ROPER.** *s.* [rope and maker.] One who makes ropes to sell. *Shakspeare.*
- RO'PERY.** *s.* [from *rope.*] Rogue's tricks. *Shakspeare.*
- RO'PETRICK.** *s.* [rope and trick.] Probably rogue's tricks; tricks that deserve the halter. *Shakspeare.*
- * **RO'PEWALK.** *s.* Walk or place where ropes are made.
- RO'PINESS.** *s.* [from *ropy.*] Viscosity; glutinousness.
- RO'PY.** *a.* [from *rope.*] Viscous; tenacious; glutinous. *Dryden.*
- RO'QUELAURE.** *s.* [Fr.] A cloak for men. *Gay.*
- * **RO'RAL.** *a.* [roralis, Lat.] Dewy. *Green.*
- RORA'TION.** *s.* [ros, roris, Lat.] A falling of dew.
- RO'RID.** *s.* [roridus, Lat.] Dewy. *Brown.*
- RORI'FEROUS.** *s.* [ros and fero, Lat.] Producing dew. *Dict.*
- RORI'FLUENT.** *a.* [ros and fluo, Lat.] Flowing with dew. *Dict.*

RO'SARY. *s.* [*rosarium*, Lat.] A bunch of heads, on which the Romanists number their prayers. *Taylor.*

RO'SCID. *a.* [*roscidus*, Lat.] Dewy; abounding with dew. *Bacon.*

ROSE. *s.* [Fr. *rosa*, Lat.] A flower. *Wisdom.*
To speak under the ROSE. To speak any thing with safety, so as not afterwards to be discovered. *Brown.*

ROSE. *pret.* of *rise.* *Milton.*

*** RO'SEAL.** *a.* [*roseus*, Lat.] Rosy; like a rose in smell or colour. *Elyot.*

RO'SEATE. *a.* [from *rose*.]
 1. Rosy; full of roses. *Pope.*
 2. Blooming, fragrant, purple, as a rose.

RO'SED. *a.* [from the noun.] Crimsoned; flushed. *Shakspeare.*

*** RO'SEMALLOW.** *s.* A plant larger than the common mallow. *Miller.*

RO'SEMARY. *s.* A plant. *Miller.*

ROSE-NOBLE. *s.* An English gold coin, in value anciently sixteen shillings. *Camden.*

RO'SEWATER. *s.* [*rose* and *water*.] Water distilled from roses. *Wiseman.*

RO'SET. *s.* [from *rose*.] A red colour for painters. *Peacham.*

*** ROSICRU'CIAN.** *s.* [*Rosenkreuzer*, Germ. *ros* and *crux*, Lat.] One of those philosophers, who by the assistance of the dew seek for light, or, in other words, the substance called the philosophers stone. A sort of phantastick chymist; a kind of quack or cheat. *Walton.*

*** ROSICRU'CIAN.** *a.* Of the Rosicrucians. *Hudibras.*

RO'SIER. *s.* [*rosier*, Fr.] A rosebush. *Spens.*

RO'SIN. *s.* [*résine*, Fr. *resina*, Lat.]
 1. Inspissated turpentine; a juice of the pine. *Garth.*
 2. Any inspissated matter of vegetables that dissolves in spirit. *Arbuthnot.*

To RO'SIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rub with rosin. *Gay.*

*** RO'SINESS.** *s.* State or quality of being rosy. *Davenant.*

RO'SINY. *a.* [from *rosin*.] Resembling rosin.

*** RO'SLAND.** *s.* Heathy land; also watery, moorish land. *Bailey.*

RO'SSEL. *s.* Light land. *Mortimer.*

*** RO'STRAL.** *a.* [*rostrum*, Lat.] Having some resemblance to the beak of a ship, or rostrum. *Tatler.*

RO'STRATED. *a.* [*rostratus*, Lat.] Adorned with beaks of ships. *Arbuthnot.*

RO'STRUM. *s.* [Lat.]
 1. The beak of a bird.
 2. The beak of a ship.
 3. The scaffold whence orators harangued. *Addison.*
 4. The pipe which conveys the distilling liquor into its receiver in the common alembicks. *Quincy.*

RO'SY. *a.* [*roseus*, Lat.] Resembling a rose in bloom, beauty, colour, or fragrance. *Prior.*

To ROT. *v. n.* [*poran*, Sax. *rotten*, Dutch.] To putrefy; to lose the cohesion of its parts. *Woodward.*

To ROT. *v. a.* To make putrid; to bring to corruption. *Dryden.*

ROT. *s.* [from the verb.]
 1. A distemper among sheeps, in which their lungs are wasted. *Ben Jonson.*
 2. Putrefaction; putrid decay. *Phillips.*

*** RO'TA.** *s.* [Lat.] 1. A particular court of papal jurisdiction. *Burnet.*
 2. A club of politicians in the history of England, who, when the government wavered in 1659, were for contriving an equal government by rotation. *Hudibras.*

RO'TARY. *a.* [*rota*, Lat.] Whirling as a wheel. *Dict.*

RO'TATED. *a.* [*rotatus*, Lat.] Whirled round.

ROTA'TION. *s.* [Fr. *rotatio*, Lat.] The act of whirling round like a wheel; vicissitude of succession. *Newton.*

ROTA'TOR. *s.* [Lat.] That which gives a circular motion. *Wiseman.*

*** RO'TATORY.** *a.* [*rota*, Lat.] Whirling; running round with celerity. *Paley.*

ROTE. *s.* [*por*, Sax. *merry*.]
 1. A harp; a lyre. Obsolete. *Spenser.*
 2. Words uttered by mere memory without meaning; memory of words without comprehension of the sense. *Hudibras.*

To ROTE. *v. a.* To fix in the memory, without informing the understanding. *Shakspeare.*

*** To ROTE.** *v. n.* [*rota*, Lat.] To go out by rotation, or succession. *Grey.*

RO'TCUT. *s.* Bad beer. *Harvey.*

*** RO'THER-BEASTS.** *s.* [*hpyðer*, Sax.] Horned cattle; black cattle. *Golding.*

RO'THER-NAILS. *s.* Among shipwrights, nails with very full heads used for fastening the rudder irons of ships. *Bailey.*

*** RO'THER-SOIL.** *s.* The dung of rother-beasts. *Bayley.*

*** RO'TOCO.** *s.* An eastern weight of five pounds.

RO'TTEN. *a.* [from *rot*.]
 1. Putrid; carious; putrescent. *Sandys.*
 2. Not firm; not trusty. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Not sound; not hard. *Knolles.*
 4. Fetid; stinking.

RO'TTENNESS. *s.* [from *rotten*.] State of being rotten; cariousness; putrefaction. *Wiseman.*

RO'TUND. *a.* [*rotundus*, Lat.] Round; circular; spherical. *Addison.*

ROTUNDIFO'LIUS. *a.* [*rotundus* and *folium*, Lat.] Having round leaves.

ROTU'NDITY. *s.* [from *rotund*.] Roundness; sphericity; circularity. *Bentley.*

ROTU'NDO. *s.* [*rotunda*, Ital.] A building formed round both in the inside and outside; such as the Pantheon at Rome. *Trev.*

To ROVE. *v. n.* [*roffver*, Dan.] To ramble;
to range; to wander. *Watts.*

To ROVE. *v. a.* To wander over. *Gay.*

RO'VE. *s.* [from *rove*.]

1. A wanderer; a ranger.

2. A fickle inconstant man.

3. A robber; a pirate. *Bacon.*

4. At ROVERS. Without any particular
aim. *South.*

ROUGE. *s.* [Fr.] Red paint.

* ROUGE. *a.* [Fr.] Red. *Davies.*

* To ROUGE. *v. a.* To lay rouge upon the
face: as, she *rouges*.

* To ROUGE. *v. n.* To have the face co-
loured with rouge: as, she was *rouged*.

ROUGH. *a.* [hpuh, hpuhge, Sax. *rouw*,
Dutch; *rauh*, Germ.]

1. Not smooth; rugged; having inequa-
lities on the surface. *Burnet.*

2. Austere to the taste: as, rough wine.

3. Harsh to the ear. *Pope.*

4. Rugged of temper; inelegant of man-
ners; not soft. *Cowley.*

5. Not gentle; not proceeding by easy
operation. *Clarendon.*

6. Harsh to the mind; severe. *Locke.*

7. Hard featured; not delicate. *Dryden.*

8. Not polished; not finished by art.

9. Terrible; dreadful. *Milton.*

10. Rugged; disordered in appearance;
coarse. *Pope.*

11. Tempestuous; stormy; boisterous.
Shakspeare.

* ROUGH. *s.* Not calm weather. *P. Fletch.*

To ROU'GHCAS. *v. a.* [rough and cast.]

1. To mould without nicety or elegance;
to form with asperities and inequalities.
Cleaveland.

2. To form any thing in its first rudiments.
Dryden.

ROU'GHCAS. *s.* [rough and cast.] 1. A rude
model; a form in its rudiments. *Digby.*

2. A kind of plaister mixed with pebbles,
or by some other cause very uneven on
the surface. *Shakspeare.*

ROU'GHDRAUGHT. *s.* [rough and draught.]
A draught in its rudiments; a sketch.

Dryden.

To RO'UGHDRAW. *v. a.* [rough and draw.]
To trace coarsely. *Dryden.*

To ROU'GHEN. *v. a.* [from rough.] To
make rough. *Swift.*

To ROU'GHEN. *v. n.* To grow rough.
Thomson.

* RO'UGH-FOOTED. *a.* Feather-footed: as,
a rough-footed dove. *Sherwood.*

To ROUGHHE'W. *v. a.* [rough and hew.]
To give to any thing the first appearance
of form. *Hudibras.*

ROU'GHHEWN. *particip. a.* 1. Rugged; un-
polished; uncivil; unrefined. *Bacon.*

2. Not yet nicely finished. *Howel.*

* RO'UGHINGS. *s. pl.* Grass after moving
or reaping.

ROU'GHLY. *ad.* [from rough.]

1. With uneven surface; with asperities
on the surface.

2. Harshly; uncivilly; rudely. *Spenser.*

3. Severely; without tenderness. *Dryden.*

4. Austere to the taste.

5. Boisterously; tempestuously.

6. Harshly to the ear.

ROU'GHNESS. *s.* [from rough.]

1. Superficial asperity; unevenness of sur-
face. *Boyle.*

2. Austerity to the taste. *Brown.*

3. Taste of astringency. *Spectator.*

4. Harshness to the ear. *Dryden.*

5. Ruggedness of temper; coarseness of
manners; tendency to rudeness. *Denh.*

6. Absence of delicacy. *Addison.*

7. Severity; violence of discipline.

8. Violence of operation in medicines.

9. Unpolished or unfinished state.

10. Inelegance of dress or appearance.

11. Tempestuousness; storminess.

12. Coarseness of features.

* ROUGH-SHOD. *a.* Having the foot fitted,
when the roads in frosty weather are slip-
pery, with a roughened shoe: used of
horses.

ROUGHT. *old pret. of reach.* Reached.
Shakspeare.

To ROU'GHWOR. *v. a.* [rough and work.]
To work coarsely over without the least
nicety. *Moxon.*

* RO'VING. *s.* Act of rambling or wander-
ing. *Barrow.*

* ROU'LEAU. *s.* [Fr.] A little roll; a roll
of guineas made up in a paper. *Pope.*

* ROUN. *v. n.* [punnian, Sax. *raunen*, Germ.]
To whisper. *Gower.*

* To ROUN. *v. a.* To address in a whisper.
Bret.

ROU'NCEVAL. *s.* See *PEA* of which it is a
species. *Tusser.*

ROUND. *a.* [rond, Fr. *rund*, Germ.]

1. Cylindrical. *Milton.*

2. Circular. *Milton.*

3. Spherical; orbicular. *Milton.*

4. Smooth; without defect in sound.
Peacham.

5. Not broken: as, round numbers.
Arbuthnot.

6. Large; not inconsiderable: as, a round
price, a round sum. *Addison.*

7. Plain; clear; fair; candid; open. *Bacon.*

8. Quick; brisk. *Addison.*

9. Plain; free without delicacy or re-
serve; almost rough: as, he was round
with his master. *Bacon.*

ROUND. *s.* 1. A circle; a sphere; a cy-
linder; an orb. *Shakspeare.*

2. Rundle; step of a ladder.

3. The time in which any thing has passed
through all hands, and comes back to
the first. *Prior.*

4. A revolution; a course ending at the
point where it began. *Smith.*

5. A walk performed by a guard or officer, to survey a certain district. [*ronde*, Fr.]

ROUND. ad.

1. Every way; on all sides. *Genesis.*
2. In a revolution. *Addison.*
3. Circularly. *Milton.*
4. Not in a direct line. *Pope.*

ROUND. prep.

1. On every side of. *Milton.*
2. About; circularly about. *Dryden.*
3. All over. *Dryden.*

To ROUND. v. a.

1. To surround; to encircle. *Prior.*
2. To make spherical, cylindrical, or circular. *Cheyne.*
3. To raise to a relief. *Addison.*
4. To move about any thing. *Milton.*
5. To mould into smoothness. *Swift.*

To ROUND. v. n.

1. To grow round in form. *Shakspeare.*
2. To whisper. [*raunen*, Germ.] *Bacon.*
3. To go the rounds, as a guard. *Milton.*

ROU'NDABOUT. a.

1. Ample; extensive. *Locke.*
2. Indirect; loose. *Felton.*

ROU'NDEL. } *s.* 1. [*Rondelet*, Fr.] A kind of ancient poetry. *Spenser.*

2. [*rondelle*, Fr.] A round form or figure. *Hewel.*

ROU'NDER. s. [from *round*.] Circumference; inclosure. *Shakspeare.*

ROU'NDHEAD. s. [*round* and *head*.] A puritan, so named from the practice once prevalent among them of cropping their hair round. *Spectator.*

* **RO'UNDHEADED. a.** Having a round top. *Lowth.*

ROUN'DHOUSE. s. [*round* and *house*.] The constable's prison, in which disorderly persons, found in the street, are confined. *Pope.*

ROU'NDISH. a. [from *round*.] Somewhat round; approaching to roundness. *Boyle.*

* **RO'UNDLET. s.** A little circle. *Gregory.*

ROU'NDLY. ad. [from *round*.]

1. In a round form; in a round manner.
2. Openly; plainly; without reserve. *Hayward.*
3. Briskly; with speed. *Locke.*
4. Completely; to the purpose; vigorously; in earnest. *Davies.*

ROU'NDNESS. s. [from *round*.] 1. Circularly; sphericity; cylindrical form. *Watts.*

2. Smoothness. *Spenser.*
3. Honesty; openness; vigorous measures.

* **RO'UND-ROBIN. s.** A written petition or remonstrance, signed by several persons round a ring or circle. *Forbes.*

* **ROUP. s.** 1. A disease in poultry.

2. Publick sale.

To ROUSE. v. a.

1. To wake from rest. *Pope.*
2. To excite to thought or action. *Atterb.*

3. To put into action. *Spenser.*

4. To drive a beast from his lair. *Shak.*

To ROUSE. v. n.

1. To awake from slumber. *Pope.*
2. To be excited to thought or action. *Shakspeare.*

ROUSE. s. [*Rausch*, Germ.] A dose of liquor rather too large. *Shakspeare.*

ROU'SER. s. [from *rouse*.] One who rouses.

ROUT. s. [*rot*, Dutch.]

1. A clamorous multitude; a rabble; a tumultuous croud. *Roscommon.*
2. Confusion of an army defeated, or dispersed. [*déroute*, Fr.] *Daniel.*

To ROUT. v. a. To dissipate and put into confusion by defeat. *Clarendon.*

To ROUT. v. n. To assemble in clamorous and tumultuous crouds. *Bacon.*

* **To ROUT.** } *v. n.* [*hriota*, Iceland.] To

* **To ROWT.** } snore in sleep. *Chaucer.*

* **To ROUT. v. n.** To search in the ground, as, a swine. A corruption of *root*. It is a low expression also for making any search. *Edwards.*

ROUTE. s. [Fr.] Road; way. *Gay.*

* **ROUTI'NE. s.** [Fr.] Custom; practice. *Butler.*

ROW. s. [*Reihe*, Germ.] A rank or file; a number of things ranged in a line. *Spens.*

* **ROW. s.** A riotous noise; a drunken debauch.

To ROW. v. n. [*ropan*, Sax.] To impel a vessel in the water by oars. *Gay.*

To ROW. v. a. To drive or help forward by oars. *Milton.*

* **RO'WABLE. a.** Capable of being rowed upon. *Ben Jonson.*

ROWEL. s. [*rouelle*, Fr.] 1. The point of a spur turning on an axis. *Peacham.*

2. A seton; a roll of hair or silk put into a wound to hinder it from healing, and provoke a discharge.

To RO'WEL. v. a. To pierce through the skin, and keep the wound open by a rowel. *Mortimer.*

RO'WEN. s. A field kept up till after Michaelmass. *Tusser.*

RO'WER. s. [from *row*.] One that manages an oar; one who rows. *Addison.*

* **ROWSE. s.** The same with *carouse*. *Shakspeare.*

RO'YAL. a. [Fr.] 1. Kingly; belonging to a king; becoming a king; regal. *Granville.*

2. Noble; illustrious. *Shakspeare.*

* **RO'YAL. s.** 1. One of the shoots of a stags head. *Bailey.*

2. The highest sail of a ship. *Chambers.*
3. In artillery: a kind of small mortar. *Chambers.*

4. One of the soldiers of the first regiment of foot, which is called *The Royals*; and is supposed to be the oldest regular corps in Europe. *James.*

* **RO'YALISM. s.** [*royalisme*, Fr.] Attachment to the cause of royalty.

RO'YALIST. *s.* [from *royal*.] Adherent to a king.

To RO'YALIZE. *v. a.* [from *royal*.] To make royal. *Shakspeare.*

RO'YALLY. *ad.* [from *royal*.] In a kingly manner; regally; as becomes a king. *Dryden.*

RO'YALTY. *s.* [*royauté*, Fr.] 1. Kingship; character or office of a king. *Locke.*

2. State of a king. *Prior.*

3. Emblems of royalty. *Milton.*

To ROYNE. *v. a.* [*rogner*, Fr.] To gnaw; to bite. *Spenser.*

RO'YNISH. *a.* [*rogneux*, Fr.] Paltry; sorry; mean; rude. *Shakspeare.*

* RO'YTELET. *s.* [*roitelet*, Fr.] A little or petty king. *Heylin.*

* RO'YTISH. *a.* Wild; irregular. *Beaumont.*

To RUB. *v. a.* [*rhubio*, Welsh; *reiben*, Germ. to wipe.] 1. To clean or smooth any thing by passing something over it; to scour; to wipe; to perfricate.

2. To touch so as to leave something of that which touches behind. *Addison.*

3. To move one body upon another. *Arb.*

4. To obstruct by collision. *Shakspeare.*

5. To polish; to retouch. *South.*

6. To remove by friction: with *off* or *out*. *Collier.*

7. To touch hard. *Sidney.*

8. To RUB down. To clean or curry a horse. *Dryden.*

9. To RUB up. To excite; to awaken. *South.*

10. To RUB up. To polish; to refresh.

To RUB. *v. n.*

1. To fret; to make a friction. *Dryden.*

2. To get through difficulties. *L'Estrange.*

RUB. *s.* [from the verb.] 1. Collision; hindrance; obstruction. *Crashaw.*

2. Friction; act of rubbing.

3. Inequality of ground, that hinders the motion of a bowl. *Shakspeare.*

4. Difficulty; cause of uneasiness. *Shaksp.*

RUB-STONE. *s.* [*rub* and *stone*.] A stone to scour or sharpen. *Tusser.*

RU'BBER. *s.* [from *rub*.] 1. One that rubs.

2. The instrument with which one rubs. *Swift.*

3. A coarse file. *Moxon.*

4. A game; a contest; two games out of three. *Collier.*

5. A whetstone. *Ainsworth.*

RU'BBAGE. } *s.* [from *rub*.] 1. Ruins of

RU'BBISH. } building; fragments of matter used in building. *Dryden.*

2. Confusion; mingled mass. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Any thing vile and worthless.

* RU'BBIDGE. *s.* Rubbish.

* RU'BBLE. *s.* Rubbish. *Barret.*

RU'BBLE-STONE. *s.* Stones rubbed and worn by the water, at the latter end of the deluge. *Woodward.*

RU'BICAN. *a.* [Fr.] Rubican colour of a horse is one that is bay, sorrel and black, with a light grey or white upon the flanks

but not predominant there. *Farrier's Dict.*

RU'BICUND. *a.* [*rubicundus*, Lat.] Inclining to redness.

* RUBICU'NDITY. *s.* Disposition to redness. *Scott.*

RU'BIED. *a.* [from *ruby*.] Red as a ruby. *Milton.*

* RUBIFICA'TION. *s.* [*ruber* and *facio*, Lat.] Act of making red: a term of chymistry. *Howel.*

RUBI'FICK. *a.* [*ruber* and *facio*, Lat.] Making red. *Grew.*

RU'BIFORM. *a.* [*ruber*, Lat. and *form*.] Having the form of red. *Newton.*

To RU'BIFY. *v. a.* To make red. *Brown.*

RU'BIOUS. *a.* [*rubeus*, Lat.] Ruddy; red. Not used. *Shakspeare.*

* RU'BRICAL. *a.* 1. Red. *Milton.*

2. Placed in rubrics. *Warton.*

* To RU'BRICATE. *v. a.* To distinguish or mark with red. *Herbert.*

* RU'BRICATE. *part. a.* Marked with red. *Spelman.*

RU'BRICATED. *a.* [from *rubrica*, Lat.] Smeared with red.

RU'BRICK. *s.* [*rubrique*, Fr. *rubrica*, Lat.] Directions printed in books of law and in prayer books; so termed, because they were originally distinguished by being in red ink. *Stillington.*

RU'BRICK. *a.* Red. *Newton.*

To RU'BRICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with red.

RU'BY. *s.* [from *ruber*, Lat.] 1. A precious stone of a red colour, next in hardness and value to a diamond. *Peacham.*

2. Redness. *Shakspeare.*

3. Any thing red. *Milton.*

4. A blain; a blotch; a carbuncle.

RU'BY. *a.* [from the noun.] Of a red colour. *Shakspeare.*

* To RU'BY. *v. a.* To make red. *Pope.*

* To RUCK. *v. a.* [*ppigan*, Sax.] To cower; to sit close; to lie close. *Gower.*

* RUCK. *s.* [*ppigan*, Sax.] A part of silk or linen folded over, or covering some other part; when the whole should lie smooth or even.

RUCTA'TION. *s.* [*ructo*, Lat.] A belching arising from wind and indigestion.

To RUD. *v. a.* [*pudu*, Sax.] To make red. *Spenser.*

Obsolete.

* RUD. *s.* [*pudu*, Sax. *Röthe*, Germ.] 1. Redness; blush. *Chaucer.*

2. [*Röthel*, Germ.] Ruddle; red ochre used to mark sheep. *Grose.*

3. A kind of bastard small roach. *Walton.*

RU'DDER. *s.* [*roeder*, Dutch; *Ruder*, Germ.]

1. The instrument at the stern of a vessel, by which its course is governed. *Raleigh.*

2. Any thing that guides or governs the course. *Hudibras.*

RU'DDINESS. *s.* [from *ruddy*.] The quality of approaching to redness. *Wiseman.*

- RU'DDLE.** *s.* [*rudul*, Island. *Röthel*, Germ.] Red earth. *Woodward.*
- * **RU'DDLEMAN.** *s.* One who is employed in digging ruddle or red earth. *Burton.*
- RU'DDOCK.** *s.* [*rubecula*, Lat.] A kind of bird. *Carew.*
- RU'DDY.** *a.* [*puðu*, Sax.]
1. Approaching to redness; pale red. *Otw.*
 2. Yellow. Used only in poetry. *Dryden.*
- RUDE.** *a.* [*pede*, Sax. *rudis*, Lat.]
1. Rough; savage; coarse of manners; uncivil; brutal. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Violent; tumultuous; boisterous; turbulent. *Boyle.*
 3. Harsh; inclement. *Waller.*
 4. Ignorant; raw; untaught. *Wotton.*
 5. Rugged; uneven; shapeless.
 6. Artless; inelegant. *Spenser.*
 7. Such as may be done with strength without art. *Dryden.*
- RU'DELY.** *ad.* [from *rude*.]
1. In a rude manner. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Without exactness; without nicety; coarsely. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Unskilfully. *Dryden.*
 4. Violently; boisterously. *Spenser.*
- RU'DENESS.** *s.* [*rudesse*, Fr.]
1. Coarseness of manners; incivility. *Swift.*
 2. Ignorance; unskilfulness. *Hayward.*
 3. Artlessness; inelegance; coarseness. *Spenser.*
 4. Violence; boisterousness. *Shakspeare.*
 5. Storminess; rigour. *Evelyn.*
- * **RU'DENTURE.** *s.* [Fr.] In architecture, the figure of a rope or staff, sometimes plain and sometimes carved, wherewith the flutings of columns are frequently filled up. *Bailey.*
- RU'DERARY.** *a.* [*rudera*, Lat.] Belonging to rubbish. *Dict.*
- RU'DERATION.** *s.* In architecture, the laying of a pavement with pebbles or little stones. *Bailey.*
- RU'DESBY.** *s.* [from *rude*.] An uncivil turbulent fellow. A low word. *Shakspeare.*
- RU'DIMENT.** *s.* [*rudimentum*, Lat.]
1. The first principles; the first elements of a science. *Milton.*
 2. The first part of education. *Wotton.*
 3. The first, inaccurate, unshapen beginning or original. *Phillips.*
- * **To RU'DIMENT.** *v. a.* To ground; to settle in rudiments of any science. *Gayt.*
- RUDIME'NTAL.** *a.* [from *rudiment*.] Initial; relating to first principles. *Spectator.*
- To RUE.** *v. a.* [*hpeopian*, Sax. *reuen*, Germ.] To grieve for; to regret; to lament. *Donne.*
- * **To RUE.** *v. n.* To have compassion. *Chaucer.*
- * **RUE.** *s.* [*hpeope*, Sax. *Reue*, Germ.] Sorrow; repentance. *Shakspeare.*
- RUE.** *s.* [*ruta*, Lat.] An herb called herb of grace, because holy water was sprinkled with it. *More.*
- RUE'FUL.** *a.* [*rue* and *full*.] Mournful;

- woeful; sorrowful. *Dryden.*
- RUE'FULLY.** *ad.* [from *rueful*.] Mournfully; sorrowfully. *More.*
- RUE'FULNESS.** *s.* [from *rueful*.] Sorrowfulness; mournfulness.
- RU'ELLE.** *s.* [Fr.] A circle; an assembly at a private house. Not used. *Dryden.*
- RUFF.** *s.*
1. A puckered linen ornament, formerly worn about the neck. See **RUFFLE.** *Dryden.*
 2. A smaller river fish. *Walton.*
 3. A state of roughness. Obsolete. *Chapm.*
 4. New state; not used. *L'Estrange.*
- * **To RUFF.** *v. a.*
1. To ruffle; to disorder. *Spenser.*
 2. To trump any other suit of the cards at whist.
- RU'FFIAN.** *s.* [*ruffiano*, Ital. *rufien*, Fr.] A brutal boisterous, mischievous fellow; a cutthroat; a robber; a murderer. *Addis.*
- RU'FFIAN.** *a.* Brutal; savagely boisterous. *Pope.*
- To RU'FFIAN.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rage; to raise tumults; to play the ruffian. Not in use. *Shakspeare.*
- * **RU'FFIANLIKE.** } *a.* Like a ruffian;
- * **RU'FFIANLY.** } brutal; licentious; dissolute. *Fulke.*
- To RU'FFLE.** *v. a.* [*ruyffelen*, Dutch, to wrinkle.]
1. To disorder; to put out of form; to make less smooth. *Boyle.*
 2. To discompose; to disturb; to put out of temper. *Granville.*
 3. To put out of order; to surprise. *Hudibras.*
 4. To throw disorderly together. *Chapm.*
 5. To contract into plaits. *Addison.*
- To RU'FFLE.** *v. n.*
1. To grow rough or turbulent. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To be in loose motion; to flutter. *Dryden.*
 3. To be rough; to jar; to be in contention. Out of use. *Shakspeare.*
- RU'FFLE.** *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Plaited linen used as an ornament. *Addison.*
 2. Disturbance; contention; tumult. *Watts.*
- * **RU'FFLER.** *s.* A swaggerer; a bully; a boisterous fellow. *Bale.*
- * **RU'FFLING.** *s.* Commotion; disturbance. *Barret.*
- RU'FTERHOOD.** *s.* In falconry, a hood to be worn by a hawk when she is first drawn. *Bailey.*
- RUG.** *s.* [*rugget*, Swed.]
1. A coarse nappy woollen cloth. *Peacham.*
 2. A coarse nappy coverlet used for mean beds. *Swift.*
 3. A rough woolly dog. Not used. *Shak.*
- RU'GGED.** *a.* [*rugget*, Swed.]
1. Rough; full of unevenness and asperity. *Bentley.*
 2. Not neat; not regular. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Savage of temper; brutal; rough. *South.*
 4. Stormy; rude; tumultuous; turbulent;

- tempestuous. *Shakspeare.*
 5. Rough or harsh to the ear. *Dryden.*
 6. Sour; surly; discomposed. *Shaksp.*
 7. Violent; rude; boisterous. *Hudibras.*
 8. Rough; shaggy. *Fairfax.*
RU'GGEDLY. *ad.* [from *rugged*.] In a rugged manner.
RU'GGEDNESS. *s.* [from *rugged*.]
 1. The state or quality of being rugged.
 2. Roughness; asperity. *Ray.*
*** RUG-GOWNED.** *a.* Wearing a coarse or rough gown. *Beaum. and Fl.*
RU'CIN. *s.* A nappy cloth. *Wiseman.*
RU'GINE. *s.* [Fr.] A chirurgeon's rasp. *Sharp.*
RU'GOSE. *a.* [*rugosus*, Lat.] Full of wrinkles. *Wiseman.*
*** RUGO'SITY.** *s.* State of being wrinkled. *Smith.*
RUIN. *s.* [*ruine*, Fr. *ruina*, Lat.] 1. The fall or destruction of cities or edifices.
 2. The remains of a building demolished. *Prior.*
 3. Destruction; loss of happiness or fortune; overthrow. *Dryden.*
 4. Mischief; bane. *Milton.*
To RU'IN. *v. a.* [*ruiner*, Fr.]
 1. To subvert; to demolish. *Dryden.*
 2. To destroy; to deprive of felicity or fortune. *Wake.*
 3. To impoverish. *Addison.*
To RU'IN. *v. n.* 1. To fall in ruins.
 2. To run to ruin. *Sandys.*
 3. To be brought to poverty or misery. *Locke.*
To RU'INATE. *v. a.* [from *ruin*.] This word is now obsolete.
 1. To subvert; to demolish. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To bring to meanness or misery irrecoverable. *Bacon.*
RU'INATE. *adj.* In a state of decay; ruinous. *Shakspeare.*
RUINA'TION. *s.* Subversion; demolition; overthrow. Obsolete. *Camden.*
*** RU'INER.** *s.* One that ruins. *Chapman.*
RU'INOUS. *a.* [*ruinosus*, Lat. *ruineux*, Fr.]
 1. Fallen to ruin; dilapidated; demolished. *Hayward.*
 2. Mischievous; pernicious; baneful; destructive. *Swift.*
RU'INOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ruinous*.]
 1. In a ruinous manner.
 2. Mischievously; destructively. *Decay of Piety.*
*** RU'INOUSNESS.** *s.* A ruinous state.
RULE. *s.* [*regula*, Lat.] 1. Government; empire; sway; supreme command. *Phillips.*
 2. An instrument by which lines are drawn. *South.*
 3. Canon; precept by which the thoughts or actions are directed. *Tillotson.*
 4. Regularity; propriety of behaviour. Not in use. *Shakspeare.*
To RULE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To govern; to control; to manage with

- power and authority. *Dryden.*
 2. To manage; to conduct. *Mac.*
 3. To settle as by a rule. *Atterbury.*
To RULE. *v. n.* To have power or command: with *over*. *Locke.*
RU'LER. *s.* [from *rule*.]
 1. Governor; one that has the supreme command. *Raleigh.*
 2. An instrument, by the direction of which lines are drawn. *Moxon.*
*** RU'LY.** *a.* Moderate; quiet; orderly. *Cotgrave.*
RUM. *s.* 1. A country parson. *Swift.*
 2. A kind of spirit distilled from molasses.
*** RUM.** *a.* Old fashioned; odd; queer: a cant term. *The Student.*
To RU'MBLE. *v. n.* [*rumpeln*, Germ.] To make a hoarse low continued noise. *Roscommon.*
RU'MBLER. *s.* [from *rumble*.] The person or thing that rumbles.
*** RU'MBLING.** *s.* A hoarse low continued noise. *Jerem. xvii.*
*** RU'MBOUGE.** See *RAMBOOZE*.
RU'MINANT. *a.* [*ruminans*, Lat.] Having the property of chewing the cud. *Ray.*
*** RU'MINANT.** *s.* An animal that chews the cud. *Derham.*
To RU'MINATE. *v. n.* [*rumino*, Lat.]
 1. To chew the cud. *Arbuthnot.*
 2. To muse; to think again and again. *Watts.*
To RU'MINATE. *v. a.* [*rumino*, Lat.]
 1. To chew over again.
 2. To muse on; to meditate over and over again. *Shakspeare.*
RUMINA'TION. *s.* [*ruminatio*, Lat. from *ruminate*.] 1. The property or act of chewing the cud. *Arbuthnot.*
 2. Meditation; reflection. *Thomson.*
*** RU'MINATOR.** *s.* One that considers, or thinks of, deliberates, or pauses on a matter. *Cotgrave.*
To RU'MMAGE. *v. a.* [*räumen*, Germ.] To search; to plunder; to evacuate.
To RU'MMAGE. *v. n.* To search places. *Swift.*
*** RU'MMAGE.** *s.* Search; act of tumbling things about.
RU'MMER. *s.* [*roemer*, Dutch.] A glass; a drinking cup. *Phillips.*
*** RU'MOROUS.** *a.* Famous; notorious. *Bale.*
RU'MOUR. *s.* [*rumeur*, Fr. *rumor*, Lat.] Flying or popular report; bruit; fame. *Dryden.*
To RU'MOUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To report abroad; to bruit. *Dryden.*
RU'MOURER. *s.* [from *rumour*.] Reporter; spreader of news. *Shakspeare.*
RUMP. *s.* [*Rumpf*, Germ.]
 1. The end of the backbone. *Swift.*
 2. The buttocks. *Shakspeare.*
 3. A name applied to the parliament during the usurpation of Cromwell; from the notable detestation men had of it

as the *fag-end* of a carcass long since expired. *Clarendon.*

* RU'MPER. *s.* One who favoured the rump parliament; one who had been a member of it. *Life of A. Wood.*

To RU'MPLE. *v. a.* [*rompelen*, Dutch.] To crush or contract into inequalities and corrugations. *Blackmore.*

RU'MPLE. *s.* [*hrympelle*, Sax.] Pucker; rude plait. *Dryden.*

To RUN. *v. n.* pret. *ran*. [*rynan*, Sax. *rennen*, Germ.] 1. To move swiftly; to ply the legs in such a manner, as that both feet are at every step off the ground at the same time; to pass with very quick pace. *Swift.*

2. To use the legs in motion. *Locke.*

3. To move in a hurry. *Ben Jonson.*

4. To pace on the surface, not through the air. *Exodus.*

5. To rush violently. *Burnet.*

6. To take a course at sea. *Acts.*

7. To contend in a race. *Swift.*

8. To flee; not to stand. *Shakspeare.*

9. To stream; to flow. *Milton.*

10. To be liquid; to be fluid. *Bacon.*

11. To be fusible; to melt. *Moxon.*

12. To pass; to proceed. *Locke.*

13. To go away; to vanish. *Addison.*

14. To have a legal course; to be practised: as, *the writ runs only in the county.* *Child.*

15. To have a course in any direction. *Addison.*

16. To pass in thought or speech: as, *he runs into digressions.* *Felton.*

17. To be mentioned cursorily or in few words. *Arbuthnot.*

18. To have a continual tenour of any kind: as, *life runs on.* *Sanderson.*

19. To be busied upon: *these names his head ran upon.* *Swift.*

20. To be popularly known. *Temple.*

21. To have reception, success, or continuance: as, *sedition papers always run.*

22. To go on by succession of parts. *Pope.*

23. To proceed in a train of conduct. *Shakspeare.*

24. To pass into some change. *Tillotson.*

25. To proceed in a certain order. *Dryden.*

26. To be in force. *Bacon.*

27. To be generally received. *Knolles.*

28. To be carried on in any manner. *Ayliffe.*

29. To have a track or course. *Boyle.*

30. To pass irregularly. *Cheyne.*

31. To make a gradual progress. *Pope.*

32. To be predominant. *Woodward.*

33. To tend in growth. *Felton.*

34. To excern pus or matter. *Levit. xiii.*

35. To become irregular; to change to something wild. *Granville.*

36. To go by artifice or fraud. *Hudibras.*

37. To fall by haste, passion, or folly into

fault or misfortune.

Knolles.

38. To fall; to pass. *Watts.*

39. To have a general tendency. *Swift.*

40. To proceed as on a ground or principle. *Atterbury.*

41. To go on with violence. *Swift.*

42. To RUN *after*. To search for, though out of the way. *Locke.*

43. To RUN *away with*. To hurry without deliberation. *Locke.*

44. To RUN *in with*. To close; to comply. *Baker.*

45. To RUN *on*. To be continued. *Hooker.*

46. To RUN *over*. To be so full as to overflow. *Dryden.*

47. To be so much as to overflow. *Digby.*

48. To RUN *out*. To be at an end. *Swift.*

49. To RUN *out*. To spread exuberantly. *Taylor.*

50. To RUN *out*. To expatiate. *Broome.*

51. To RUN *out*. To be wasted or exhausted. *Swift.*

52. To RUN *out*. To grow poor by expense disproportionate to income. *Swift.*

To RUN. *v. a.*

1. To pierce; to stab. *Shakspeare.*

2. To force; to drive. *Locke.*

3. To force into any way or form. *Felton.*

4. To drive with violence. *Knolles.*

5. To melt; to fuse. *Felton.*

6. To incur; to fall into. *Calamy.*

7. To venture; to hazard. *Dryden.*

8. To import or export without duty. *Swift.*

9. To prosecute in thought. *Felton.*

10. To push. *Addison.*

11. To RUN *down*. To chase to weariness. *L'Estrange.*

12. To RUN *down*. To crush; to overbear. *South.*

13. To RUN *over*. To recount cursorily. *Ray.*

14. To RUN *over*. To consider cursorily. *Wotton.*

RUN. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of running. *L'Estrange.*

2. Course; motion. *Bacon.*

3. Flow; cadence. *Broome.*

4. Course; process.

5. Way; will; uncontrolled course. *Arbuthnot.*

6. Long reception; continued success. *Addison.*

7. Modish clamour. *Swift.*

8. *At the long RUN*. In fine; in conclusion; at the end. *Wiseman.*

RU'NAGATE. *s.* [*renégat*, Fr.] A fugitive; rebel; apostate. *Raleigh.*

RU'NAWAY. *s.* [*run and away*.] One that flies from danger; a fugitive. *Shakspeare.*

* RUNCA'TION. *s.* [*runcatio*, Lat.] Act of clearing away weeds. *Evelyn.*

RU'NDLE. *s.* [of *round*.]

1. A round; a step of a ladder.

2. A peritrochium; something put round an axis. *Wilkins.*

- RU'NDLET.** *s.* A small barrel. *Bacon.*
- * **RUNE.** *s.* [Run, Sax.] The Runick character, or letter. *Temple.*
- RUNG.** *pret. and part. pass. of ring.* *Milton.*
- * **RUNG.** *s.* [hrugg, Goth. pronounced hrung.]
1. A spar; a round or step of a ladder. *Bp. Andrews.*
 2. Those timbers in a ship, which constitute her floor and are bolted to the keel.
- * **RU'NICK.** *a.* Denoting the letter and language of the ancient northern nations. *Temple.*
- RU'NNEL.** *s.* [from *run.*] A rivulet; a small brook. *Fairfax.*
- RU'NNER.** *s.* [from *run.*] 1. One that runs.
2. A racer. *Dryden.*
 3. A messenger. *Swift.*
 4. A shooting sprig. *Mortimer.*
 5. One of the stones of a mill. *Mortimer.*
 6. A bird. *Ainsworth.*
- RU'NNET.** *s.* [gepunnen, Sax. coagulated,] A liquor made by steeping the stomach of a calf in hot water, and used to coagulate milk for curds and cheese.
- * **RU'NNING.** *a.* Kept for the race. *Law.*
- * **RU'NNING.** *s.* 1. Act of moving on with celerity. *Wisdom xvii.*
2. Discharge of a wound or sore.
- RU'NNION.** *s.* A paltry scurvy wretch. *Shakspeare.*
- RUNT.** *s.* Any small animal below the natural growth of the kind. *Cleaveland.*
- * **RUPE'E.** *s.* An East Indian silver coin, worth about two shillings and four pence. *Herbert.*
- RU'PTION.** *s.* [ruptus, Lat.] Breach; solution of continuity. *Wiseman.*
- RU'PTURE.** *s.* [Fr. from *ruptus*, Lat.]
1. The act of breaking; state of being broken; solution of continuity. *Arbuth.*
 2. A breach of peace; open hostility. *Swift.*
 3. Burstenness; hernia; preternatural eruption of the gut. *Sharp.*
- To RU'PTURE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break; to burst; to suffer disruption. *Sharp.*
- RU'PTUREWORT.** *s.* [herniaria, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
- RU'RAL.** *a.* [Fr. *ruralis*, Lat.] Country; existing in the country, not in cities; suiting the country; resembling the country. *Thomson.*
- * **RU'RALIST.** *s.* One who leads a rural life. *Coventry.*
- RURA'LITY.** } *s.* [from *rural.*] The qua-
- RU'RALNESS.** } lity of being rural. *Dict.*
- * **RU'RALLY.** *ad.* As in the country. *Wakefield.*
- RURI'COLIST.** *s.* [ruricola, Lat.] An inhabitant of the country. *Dict.*
- RURI'GENOUS.** *a.* [rura and gigno, Lat.] Born in the country. *Dict.*
- RUSE.** *s.* [Fr.] Cunning; artifice; little stratagem. A French word. *Ray.*
- RUSH.** *s.* [pyrc, Sax.] 1. A plant: they are planted with great care on the banks of the sea in Holland, in order to prevent the water from washing away the earth; for the roots of these *rushes* fasten themselves very deep in the ground, and mat themselves near the surface, so as to hold the earth closely together. *Dryden.*
2. Any thing proverbially worthless. *Arbuthnot.*
- RUSH.** *s.* [from the verb.] Violent course. *Crashaw.*
- To RUSH.** *v. n.* [hpeoyan, Sax.] To move with violence; to go on with tumultuous rapidity. *Spratt.*
- * **To RUSH.** *v. a.* To push forward with violence. *Duty of man.*
- RUSH-CANDLE.** *s.* [rush and candle.] A small blinking taper, made by stripping a rush, and dipping it in tallow. *Milton.*
- * **RU'SHED.** *a.* Abounding with rushes. *Warton.*
- * **RU'SHER.** *s.*
1. One who rushes forward. *Whitlock.*
 2. One who strewed rushes on the floor, at the dances of our ancestors. *B. Jons.*
- * **RU'SHINESS.** *s.* State of being full of rushes. *Scott.*
- * **RU'SHING.** *s.* Any commotion, or violent course. *Isaiah. xvii.*
- * **RU'SHLIKE.** *a.* Resembling a rush; weak; impotent. *Mirr. for Mag.*
- RU'SHY.** *a.* [from *rush.*]
1. Abounding with rushes. *Thomson.*
 2. Made of rushes. *Tickel.*
- RUSK.** *s.* Hard bread for stores. *Raleigh.*
- RUS'MA.** *s.* A brown and light iron substance to take off hair. *Grew.*
- RU'SSET.** *a.* [roussir, Fr. *russus*, Lat.]
1. Reddish brown.
 2. *Newton* seems to use it for grey.
 3. Coarse; homespun; rustick. *Shaksp.*
- RU'SSET.** *s.* Country dress. *Dryden.*
- * **To RU'SSET.** *v. a.* To give to any thing a reddish brown colour. *Thomson.*
- RU'SSET.** } *s.* A name given to several
- RU'SSETING.** } sorts of pears or apples from their colour. *Mortimer.*
- * **RU'SSETY.** *a.* Of a russet colour.
- RUST.** *s.* [puyt, Sax. Rost, Germ.] 1. The red desquamation of old iron. *May.*
2. The tarnished or corroded surface of any metal. *Dryden.*
 3. Loss of power by inactivity.
 4. Matter bred by corruption or degeneration. *King Charles.*
- To RUST.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To gather rust; to have the surface tarnished or corroded. *Dryden.*
 2. To degenerate in idleness. *Dryden.*
- To RUST.** *v. a.* 1. To make rusty. *Shaksp.*
2. To impair by time or inactivity.
- RU'STICAL.** *a.* [rusticus, Lat. rustique, Fr.] Rough; savage; boisterous; brutal; rude. *Brown.*

RU/STICALLY. *ad.* [from *rustical*.] Savagely; rudely; inelegantly. *Dryden.*
RU/STICALNESS. *s.* [from *rustical*.] The quality of being rustical; rudeness; savageness.
To RU/STICATE. *v. n.* [*rusticor*, Lat.] To reside in the country. *Pope.*
To RU/STICATE. *v. a.* To banish into the country. *Spectator.*
*** RUSTICA/TION.** *s.* A dwelling in the country; a kind of exile into the country. *Smollet.*
RUSTI/CITY. *s.* [*rusticité*, Fr. *rusticitas*, Lat.] 1. Qualities of one that lives in the country; simplicity; artlessness; rudeness; savageness. *Woodward.*
 2. Rural appearance.
RU/STICK. *a.* [*rusticus*, Lat.]
 1. Rural; country. *Sidney.*
 2. Rude; untaught; inelegant. *Watts.*
 3. Brutal; savage. *Pope.*
 4. Artless; honest; simple.
 5. Plain; unadorned. *Milton.*
RU/STICK. *s.* A clown; a swain; an inhabitant of the country. *South.*
*** RU/STILY.** *ad.* In a rusty state. *Sidney.*
RU/STINESS. *s.* [from *rusty*.] The state of being rusty.
To RU/STLE. *v. n.* [*hpiȝtlan*, Sax.] To make a low continued rattle. *Shakspeare.*
*** RU/STLING.** *s.* A quick succession of small noises. *Shakspeare.*
RU/STY. *a.* [from *rust*.] 1. Covered with rust; infected with rust. *Howel.*
 2. Impaired by inactivity. *Shakspeare.*
To RUT. *v. n.* [*rut*, Fr.] To desire to come together. Used of deer.

RUT. *s.* [*rut*, Fr.]
 1. Copulation of deer. *Bacon.*
 2. The track of a cart-wheel.
RUTH. *s.* [from *rue*.] Mercy; pity; tenderness; sorrow for the misery of another. Out of use. *Milton.*
RU/THFUL. *a.* [*ruth* and *full*.] Rueful; woeful; sorrowful. *Carew.*
RU/THFULLY. *ad.* [from *ruthful*.]
 1. Woefully; sadly. *Knolles.*
 2. Sorrowfully; mournfully. *Spenser.*
 3. Woefully: in irony. *Chapman.*
RU/THLESS. *a.* [from *ruth*.] Cruel; pitiless; uncompassionate; barbarous. *Sandys.*
RU/THLESSLY. *ad.* [from *ruthless*.] Without pity; cruelly; barbarously.
RU/THLESSNESS. *s.* [from *ruthless*.] Want of pity.
*** RU/TILANT.** *a.* [*rutilans*, Lat.] Shining. *Evelyn.*
*** To RU/TILATE.** *v. n.* [*rutilo*, Lat.] To shine; to appear bright. *Cockeram.*
*** To RU/TILATE.** *v. a.* To make bright.
*** RU/TTER.** *s.* [*Reiter*, Germ.] A horse-soldier; a trooper.
*** RU/TTERKIN.** *s.* A word of contempt. An old crafty fox; notable beguiler. *Confut. of Shaxton.*
RU/TTIER. *s.* [*routier*, Fr.] A direction of the road, or course at sea.
RU/TTISH. *a.* [from *rut*.] Wanton; libidinous; salacious; lustful; lecherous. *Shak.*
*** RU/TTLE.** *s.* Rattle in the throat. *Burnet.*
RYE. *s.* [*pȝȝe*, Sax. *Roggen*, Germ.] A coarse kind of bread corn. *Arbuthnot.*
RYE/GRASS. *s.* A kind of strong grass. *Mortimer.*

S.

S, Has in English the same hissing sound as in other languages, and unhappily prevails in so many of our words that it produces in the ear of a foreigner a continued sibilation

In the beginning of words it has invariably its natural and genuine sound: in the middle it is sometimes uttered with a stronger appulse of the tongue to the palate, like *z*; as, *rose*, *roseate*, *rosy*, *osier*, *nosed*, *resident*, *busy*, *business*.

In the end of monosyllables it is sometimes *s*, as in *this*, and sometimes *z*, as in *as*, *has*; and generally where *es* stands in verbs for *eth*, as *gives*.

S. An abbreviation: as, **S. E.** south east.

S. S. S. *stratum super stratum*: layer upon layer.

S. N. *salvator noster*: Our Saviour.

S. N. *secundum naturam*: according to nature.

SABA'OTH. [Heb.] Armies; hosts.

*** SABBATA'RIAN.** *s.* One who observes the Sabbath with unreasonable rigour; one

who observes the seventh day of the week in opposition to the first. *Burton.*

*** SABBATA'RIAN.** *a.* Of or belonging to sabbatarians. *Mountague.*

*** SABBATA'RIANISM.** *s.* The tenets of sabbatarians. *Bp. Ward.*

SA/BBATH. *s.* [An Hebrew word signifying rest; *sabbatum*, Lat.]

1. A day appointed by God among the Jews, and from them established among Christians for publick worship; the seventh day set apart from works of labour to be employed in piety. *Milt.*

2. Intermission of pain or sorrow; time of rest. *Pope.*

SA/BBATHBREAKER. *s.* [*sabbath* and *break*.] Violator of the sabbath by labour or wickedness. *Bacon.*

*** SA/BBATHLESS.** *a.* Without intermission of labour; without intercall of rest. *Bacon.*

SABBA/TICAL. *a.* [*sabbaticus*, Lat.] Resembling the sabbath; enjoying or bringing intermission of labour. *Forbes.*

SA'BBATISM. *s.* [from *sabbatum*, Lat.] Observance of the sabbath superstitiously rigid.

* SABLELLIAN. *a.* Relating to the heresy of Sabellius. *Pearson.*

* SABLELLIAN. *s.* A follower of Sabellius who denied the distinction of persons in the Godhead. *Dr. Gregory.*

* SABLELLIANISM. *s.* The tenets of Sabellius. *Barrow.*

SA'BINE. *s.* [*sabine*, Fr. *Juniperus sabina*, Lat.] A plant. *Mortimer.*

SA'BLE. *s.* [*zibella*, Lat.] Fur. *Knolles.*

SA'BLE. *a.* [Fr.] Black. A word used by heralds and poets. *Waller.*

SA'BLIERE. *s.* [Fr.] 1. A sandpit. *Bailey.*
2. [In carpentry.] A piece of timber as long, but not so thick as a beam. *Bailey.*

* SA'BOT. [Fr.] A sort of wooden shoe. *Bramhall.*

SA'BRE. *s.* [*sabre*, Fr.] A cymetar; a short sword with a convex edge; a faulchion. *Pope.*

* To SA'BRE. *v. a.* To strike with a sabre. *Burke.*

SABULO'SITY. *s.* [from *sabulous*.] Grittiness; sandiness.

SA'BULOUS. *a.* [*sabulum*, Lat.] Gritty; sandy.

* SAC. *s.* [*yac*, Sax.] One of the ancient privileges of the lord of a manor. See Soc.

SACCA'DE. *s.* [Fr.] A violent check the rider gives his horse, by drawing both the reins very suddenly. *Bailey.*

* SACCHARI'FEROUS. *a.* [*saccharum* and *fero*, Lat.] Producing sugar. *Hist. R. Soc. iv.*

SA'CCHARINE. *a.* [*saccharum*, Lat.] Having the taste or any other of the chief qualities of sugar. *Arbuthnot.*

SACERDO'TAL. *a.* [*sacerdotalis*, Lat.] Priestly; belonging to the priesthood. *Dryden.*

SA'CHEL. *s.* [*sacculus*, Lat.] A small sack or bag.

* SA'CHEM. *s.* The chief of an Indian tribe.

SACK. *s.* [שק, Hebr. *σάκκος*; *saccus*, Lat. *yac*, Sax, *Sack*, Germ.] This word is found in all languages and was therefore conceived to be antediluvian.
1. A bag; a pouch; commonly a large bag. *Knolles.*
2. The measure of three bushels.
3. A woman's loose robe.

To SACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To put in bags. *Betterton.*
2. [from *sacar*, Span.] To take by storm; to pillage; to plunder. *South.*

SACK. *s.* [from the verb.] 1. Storm of a town; pillage; plunder. *Dryden.*
2. [*Sec*, Fr.] A kind of sweet wine, now brought chiefly from the Canaries. *Swift.*

* SA'CKAGE. *s.* Act of storming and plundering a place. *Feltham.*

SA'CKBUT. *s.* [*sacabuche*, Span.] A kind

of pipe. *Shakspeare.*

SA'CKCLOTH. *s.* [*sack* and *cloth*.] Cloth of which sacks are made; coarse cloth sometimes worn in mortification. *Sandys.*

* SA'CKCLOTHED. *a.* Wearing sackcloth. *Bp. Hall.*

SA'CKER. *s.* [from *sack*.] One that takes a town.

SA'CKFUL. *s.* [*sack* and *full*.] Topful; a full bag. *Swift.*

* SA'CKING. *s.*
1. Act of plundering a town. *Barret.*
2. [*yacking*, Sax.] Coarse cloth, fastened to a bedstead, and supporting the bed.
3. Cloth of which sacks are made.

* SA'CKLESS. *a.* [*yacleay*, Sax.] Innocent, sometimes weak, simple.

SA'CKPOSSET. *s.* [*sack* and *posset*.] A posset made of milk, sack, and some other ingredients. *Swift.*

SA'CRAMENT. *s.* [*sacramentum*, Lat.]
1. An oath; any ceremony producing an obligation.
2. An outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace. *Hooker.*
3. The eucharist; the holy communion. *Addison.*

* To SA'CRAMENT. *v. a.* To bind by an oath. *Abp. Laud.*

SACRAME'NTAL. *a.* [from *sacrament*.] Constituting a sacrament; pertaining to a sacrament. *Taylor.*

* SACRAME'NTAL. *s.* That which relates to a sacrament. *Bp. Morton.*

SACRAME'NTALLY. *ad.* [from *sacramental*.] After the manner of a sacrament. *Hammond.*

* SACRAMENTA'RIAN. *s.* One who differs in opinion, as to the sacraments from the Romish church; a name reproachfully applied by papists to protestants. *Tindal.*

* SACRAME'NTARY. *s.* [*sacramentarium*, low Lat.] 1. An ancient book of prayers and directions respecting sacraments. *Abp. Usher.*
2. A term of reproach given by papists to protestants. *Stapleton.*

* SACRAME'NTARY. *a.* Of or belonging to Sacramentarians. *Stapleton.*

SA'CRED. *a.* [*sacré*, Fr. *sacer*, Lat.]
1. Devoted to religious uses; holy. *Milton.*
2. Dedicated; consecrate; consecrated: with *to*. *Milton.*
3. Inviolable, as if appropriated to some superior being. *Dryden.*

SA'CREDLY. *ad.* [from *sacred*.] Inviolably; religiously. *South.*

SA'CREDNESS. *s.* [from *sacred*.] The state of being sacred; state of being consecrated to religious uses; holiness; sanctity. *L'Estrange.*

SACRI'FICABLE. *a.* [from *sacrificor*, Lat.] Capable of being offered in sacrifice. *Brown.*

- * SACRI'FICANT. *s.* [*sacrificans*, Lat.] One who offers a sacrifice. *Hallywell.*
- SACRIFICA'TOR. *s.* [*sacrificateur*, Fr. from *sacrificor*, Lat.] Sacrificer; offerer of sacrifice. *Brown.*
- SACRI'FICATORY. *a.* [from *sacrificor*, Lat.] Offering sacrifice.
- To SA'CRIFICE. *v. a.* [*sacrifier*, Fr. *sacrifico*, Lat.] 1. To offer to heaven; to immolate. *Milton.*
2. To destroy or give up for the sake of something else: with *to*. *Broome.*
3. To destroy; to kill.
4. To devote with loss. *Prior.*
- To SA'CRIFICE. *v. n.* To make offerings; to offer sacrifice. *Milton.*
- SA'CRIFICE. *s.* [Fr. *sacrificium*, Lat.]
1. The act of offering to heaven. *Milton.*
2. The thing offered to heaven, or immolated. *Milton.*
3. Any thing destroyed, or quitted for the sake of something else.
4. Any thing destroyed.
- SA'CRIFICER. *s.* [from *sacrifice*.] One who offers sacrifice; one that immolates. *Addison.*
- SACRIFI'CIAL. *a.* [from *sacrifice*.] Performing sacrifice; included in sacrifice. *Taylor.*
- SACRI'FICK. *a.* [*sacrificus*, Lat.] Employed in sacrifice.
- SA'CRILEGE. *s.* [*sacrilège*, Fr. *sacrilegium*, Lat.] The crime of appropriating to himself what is devoted to religion; the crime of robbing heaven. *South.*
- SACRILE'GIOUS. *a.* [*sacrilegus*, Lat.] Violating things sacred; polluted with the crime of sacrilege. *Pope.*
- SACRILE'GIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *sacrilegious*.] With sacrilege. *South.*
- * SA'CRILEGIST. *s.* One who commits sacrilege. *Spelman.*
- SA'CRING. *part.* Consecrating. *Shakspeare.*
- * SA'CRING-BELL. *s.* The little bell which is rung in the procession of the host, to give notice of its approach. *Shakspeare.*
- SA'CRIST. } *s.* [*sacristain*, Fr.] He that
- SA'CRISTAN. } has the care of the utensils or moveables of the church. *Ayliffe.*
- SA'CRISTY. *s.* [*sacristie*, Fr.] An apartment where the consecrated vessels or moveables of a church are repositied. *Addison.*
- * SA'CROSANCT. *a.* [*sacrosanctus*, Lat.] Inviolable; sacred. *More.*
- SAD. *a.* 1. Sorrowful; full of grief. *Pope.*
2. Habitually melancholy; heavy; gloomy; not gay. *Pope.*
3. Serious; not light; not volatile; grave. *Herbert.*
4. Afflictive; calamitous.
5. Bad; inconvenient; vexatious. *Addison.*
6. Dark coloured. *Walton.*
7. Heavy; weighty; ponderous.
8. Cohesive; not light; firm; close. *Mort.*
- To SA'DDEN. *v. a.* [from *sad*.]

1. To make sad; to make sorrowful.
2. To make melancholy; to make gloomy. *Pope.*
3. To make dark coloured.
4. To make heavy; to make cohesive. *Mortimer.*
- * To SA'DDEN. *v. n.* To become sad. *Pope.*
- SA'DDLE. *s.* [*yadl*, Sax. *Sattel*, Germ.] The seat which is put upon the horse for the accommodation of the rider. *Dryden.*
- To SA'DDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cover with a saddle. *Prior.*
2. To load; to burthen. *Dryden.*
- SA'DDLEBACKED. *a.* [*saddle and back*.] Horses *saddlebacked*, have their backs low, and a raised head and neck. *Farrier's Dict.*
- * SA'DDLEBOW. *s.* [*yadl-boga*, Sax.] The bows of a saddle are two pieces of wood laid arch-wise, to receive the upper part of a horse's back. *Shakspeare.*
- SA'DDLEMAKER. } *s.* [from *saddle*.] One
- SA'DDLER. } whose trade is to make saddles. *Digby.*
- * SA'DDUCEE. *s.* [Hebr.] One of the most ancient sects among the Jews. They are said to have denied the resurrection of the dead, the being of angels, and all existence of the spirits and souls of men departed. *Acts*, xxiii.
- * SA'DDUCISM. *s.* The tenets of the Sadducees. *More.*
- SA'DLY. *ad.* [from *sad*.]
1. Sorrowfully; mournfully. *Dryden.*
2. Calamitously; miserably. *South.*
- SA'DNESS. *s.* [from *sad*.]
1. Sorrowfulness; mournfulness; dejection of mind. *Dryden.*
2. Melancholy look. *Milton.*
3. Seriousness; sedate gravity. *Dryden.*
- SAFE. *a.* [*sauf*, Fr. *salvus*, Lat.]
1. Free from danger. *Dryden.*
2. Free from hurt. *L'Estrange.*
3. Conferring security. *Milton.*
4. No longer dangerous; repositied out of the power of doing harm. *Shakspeare.*
- SAFE. *s.* [from the adjective.] A buttery; a pantry. *Ainsworth.*
- * To SAFE. *v. a.* To render safe; to procure safety to. *Shakspeare.*
- SAFECO'NDUCT. *s.* [*sauf conduit*, Fr.]
1. Convoy; guard through an enemy's country.
2. Pass; warrant to pass. *Clarendon.*
- SA'FEGUARD. *s.* [*safe and guard*.] 1. Defence; protection; security. *Atterbury.*
2. Convoy; guard through any interdicted road, granted by the possessor.
3. Pass; warrant to pass. *Clarendon.*
- To SA'FEGUARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To guard; to protect. *Shakspeare.*
- SA'FELY. *ad.* [from *safe*.] 1. In a safe manner; without danger. *Dryden.*
2. Without hurt. *Shakspeare.*
- SA'FENESS. *s.* [from *safe*.] Exemption from danger. *South.*

SA'FETY. *s.* [from *safe*.]

1. Freedom from danger. *Prior.*
2. Exemption from hurt.
3. Preservation from hurt. *Shakspeare.*
4. Custody; security from escape. *Shaksp.*

SA'FFLOW. *s.* [*Eafflor*, Germ.] A plant. *Mortimer.*

SA'FFRON. *s.* [*safran*, Fr.] A plant. *Milton.*

SA'FFRON *Bastard.* *s.* [*carthamus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

SA'FFRON. *a.* Yellow; having the colour of saffron. *Chapman.*

* To SA'FFRON. *v. a.* To tinge with saffron; to gild. *Chaucer.*

To SAG. *v. n.* To hung heavy. *Shaksp.*

To SAG. *v. a.* To load; to burthen.

SAGA'CIOUS. *a.* [*sagax*, Lat.]

1. Quick of scent; with *of*. *Dryden.*
2. Quick of thought; acute in making discoveries. *Locke.*

SAGA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *sagacious*.]

1. With quick scent.
2. With acuteness of penetration.

SAGA'CIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *sagacious*.] The quality of being sagacious.

SAGA'CITY. *s.* [*sagacité*, Fr.]

1. Quickness of scent.
2. Acuteness of discovery. *Locke.*

* SA'GAMORE. *s.*

1. Among the American Indians: a King or supreme ruler. *Bailey.*
2. The juice of a plant used in medicine.

* SA'GATHY. *s.* A kind of serge; slight woollen stuff. *Tatler.*

SAGE. *s.* [*sauge*, Fr. *salvia*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

SAGE. *a.* [*sage*, Fr. *saggio*, Ital.] Wise; grave; prudent. *Waller.*

SAGE. *s.* [from the adj.] A philosopher; a man of gravity and wisdom. *Pope.*

SA'GELY. *ad.* [from *sage*.] Wisely; prudently.

SA'GENESS. *s.* [from *sage*.] Gravity; prudence. *Ainsworth.*

* To SAGG. *v. n.* To sink on one side; as weights do when they are not balanced by equal weights on the other. *Shaksp.*

SAGI'TTAL. *a.* [from *sagitta*, Lat. an arrow.] 1. Belonging to an arrow.

2. [In anatomy.] A suture so called from its resemblance to an arrow. *Wiseman.*

* SAGITTA'RIUS. *s.* [Lat.] The sagittary or archer, one of the signs of the zodiack. *Moxon.*

* SA'GITTARY. *a.* Belonging to an arrow, proper for an arrow. *Brown.*

SA'GITTARY. *s.* [*sagittarius*, Lat.] A centaur; an animal half man half horse, armed with a bow and quiver. *Shaksp.*

SA'CO. *s.* A kind of eatable grain. *Bailey.*

* SA'GY. *a.* [from *sauge*, Fr.] Full of sage; seasoned with sage. *Cotgrave.*

SA'ICK. *s.* [*saïque*, Fr.] A Turkish vessel proper for the carriage of merchandise.

SAID. *preterite* and *part. pass.* of *To say*.

1. Aforesaid.

Hale.

2. Declared; shewed.

SAIL. *s.* [*yegl*, Sax. *Segel*, Germ.]

1. The expanded sheet which catches the wind, and carries on the vessel on the water. *Dryden.*

2. Wings, in poetry. *Spenser.*

3. A ship; a vessel. *Addison.*

4. *Sail* is a collective word, noting the number of ships; as *twenty sail*; a fleet of twenty ships. *Raleigh.*

5. To strike SAIL. To lower the sail. *Acts xxvii.*

A proverbial phrase for abating of pomp or confessing inferiority. *Shakspeare.*

To SAIL. *v. n.* [from the noun] 1. To be moved by the wind with sails. *Mort.*

2. To pass by sea. *Acts.*

3. To swim. *Dryden.*

4. To pass smoothly along. *Shakspeare.*

To SAIL. *v. a.*

1. To pass by means of sails. *Dryden.*

2. To fly through. *Pope.*

* SA'ILABLE. *a.* Navigable; passable by shipping. *Cotgrave.*

* SAIL-BROAD. *a.* Expanding like a sail. *Milton.*

SAI'LER. } *s.* [from *sail*.] A seaman; one

SAI'LOR. } who practises or understands navigation. *Pope.*

SA'ILYARD. *s.* [*sail* and *yard*.] The pole on which the sail is extended. *Dryden.*

* SA'ILY. *a.* Like a sail. *Drayton.*

SAI'M. *s.* [*saime*, Ital.] Lard. Still used in Scotland.

* SAIN. [*sagen*, Germ.] 1. Used for *say* by *Spenser.*

2. Said. *Shakspeare.*

SAI'NFOIN. *s.* [Fr.] A kind of herb.

SAINT. *s.* [Fr.] A person eminent for piety and virtue. *Shakspeare.*

To SAINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To number among saints; to reckon among saints by a publick decree; to canonize. *Pope.*

To SAINT. *v. n.* To act with a shew of piety. *Pope.*

SAI'NTED. *a.* [from *saint*.]

1. Holy; pious; virtuous. *Shakspeare.*

2. Holy; sacred; canonized. *Shakspeare.*

* SA'INTESS. *s.* A female saint. *Bp. Fisher.*

SAINT John's Wort. *s.* A plant. *Miller.*

SA'INTLIKE. *a.* [*saint* and *like*.]

1. Suiting a saint; becoming a saint. *Dryd.*

2. Resembling a saint. *Bacon.*

SAI'NTLY. *ad.* [from *saint*.] Like a saint; becoming a saint. *Milton.*

* SA'INTSBELL. *s.* The small bell in many churches, so called, because formerly it was wrung out when the priest came to those words of the mass, *Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus Deus Sabaoth*, that all persons might fall on their knees in reverence of the holy office. *Bp. Hall.*

* SA'INTSEEMING. *a.* Having the appearance of a saint. *Mountagu.*

SA'INTSHIP. *s.* [from *saint*.] The character or qualities of a saint. *Pope.*

SAKE. *s.* [jac, Sax. *saecke*, Dutch.]

1. Final cause; end; purpose. *Tillotson.*
2. Account; regard to any person or thing. *Shakspeare.*

SA'KER. *s.* [*Saker*, originally signifies an hawk.] Cannon.

SA'KERET. *s.* [from *saker*.] The male of a saker-hawk. *Bailey.*

SAL. *s.* [Lat.] Salt; a word often used in pharmacy. *Floyer.*

SALA'CIOUS. *a.* [*salax*, Lat. *salaud*, Fr.] Lustful; lecherous. *Dryden.*

SALA'CIOUSLY. *a.* [from *salacious*.] Lecherously; lustfully.

SALA'CITY. *s.* [*salacitas*, Lat.] Lust; lechery. *Floyer.*

SA'LAD. *s.* [*salade*, Fr. *Salat*, Germ.] Food of raw herbs. *Watts.*

* SA'LAM. *s.* [Persian.] A compliment of ceremony or respect. *Herbert.*

SA'LAMANDER. *s.* [*salamandre*, Fr.] An animal supposed to live in the fire, and imagined to be very poisonous. *Ambrose Parey* has a picture of the salamander, with a receipt for her bite; but there is no such creature, the name being now given to a poor harmless insect. *Brown.*

SA'LAMANDER's Hair. } *s.* A kind of

SA'LAMANDER's Wool. } asbestos. *Bacon.*

SALAMA'NDRINE. *a.* [from *salamander*.] Resembling a salamander. *Spectator.*

SA'LARY. *s.* [*salaire*, Fr. *salarium*, Lat.] Stated hire; annual or periodical payment. *Swift.*

SALE. *s.* [*saal*, Dutch]

1. The act of selling.
2. Vent; power of selling; market. *Spenser.*
3. A publick and proclaimed exposition of goods to the market; auction. *Temple.*
4. State of being venal; price. *Addison.*
5. It seems in *Spenser* to signify a wicker basket; perhaps from *sallow*, in which fish are caught. *Spenser.*

SA'LEABLE. *a.* [from *sale*.] Vendible; fit for sale; marketable. *Locke.*

SA'LEABLENESS. *s.* [from *saleable*.] The state of being saleable.

SA'LEABLY. *ad.* [from *saleable*.] In a saleable manner.

* SALEBRO'SITY. *s.* [*salebrosus*, Lat.] A rugged path. *Feltham.*

SA'LEBROUS. *a.* [*salebrosus*, Lat.] Rough; uneven; rugged.

* SA'LEP. See SALOOP.

SA'LESMAN. *s.* [*sale* and *man*.] One who sells clothes ready made. *Swift.*

* SA'LET. See SALLET.

SA'LEWORK. *s.* [*sale* and *work*.] Work for sale; work carelessly done. *Shakspeare.*

* SA'LIANT. *a.* [*saillant*, Fr.] In heraldry, denotes a lion in a leaping posture, and standing so that his right foot is in the

dexter point and his hinder left foot in the sinister base point of the escutcheon, by which it is distinguished from rampant. *Harris.*

SA'LIENT. *a.* [*saliens*, Lat.]

1. Leaping; bounding; moving by leaps. *Brown.*
2. Beating; panting. *Blackmore.*
3. Springing or shooting with a quick motion. *Pope.*

* SA'LICOT. *s.* [*salicot*, Fr.] Water-thistle.

* SA'LICK. } *a.* [Fr.] Belonging to the

* SA'LIQUE. } French law, by which only males inherit. *Shakspeare.*

* SALINA'TION. *s.* Act of washing with salt liquor. *Greenhill.*

SALI'NE. } *a.* [*salinus*, Lat.] Consist-

SALI'NOUS. } ing of salt; constituting salt. *Newton.*

SALI'VA. *s.* [Lat.] Every thing that is spit up; but it more strictly signifies that juice which is separated by the glands called salival. *Wiseman.*

SALI'VAL. } *a.* [from *saliva*, Lat.] Re-

SA'LIVARY. } lating to spittle. *Arbuthnot.*

To SA'LIVATE. *v. a.* [from *saliva*, Lat.] To purge by the salival glands. *Wiseman.*

SALIVA'TION. *s.* [from *salivate*.] A method of cure much practised in venereal cases, by promoting a secretion of spittle. *Grew.*

SALI'VOUS. *a.* [from *saliva*, Lat.] Consisting of spittle; having the nature of spittle. *Wiseman.*

* SA'LLET. *s.* [*celada*, Span. *galea cœlata*, Lat.] A helmet. *Shakspeare.*

SA'LLET. } *s.* Corrupted from *salad*.

SA'LLETING. } *Boyle.*

* SA'LLET. *s.* [*salade*, old Fr.] A helmet. *Chaucer.*

SA'LLIANCE. *s.* [from *sally*.] The act of issuing forth; sally. Out of use. *Spenser.*

SA'LLOW. *s.* [*salix*, Lat. *saule*, Fr.] A tree of the genus of willow. *Dryden.*

SA'LLOW. *a.* [*sale*, Fr.] Sickly; yellow. *Rowe.*

SA'LLOWNESS. *s.* [from *sallow*.] Yellowness; sickly paleness. *Addison.*

SA'LLY. *s.* [*saillie*, Fr.]

1. Eruption; issue from a place besieged; quick egress. *Bacon.*
2. Range; excursion. *Locke.*
3. Flight; volatile or sprightly exertion. *Stillingfleet.*
4. Escape; levity; extravagant flight; frolick; exorbitance. *Swift.*

To SA'LLY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make an eruption; to issue out. *Tate.*

SA'LLYPORT. *s.* [*sally* and *port*.] Gate at which sallies are made. *Denham.*

SA'LMAGUNDI. *s.* [*selon mon goût*, or *salé à mon goût*.] A mixture of chopped meat and picked herrings with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions.

SA'LMON. *s.* [*salmo*, Lat. *saumon*, Fr.] The salmon is accounted the king of fresh-

water fish, and is bred in rivers relating to the sea, yet so far from it as admits no tincture of brackishness. He is said to breed or cast his spawn in most rivers in the month of August. They in a safe place in the gravel place their eggs or spawn, and then leave it to their Creator's protection. Sir Francis Bacon observes the age of a *salmon* exceeds not ten years: his growth is very sudden, so that after he is got into the sea he becomes from a samlet, not so big as a gudgeon, to be a salmon, in as short a time as a gosling becomes a goose. *Walton.*

SA'LMONTROUT. *s.* A trout that has some resemblance to a salmon; a samlet. *Walt.*

* SALO'ON. *s.* [*Salz*, Germ. *salon*, Fr.] A spacious hall or room; a sort of state-room. *Chambers.*

* SALO'OP. *s.* [*salep*, Turk.] A preparation from the root of a species of orchis: properly *salep*, but commonly called *saloop*. *Materia Alimentaria.*

SALPI'CON. *s.* A kind of farce or stuffing. *Bailey.*

SALSAMENTA'RIOUS. *a.* [*salsamentarius*, Lat.] Belonging to salt things.

SA'LSIFY. *s.* [*salsifis*, Fr. a plant.] Goats-beard. *Mortimer.*

SALSOA'CID. *a.* [*sal* and *acidus*, Lat.] Having a taste compounded of saltiness and sourness. *Floyer.*

SALSU'GINOUS. *a.* [*salsugo*, Lat.] Saltish; somewhat salt. *Boyle.*

SALT. *s.* [*salt*, Goth. *yealt*, Sax. *sal*, Lat. *sel*, Fr. *Salz*, Germ.]

1. Salt is a body whose two essential properties seem to be dissolubility in water, and a pungent sapor: it is an active incombustible substance. There are three kinds of salts, fixed, volatile, and essential: fixed salt is drawn by calcining the matter, then boiling the ashes in a good deal of water. Essential salt is that drawn chiefly from the parts of animals, and some putrified parts of vegetables. *Shakspeare.*
2. Taste; smack. *Shakspeare.*
3. Wit; merriment.

* SALT. *s.* [*saltus*, Lat.] Act of leaping or jumping. *Ben Jonson.*

SALT. *a.* 1. Having the taste of salt: as, salt fish. *Bacon.*

2. Impregnated with salt. *Addison.*

3. Abounding with salt. *Mortimer.*

4. [*Salax*, Lat.] Lecherous; salacious. *Shakspeare.*

To SALT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To season with salt. *Brown.*

SA'LT-PAN. } *s.* [*salt* and *pan*, or *pit*.] Pit

SA'LT-PIT. } where salt is got. *Bacon.*

SA'LTANT. *a.* [*saltans*, Lat.] Jumping; dancing.

SALTA'TION. *s.* [*saltatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of dancing or jumping. *Brown.*

2. Beat; palpitation. *Wiseman.*

SA'LTCAT. *s.* A lump of salt. *Mortimer.*

SALTCE'LLAR. *s.* [*salt* and *cellar*.] Vessel of salt set on the table. *Swift.*

SA'LTR. *s.* [from *salt*.]

1. One who salts.

2. One who sells salt. *Camden.*

SA'LTERN. *s.* A salt-work. *Mortimer.*

SALTINBA'NCO. *s.* [*saltare in banco*, Ital.] A quack or mountebank. *Brown.*

SA'LTIER. *s.* [A term of heraldry.] A saltier is made in the form of a St. Andrew's cross. *Peacham.*

SAL'TISH. *a.* [from *salt*.] Somewhat salt. *Mortimer.*

SA'LTLESS. *a.* [from *salt*.] Insipid; not tasting of salt.

SA'LTLY. *ad.* [from *salt*.] With taste of salt; in a salt manner.

SA'LTNESS. *s.* [from *salt*.] Taste of salt. *Bacon.*

SA'LTPETRE. *s.* [*salpêtre*, Fr.] Nitre. *Locke.*

* SA'LTWORK. *s.* A saltern; a place where salt is made. *Addison.*

* SA'LTLY. *a.* Somewhat salt. *Cotgrave.*

SALVABI'LITY. *s.* [from *salvable*.] Possibility of being received to everlasting life. *Decay of Piety.*

SA'LVABLE. *a.* [from *salvo*, Lat.] Possible to be saved. *Decay of Piety.*

* SA'LVAGE. *s.* [*salvus*, Lat.] A reward allowed for saving goods out of a wreck.

* SA'LVAGE. *a.* [*sauvage*, Fr.] Wild; rude; cruel; now spoken and written *savage*. *Blackstone.*

SALVA'TION. *s.* [from *salvo*, Lat.] Preservation from eternal death; reception to the happiness of heaven. *Milton.*

SA'LVATORY. *s.* [*salvatoire*, Fr.] A place where any thing is preserved. *Hale.*

SALU'BRIOUS. *a.* [*salubris*, Lat.] Wholesome; healthful; promoting health. *Phil.*

SALU'BRITY. *s.* [from *salubrious*.] Wholesomeness; healthfulness.

SALVE. *s.* [*yealy*, Sax. *Salbe*, Germ.]

1. A glutinous matter applied to wounds and hurts; an em plaster. *Donne.*

2. Help; remedy. *Hammond.*

To SALVE. *v. a.* [*salben*, Germ.] 1. To cure with medicaments applied. *Spenser.*

2. To help; to remedy. *Spenser.*

3. To help or save by a *salvo*, an excuse, or reservation. *Hooker.*

4. To salute. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

SA'LVER. *s.* A plate on which any thing is presented. *Pope.*

SA'LVO. *s.* [from *salvo jure*, Lat.] An exception; a reservation; an excuse. *Addis.*

SA'LUTARINESS. *s.* [from *salutary*.] Wholesomeness; quality of contributing to health or safety.

SA'LUTARY. *a.* [*salutaris*, Lat.] Wholesome; healthful; safe; advantageous; contributing to health or safety. *Bentley.*

SALUTA'TION. *s.* [*salutatio*, Lat.] The act

or style of saluting; greeting. *Taylor.*
To SALU'TE. *v. a.* [*saluto*, Lat. *saluer*, Fr.]
 1. To greet; to hail. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To please; to gratify. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To kiss.
SALU'TE. *s.* [from the verb.]
 1. Salutation; greeting. *Smith.*
 2. A kiss. *Roscommon.*
SALU'TER. *s.* [from *salute*.] He who salutes.
SALUTI'FEROUS. *a.* [*salutifer*, Lat.] Healthy; bringing health. *Dennis.*
*** SAMA'RITAN.** *s.* One of an ancient sect among the Jews, still subsisting in some parts of the Levant, under the same name. *St. Luke. x.*
*** SAMA'RITAN.** *a.* Belonging to the Samaritans; denoting the ancient sort of Hebrew characters, or alphabet. *Walton.*
*** SAMA'RA.** See *SIMAR.*
SAME. *a.* [*samo*, Goth. *sammo*, Swed.]
 1. Not different; not another; identical; being of the like kind, sort, or degree. *Arbuthnot.*
 2. That which was mentioned before. *Daniel.*
*** SAME.** *ad.* [*yam*, Sax. often used in compositions.] Together. *Spenser.*
SA'MENESS. *s.* [from *same*.]
 1. Identity; the state of being not another; not different. *Swift.*
 2. Undistinguishable resemblance.
*** SA'MITE.** *s.* [*Sammet*, Germ.] Velvet; a sort of silk stuff. *Chaucer.*
SA'MLET. *s.* [*salmonet*, or *salmonlet*.] A little salmon. *Walton.*
SA'MPHIRE. *s.* [*saint Pierre*, Fr.] A plant preserved in pickle. *Shakspeare.*
SA'MPLE. *s.* [from *example*.] A specimen; a part shown, that judgment may be made of the whole. *Prior.*
To SA'MPLE. *v. a.* To show something similar. *Ainsworth.*
SA'MPLER. *s.* [*exemplar*, Lat.] A pattern of work; a piece worked by young girls for improvement. *Shakspeare.*
SA'NABLE. *a.* [*sanabilis*, Lat.] Curable; susceptible of remedy; remediable.
SANA'TION. *s.* [*sanatio*, Lat.] The act of curing. *Wiseman.*
SA'NATIVE. *a.* [from *sano*, Lat.] Powerful to cure; healing. *Bacon.*
SA'NATIVENESS. *s.* [from *sanative*.] Power to cure.
*** SA'NCEBELL.** *s.* A corruption of *saints-bell*; which see.
*** To SANCTI'FICATE.** *v. a.* To sanctify. *Barrow.*
SANCTIFICA'TION. *s.* [*sanctification*, Fr.]
 1. The state of being freed, or act of giving freedom from the dominion of sin for the time to come. *Hooker.*
 2. The act of making holy; consecration. *Stillfleet.*
SA'NCTIFIER. *s.* [from *sanctify*.] He that

sanctifies or makes holy. *Denham.*
To SA'NCTIFY. *v. a.* [*sanctifier*, Fr.]
 1. To free from the power of sin for the time to come. *Hebrews.*
 2. To make holy; to make a means of holiness. *Hooker.*
 3. To make free from guilt. *Dryden.*
 4. To secure from violation. *Pope.*
SANCTIMO'NIOUS. *a.* [from *sanctimonia*, Lat.] Saintly; having the appearance of sanctity. *L'Estrange.*
*** SANCTIMO'NIOUSLY.** *ad.* With sanctimony. *Beaum. and Fl.*
*** SANCTIMO'NIOUSNESS.** *s.* State or quality of being sanctimonious. *Ashmole.*
SA'NCTIMONY. *s.* [*sanctimonia*, Lat.] Holiness; scrupulous austerity; appearance of holiness. *Raleigh.*
SA'NCTION. *s.* [Fr. *sanctio*, Lat.]
 1. The act of confirmation which gives to any thing its obligatory power; ratification. *Baker.*
 2. A law; a decree ratified. Improper. *Denham.*
*** To SA'NCTION.** *v. a.* To give a sanction to. *Burke.*
SA'NCTITUDE. *s.* [from *sanctus*, Lat.] Holiness; goodness; saintliness. *Milton.*
SA'NCTITY. *s.* [*sanctitas*, Lat.] 1. Holiness; the state of being holy. *Milton.*
 2. Goodness; the quality of being good; purity; godliness. *Addison.*
 3. Saint; holy being. *Milton.*
To SA'NCTUARISE. *v. n.* [from *sanctuary*.] To shelter by means of sacred privileges. Not in use. *Shakspeare.*
SA'NCTUARY. *s.* [*sanctuarium*, Lat.]
 1. A holy place; holy ground. *Rogers.*
 2. A place of protection; a sacred asylum. *Milton.*
 3. Shelter; protection. *Dryden.*
*** SA'NCTUARY-MAN.** *s.* One who takes shelter in a holy place. *Shakspeare.*
SAND. *s.* [*sand*, Danish and Dutch; *Sand*, Germ.] 1. Particles of stone not conjoined, or stone broken to powder. *Prior.*
 2. Barren country covered with sands. *Knolles.*
*** To SAND.** *v. a.* To force or drive upon the sands. *Burton.*
SA'NDAL. *s.* [*sandale*, Fr.] A loose shoe. *Pope.*
SA'NDARAK. *s.* [*sandaraca*, Lat.]
 1. A mineral of a bright red colour, not much unlike to red arsenick.
 2. A white gum oozing out of the juniper-tree. *Bailey.*
SA'NDBLIND. *a.* [*sand* and *blind*.] Having a defect in the eyes, by which small particles appear to fly before them. *Shaksp.*
SA'NDBOX Tree. *s.* A plant. *Miller.*
SA'NDED. *a.* [from *sand*.]
 1. Covered with sand; barren. *Mortimer.*
 2. Marked with small spots; variegated with dusky specks. *Shakspeare.*

* **SA/NDEEL.** *s.* A kind of eel commonly found at about half a foot deep under the sand.

SA'NDERLING. *s.* A bird. *Carew.*

SA'NDERS. *s.* [*santalum*, Lat.] A precious kind of Indian wood, of which there are three sorts, red, yellow, and green.

Bailey.

SA'NDEVER. *s.* That which our English glassmen call *sandever*, and the French, of whom the name probably was borrowed, *suie de verre*, is that recrement that is made when, the materials of glass having been first baked together, the mixture casts up the superfluous salt.

Boyle.

* **SA'NDHEAT.** *s.* Warmth of hot sand in chymical operations.

* **SA'NDINESS.** *s.* The state of being sandy.

South.

SA'NDISH. *a.* [from *sand*.] Approaching to the nature of sand; loose; not close; not compact.

Evelyn.

SA'NDSTONE. *s.* [*sand* and *stone*.] Stone of a loose and friable kind.

Woodward.

SA'NDY. *a.* [from *sand*.] 1. Abounding with sand; full of sand.

Phillips.

2. Consisting of sand; unsolid.

Bacon.

SANE. *a.* [*sanus*, Lat.] Sound; healthy.

SANG. The preterit of *To sing*.

Milton.

* **SA'NGFROID.** *s.* [Fr.] Coolness; freedom from agitation: an affected phrase.

Sheridan.

SANGUI'FEROUS. *a.* [*sanguifer*, Lat.] Conveying blood.

Derham.

SANGUIFICA'TION. *s.* [*sanguis* and *facio*, Lat.] The production of blood; the conversion of the chyle into blood.

Arbuthnot.

SA'NGUIFIER. *s.* [*sanguis* and *facio*, Lat.] Producer of blood.

Floyer.

To SA'NGUIFY. *v. n.* [*sanguis* and *facio*, Lat.] To produce blood.

Hale.

SA'NGUINARY. *a.* [*sanguinarius*, Lat.] Cruel; bloody; murderous.

Broome.

SA'NGUINARY. *s.* [*sanguis*, Lat.] An herb.

Ainsworth.

* **To SA'NGUINE.** *v. a.*

1. To make a sanguine colour; to varnish with sanguine.

Minsheu.

2. To stain with blood.

Fanshaw.

SA'NGUINE. *a.* [*sanguineus*, Lat.] 1. Red; having the colour of blood.

Dryden.

2. Abounding with blood more than any other humour; cheerful.

Government of the Tongue.

3. Warm; ardent; confident.

Swift.

SA'NGUINE. *s.* [from *sanguis*, Lat.] Blood colour.

Spenser.

* **SA'NGUINELY.** *ad.* With sanguineness; ardently; confidently.

Chesterfield.

SA'NGUINENESS. } *s.* [from *sanguine*.] Ar-

SANGUI'NITY. } dour; heat of expectation; confidence.

Decay of Piety.

SANGUI'NEOUS. *a.* [*sanguineus*, Lat.]

1. Constituting blood.

Brown.

2. Abounding with blood.

Arbuthnot.

SA'NHEDRIM. *s.* [*synedrium*, Lat.] The chief council among the Jews, consisting of seventy elders, over whom the high-priest presided.

SA'NICLE. *s.* [Fr.] A plant. *Miller.*

SA'NIES. *s.* [Lat.] Watery matter; serous excretion.

Wiseman.

* **SANIO'DES.** *s.* A disease in which the breast is flattened like a table.

SA'NIOUS. *a.* [from *sanies*.] Running a thin serous matter, not a well digested pus.

Wiseman.

SA'NITY. *s.* [*sanitas*, Lat.] Soundness of mind.

Shakspeare.

SANK. The preterite of *To sink*.

Bacon.

SANS. *prep.* [Fr.] Without. Out of use.

Shakspeare.

* **SA'NSCRIT.** *s.* The learned language of the bramins of India; the parent of all the Indian languages.

Fraser.

* **SANSPRE'NDRE.** *s.* The method of play, at quadrille, without taking any fresh cards.

* **SA'NTER.** See *SAUNTER*.

* **SANTE'RNA.** *s.* The artificial borax used in soldering gold.

* **SANTO'N.** *s.* One of the Turkish priests; a kind of dervis, regarded by the vulgar as a saint.

Herbert.

SAP. *s.* [*sæpe*, Sax. *sap*, Dutch; *Saft*, Germ.] The vital juice of plants; the juice that circulates in trees and herbs.

Arbuthnot.

* **SAP.** *s.* [*sape*, Fr.] In military language a sort of mine.

To SAP. *v. a.* [*saper*, Fr.] To undermine; to subvert by digging; to mine.

Dryden.

To SAP. *v. n.* To proceed by mine; to proceed invisibly.

Tatler.

SA'PID. *a.* [*sapidus*, Lat.] Tasteful; palatable; making a powerful stimulation upon the palate.

Brown.

SAPI'DITY. } *s.* [from *sapid*.] Tasteful-

SA'PIDNESS. } ness; power of stimulating the palate.

Boyle.

SA'PIENCE. *s.* [*sapientia*, Lat.] Wisdom; sageness; knowledge.

Raleigh.

SA'PIENT. *a.* [*sapiens*, Lat.] Wise; sage.

Milton.

* **SAPIE'NTIAL.** *a.* Affording lessons of wisdom.

Bp. Richardson.

* **SAPIENTI'POTENT.** *a.* Mighty in wisdom.

SA'PLESS. *a.* [*saploos*, Dutch.] 1. Wanting sap; wanting vital juice.

Swift.

2. Dry; old; husky.

Dryden.

SA'PLING. *s.* [from *sap*.] A young tree; a young plant.

Swift.

SAPONA'CEOUS. } *a.* [from *sapo*, Lat.

SA'PONARY. } soap.] Soapy; resembling soap; having the qualities of soap.

Arbuthnot.

SA'POR. *s.* [Lat.] Taste; power of affecting or stimulating the palate.

Brown.

SAPORI'FICK. [*saporifique*, Fr. *sapor* and *facio*, Lat.] Having the power to pro-

duce tastes.

* SA'POROUS. *a.* Savoury. *Bailey.*

* SA'PPER. *s.* [*sapeur*, Fr.] A kind of miner. *Transl. of Boccacini.*

* SA'PPHICK. *a.* [from *Sappho* who particularly used this kind of metre.] Denoting a kind of verse used by the Greeks and Latins, each stanza consisting of three lines of five feet each and of a fourth line consisting only of a dactyle and a spondee. *Mason.*

* SA'PPHIRE. *s.* [*sapphirus*, Lat.] A precious stone of a blue colour. *Blackmore.*

SA'PPHIRINE. *a.* Made of sapphire; resembling sapphire. *Boyle.*

SA'PPINESS. *s.* [from *sappy*.] The state or the quality of abounding in sap; succulence; juiciness.

SA'PPY. *a.* [from *sap*; *saftig*, Germ.]

1. Abounding in sap; juicy; succulent. *Phillips.*

2. Young; not firm; weak. *Hayward.*

SA'RABAND. *s.* [*carabande*, Span.] A Spanish dance. *Arbuthnot. Pope.*

* SARACE'NICK. } *a.* Denoting the archi-

* SARACE'NICAL. } tecture of the Saracens, or the modern Gothick. *Johnson.*

SA'RCASM. *s.* [*sarcasmus*, Lat.] A keen reproach: a taunt; a gibe. *Rogers.*

SARC'ASTICAL. } *a.* [from *sarcasm*.]

SARC'ASTICK. } Keen; taunting; severe. *South.*

SARCA'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *sarcastick*.] Tauntingly; severely. *South.*

SA'RCENET. *s.* Fine thin woven silk. *Brown.*

To SA'RCLE. *v. a.* [*sarcler*, Fr.] To weed corn. *Ainsworth.*

SARCOCE'LE. *s.* [*σάρξ* and *κύλη*.] A fleshy excrescence of the testicles, which sometimes grows so large as to stretch the scrotum much beyond its natural size. *Quincy.*

SARCO'MA. *s.* [*σάρκωμα*.] A fleshy excrescence, or lump, growing in any part of the body, especially the nostrils. *Bailey.*

* SARCO'PHAGOUS. } *a.* [*σάρξ* and *φάγω*.]

SARCO'PHAGUS. } Flesh-eating; feeding on flesh.

SARCO'PHAGY. *s.* [*σάρξ* and *φάγω*.] The practice of eating flesh. *Brown.*

SARCO'TICK. *s.* [from *σάρξ*.] Medicines which fill up ulcers with new flesh; incarnative. *Wiseman.*

SARCULA'TION. *s.* [*sarculus*, Lat.] The act of weeding. *Dict.*

SA'RDEL. } *s.* A sort of precious

SA'RDINE Stone. } stone. *Revelat.*

SA'RDIOUS. }

* SARDO'NIAN. } *a.* Forced or feigned,

* SARDO'NICK. } as, applied to laughter, smiles or grin. *Spenser.*

SA'RDONYX. *s.* A precious stone. *Woodward.*

SARK. *s.* [*ycýpk*, Sax.]

1. A shark or shirk.

2. In Scotland it denotes a shirt. *Arbuth.*

SARN. *s.* A British word for pavement, or stepping stones.

SA'RPLIER. *s.* [*surplis*, Fr.] A piece of canvas for wrapping up wares; packing-cloth. *Bailey.*

SA'RRASINE. *s.* [In botany.] A kind of birthwort. *Bailey.*

SA'RSA. } *s.* Both a tree and a

SARSAPARI'LLA. } plant. *Ainsworth.*

SARSE. *s.* A sort of fine lawn sieve. *Bailey.*

To SARSE. *v. a.* [*sasser*, Fr.] To sift through a sarse. *Bailey.*

* SART. *s.* [In agriculture.] A piece of woodland turned into arable. *Bailey.*

* SARTO'RIOUS. *s.* [*sartor*, Lat.] The muscle which serves to throw one leg across the other, called the tailor's muscle. *Paley.*

SASH. *s.* 1. A belt worn by way of distinction; a silken band worn by officers in the army.

2. A window so formed as to be let up and down by pullies. *Swift.*

* To SASH. *v. a.*

1. To dress with a sash. *Burke.*

2. To furnish with sash windows.

SA'SHOON. *s.* A kind of leather stuffing put into a boot for the wearer's ease. *Ainsworth.*

SA'SSAFRAS. *s.* A tree: one of the species of the cornelian cherry: used in medicine.

* SASSE. *s.* A kind of sluice, or lock, on navigable rivers. The word occurs in old statutes.

SAT. The *preterite* of *To sit*. *Dryden.*

SA'TAN. *s.* The prince of hell; any wicked spirit. *Luke.*

SATA'NICAL. } *s.* [from *Satan*.] Devilish;

SATA'NICK. } infernal. *Milton.*

* SATA'NICALLY. *ad.* With malice or wickedness suiting the devil; diabolically. *Hammond.*

* SA'TANISM. *s.* A diabolical disposition.

* SA'TANIST. *s.* A wicked person. *Granger.*

SA'TCHEL. *s.* [*ṡāṡel*, Germ. *sacculus*, Lat.] A little bag used by school-boys. *Swift.*

To SATE. *v. a.* [*satio*, Lat.] To satiate; to glut; to pall; to feed beyond natural desires. *Phillips.*

* SA'TELESS. *a.* Insatiable. *Young.*

SATE'LLITE. *s.* [*satelles*, Lat.] A small planet revolving round a larger. *Bentley.*

SATELLI'TIOUS. *a.* [from *satelles*, Lat.] Consisting of satellites. *Cheyne.*

To SA'TIATE. *v. a.* [*satio*, Lat.]

1. To satisfy; to fill. *Phillips.*

2. To glut; to pall; to fill beyond natural desire. *Norris.*

3. To gratify desire. *K. Charles.*

4. To saturate; to impregnate with as much as can be contained or imbibed. *Newton.*

SA'TIATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Glutted; full to satiety. *Pope.*

* SATIA'TION. *s.* The state of being filled.
Whitacker.

SATI'ETY. *s.* [*satietas*, Lat.] Fulness beyond desire or pleasure; more than enough; state of being palled.
Pope.

SA'TIN. *s.* [Fr.] A soft, close, and shining silk.
Swift.

* SA'TINET. *s.* A sort of slight satin.

SA'TIRE. *s.* [*satira*, Lat.] A poem in which wickedness or folly are censured. Proper *satire* is distinguished, by the generality of the reflections, from a *lampoon* which is aimed against a particular person. It has on before the subject.
Dryden.

SATI'RICAL. } *a.* [*satiricus*, Lat.]

SATI'RICK. } 1. Belonging to satire; employed in writing of invective.
Roscommon.

2. Censorious; severe in language.
Swift.

SATI'RICALLY. *ad.* [from *satirical*.] With invective; with intention to censure or vilify.
Dryden.

SA'TIRIST. *s.* [from *satire*.] One who writes satires.
Pope.

To SA'TIRIZE. *v. a.* [*satiriser*, Fr. from *satire*.] To censure as in a satire.
Swift.

SATISFA'CTION. *s.* [*satisfactio*, Lat.]

1. The act of pleasing to the full.
Locke.

2. The state of being pleased.
Locke.

3. Release from suspense, uncertainty, or uneasiness.
Shakspeare.

4. Gratification; that which pleases.
South.

5. Amends; atonement for a crime, recompense for an injury.
Milton.

SATISFA'CTIVE. *a.* Giving satisfaction.
Brown.

SATISFA'CTORILY. *a.* [from *satisfactory*.] To satisfaction; so as to content.
Digby.

SATISFA'CTORINESS. *s.* [from *satisfactory*.] Power of satisfying; power of giving content.
Boyle.

SATISFA'CTORY. *a.* 1. Giving satisfaction; giving content.
Locke.

2. Atoning; making amends.
Sanderson.

* SA'TISFIER. *s.* One who makes satisfaction.
Sheridan.

To SA'TISFY. *v. a.* [*satisfacio*, Lat.]

1. To content; to please to such a degree as that nothing more is desired.
Milton.

2. To feed to the fill.
Job.

3. To recompense; to pay to content.
Shakspeare.

4. To free from doubt, perplexity, or suspense.
Locke.

5. To convince.
Atterbury.

To SA'TISFY. *v. n.* To make payment.
Locke.

* SA'TIVE. *a.* [*sativus*, Lat.] Sown in gardens.
Evelyn.

* SA'TRAP. *s.* [Persian.] A governor of a district; a kind of vice-roy; a nobleman in power.
Shenstone.

* SA'TRAPY. *s.* The government assigned to a satrap.
Milton.

SA'TURABLE. *a.* [from *saturate*.] Impreg-

nable with any thing till it will receive no more.
Grew.

SA'TURANT. *a.* [from *saturans*, Lat.] Impregnating to the fill.

To SA'TURATE. *v. a.* [*saturare*, Lat.] To impregnate till no more can be received or imbibed.
Cheyne.

* SATURA'TION. *s.* In chymistry: the impregnation of an acid with an alkali, et vice versa, till either will receive no more, and the mixture becomes neutral.
Chambers.

SA'TURDAY. *s.* [*ȝætepydæg*, Sax. *dies Saturni*, Lat.] The last day of the week.
Addison.

SATU'RITY. *s.* [from *saturare*, Lat.] Fullness; the state of being saturated; repletion.

SA'TURN. *s.* [*Saturnus*, Lat.]

1. A remote planet of the solar system; supposed by astrologers to impress melancholy, or dulness.
Bentley.

2. [In chymistry.] Lead.

* SATURNA'LIAN. *a.* [*saturnalia*, Lat.] Sportive; loose; like the feasts of Saturn.
Burke.

SATU'RNIAN. *a.* [*saturnius*, Lat.] Happy; golden. Used by the poets for times of felicity, such as are feigned to have been under the reign of Saturn.
Pope.

SA'TURNINE. *a.* [*saturninus*, Lat.] Not light; not volatile; gloomy; grave; melancholy; severe of temper.
Addison.

* SA'TURNIST. *s.* One of gloomy or melancholy disposition.
Browne.

SA'TYR. *s.* [*satyrus*, Lat.] A sylvan god; a lustful man.
Peacham.

SATYRI'ASIS. *s.* An abundance of seminal lymph.
Floyer.

* SATY'RION. *s.* A plant.
Pope.

* SA'VABLE. *a.* Capable of being saved.
Chillingworth.

* SA'VABLENESS. *s.* Capability of being saved.
Chillingworth.

SA'VAGE. *a.* [*selvaggio*, Ital. *sauvage*, Fr.]

1. Wild; uncultivated.
Dryden.

2. Untamed; cruel.
Pope.

3. Uncivilized; barbarous; untaught.
Milt.

SA'VAGE. *s.* [from the adjective.] A man untaught and uncivilized; a barbarian.
Bentley.

To SA'VAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make barbarous, wild, or cruel. A word not well authorized.
Thomson.

SA'VAGELY. *ad.* [from *savage*.] Barbarously; cruelly.
Shakspeare.

SA'VAGENESS. *s.* [from *savage*.] Barbarousness; cruelty; wildness.
Broome.

SA'VAGERY. *s.* [from *savage*.]

1. Cruelty; barbarity.
Shakspeare.

2. Wild growth.
Shakspeare.

SAVA'NNA. *s.* An open meadow without wood; pastureground in America.
Locke.

SAUCE. *s.* [Fr. *salsa*, Ital.]

1. Something eaten with food to improve

- its taste. *Taylor.*
2. To serve one the same SAUCE. A vulgar phrase: to retaliate one injury with an other.
- To SAUCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To accompany meat with something of higher relish.
2. To gratify with rich tastes. *Obsolete. Shakspeare.*
3. To intermix or accompany with any thing good, or, ironically, with any thing bad. *Shakspeare.*
- SAUCEBOX. *s.* [from *sauce*, or rather from *saucy*.] An impertinent or petulant fellow. *Spectator.*
- SAUCEPAN. *s.* [*sauce* and *pan*.] A small skillet with a long handle, in which sauce or small things are boiled. *Swift.*
- SAUCER. *s.* [*saucière*, Fr. from *sauce*.]
1. A small pan or platter in which sauce is set on the table. *Hudibras.*
2. A piece or platter of china, into which a tea-cup is set.
- SAUCILY. *ad.* [from *saucy*.] Imprudently; impertinently; petulantly; in a saucy manner. *Addison.*
- SAUCINESS. *s.* [from *saucy*.] Impudence; petulance; impertinence; contempt of superiours. *Collier.*
- SAUCISSE. *s.* [Fr.] In gunnery, a long train of powder sewed up in a roll of pitched cloth, about two inches diameter, in order to fire a bomb-chest. *Bailey.*
- SAUCISSON. *s.* [Fr.] In military architecture, faggots or fascines made of large boughs of trees bound together: commonly used to cover men. *Bailey.*
- SAUCY. *a.* [*salsus*, Lat.] Pert; petulant; contemptuous of superiours; insolent. *Addison.*
- To SAVE. *v. a.* [*sauver*, Fr. *salvo*, Lat.]
1. To preserve from danger or destruction. *Dryden.*
2. To preserve finally from eternal death. *Milton.*
3. Not to spend; to hinder from being spent, or lost. *Dryden.*
4. To reserve or lay by. *Job.*
5. To spare; to excuse. *Dryden.*
6. To salve; to reconcile. *Milton.*
7. To take or embrace opportunely, so as not to loose. *Swift.*
- To SAVE. *v. n.* To be cheap, or less costly. *Swift.*
- SAVE. *ad.* [This word, adverbially used, is, like *except*, originally the imperative of the verb.] Except; not including. Little used. *Bacon.*
- SAVEALL. *s.* [*save* and *all*.] A small pan inserted into a candlestick to save the ends of candles.
- SAVER. *s.* [from *save*.]
1. Preserver; rescuer. *Sidney.*
2. One who escapes loss, though without gain. *Swift.*

3. A good husband.
4. One who lays up and grows rich. *Wotton.*
- SAVIN. *s.* [*juniperus sabina*, Lat. *sabine*, Fr.] A shrub.
- SAVING. *a.* [from *save*.]
1. Frugal; parsimonious; not lavish. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Not turning to loss, though not gainful. *Addison.*
- SAVING. *ad.* With exception in favour of. *Hooker.*
- SAVING. *s.* [from *save*.]
1. Escape of expence; somewhat preserved from being spent. *Addison.*
2. Exception in favour. *L'Estrange.*
- SAVINGLY. *ad.* [from *saving*.] With parsimony.
- SAVINGNESS. *s.* [from *saving*.]
1. Parsimony; frugality.
2. Tendency to promote eternal salvation.
- SAVIOUR. *s.* [*sauveur*, Fr.] Redeemer; he that has saved mankind from eternal death. *Milton.*
- * SAUL. *s.* [*jaul*, Sax.] The soul, so pronounced in some parts of the north of England, and so anciently written.
- * SAUNCING-BELL. See SANCEBELL.
- To SAUNTER. *v. n.* [*aller a la sainte terre*, Fr.] To wander about idly; to loiter; to linger. *Prior.*
- * SAUNTER. } *s.* Rambler; idler.
- * SAUNTERER. } *Young.*
- * SAVOROUS. *a.* [*savoureux*, Fr.] Sweet; pleasant. *Chaucer.*
- SAVORY. *s.* [*satureia*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
- SAVOUR. *s.* [*saveur*, Fr.]
1. A scent; odour. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Taste; power of affecting the palate. *Milton.*
- To SAVOUR. *v. n.* [*savourer*, Fr.]
1. To have any particular smell or taste.
2. To betoken; to have an appearance or taste of something. *Denham.*
- To SAVOUR. *v. a.*
1. To like; to smell with delight. *Shakspeare.*
2. To exhibit taste of. *Milton.*
- SAVOURILY. *ad.* [from *savoury*.]
1. With gust; with appetite. *Dryden.*
2. With a pleasing relish. *Dryden.*
- SAVOURINESS. *s.* [from *savoury*.]
1. Taste pleasing and picquant.
2. Pleasing smell.
- * SAVOURLESS. *a.* Wanting savour. *Bp. Hall.*
- SAVOURY. *a.* [*savoureux*, Fr. from *savour*.]
1. Pleasing to the smell. *Milton.*
2. Picquant to the taste. *Genesis.*
- SAVOY. *s.* [*brassica sabaudica*, Lat.] A sort of colewort.
- SAUSAGE. *s.* [*saucisse*, Fr. *salsum*, Lat.] A roll or ball made commonly of pork or veal minced very small, with salt and spice.
- SAW. The preterite of To See. *Milton.*

SAW. *s.* [*sawe*, Danish; *yaga*, Sax. *Ēage*, Germ.]

1. A dentated instrument, by the attrition of which wood or metal is cut.
2. [Saga, Sax. *saeghe*, Dutch. *Sage*, Germ.] A saying; a sentence; a proverb.

Shakspeare.

To SAW. *part.* *sawed* and *sawn*. [*scier*, Fr.]

To cut timber or other matter with a saw.

Ray.

SA'WDUST. *s.* [*saw* and *dust*.] Dust made by the attrition of the saw. *Mortimer.*

SA'WFISH. *s.* [*saw* and *fish*.] A sort of fish with a kind of dentated horn. *Ains.*

SA'WPIT. *s.* [*saw* and *pit*.] Pit over which timber is laid to be sawn by two men.

Mortimer.

SAW-WORT. *s.* [*serratula*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

SAW-WREST. *s.* [*saw* and *wrest*.] A sort of tool. With the *saw-wrest* they set the teeth of the saw. *Moxon.*

SA'WVER. } *s.* [*scieur*, Fr. from *saw*.] One

SA'VYER. } whose trade is to saw timber into boards or beams. *Moxon.*

SA'XIFRAGE. *s.* [*saxifraga*, Lat.] A plant.

SA'XIFRAGE Meadow. *s.* A plant.

SA'XIFRAGOUS. *a.* [*saxum* and *frago*, Lat.] Dissolvent of the stone. *Brown.*

* SA'XON. *s.* [*Saxo*, Lat. *Seax*, Sax.] One of the people, who inhabited the northern part of Germany, obtained footing in Britain about the year 440, and afterwards subdued great part of the island.

Verstegan.

* SA'XON. *a.* Belonging to the Saxons, to their country, or to their language. *Camd.*

* SA'XONISM. *s.* An idiom of the Saxon language. *Warton.*

* SA'XONIST. *s.* One who is well acquainted with the Saxon language or manners.

Nicolson.

To SAY. *v. a.* *preter. said*. [*yecgan*, Sax. *seggen*, Dutch; *sagen*, Germ.] 1. To speak; to utter in words; to tell. *Spenser.*

2. To allege by way of argument. *Atterb.*

3. To tell in any manner. *Spenser.*

4. To repeat; to rehearse.

5. To pronounce without singing.

Common Prayer.

To SAY. *v. n.* 1. To speak; to pronounce; to utter. *Clarendon.*

2. In poetry, *say* is often used before a question: tell.

SAY. *s.* [from the verb.] 1. A speech: what one has to say. *L'Estrange.*

2. [For *assay*.] Sample. *Sidney.*

3. Trial by a sample. *Boyle.*

4. Silk. Obsolete. [from *soie*, Fr.]

5. A kind of woollen stuff.

SA'YING. *s.* [from *say*.] Expression; words; opinion sententiously delivered. *Atterb.*

SCAB. *s.* [*ycæb*, Sax. *scabbia*, Ital. *scabies*, Lat.] 1. An incrustation formed over a sore by dried matter. *Dryden.*

2. The itch or mange of horses.

3. A paltry fellow, so named from the itch. *L'Estrange.*

SCA'BBARD. *s.* The sheath of a sword. *Fairfax.*

SCA'BBED. *a.* [from *scab*.]

1. Covered or diseased with scabs. *Bacon.*

2. Paltry; sorry. *Dryden.*

SCA'BBEDNESS. *s.* [from *scabbed*.] The state of being scabbed.

SCA'BBINESS. *s.* [from *scabby*.] The quality of being scabby.

SCA'BBY. *a.* [from *scab*.] Diseased with scabs. *Dryden.*

SCA'BIOUS. *a.* [*scabiosus*, Lat.] Itchy; leprous. *Arbuthnot.*

SCA'BIOUS. *s.* [*scabiosa*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

* SCABRE'DITY. *s.* [*scabredro*, Lat.] Unevenness; ruggedness. *Burton.*

SCA'BROUS. *a.* [*scaber*, Lat.]

1. Rough; rugged; pointed on the surface. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Harsh; unmusical. *Ben Jonson.*

SCA'BROUSNESS. *s.* [from *scabrous*.] Roughness; ruggedness.

SCA'BWORT. *s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

SCAD. *s.* A kind of fish. *Carew.*

SCA'FFOLD. *s.* [*échafaud*, Fr. *schavot*, Dutch.]

1. A temporary gallery or stage raised either for shows or spectators. *Milton.*

2. The gallery raised for execution of great malefactors. *Sidney.*

3. Frames of timber erected on the side of a building for the workmen. *Swift.*

To SCA'FFOLD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with frames of timber.

SCA'FFOLDAGE. *s.* [from *scaffold*.] Gallery; hollow floor. *Shakspeare.*

SCA'FFOLDING. *s.* [from *scaffold*.] Building slightly erected. *Prior.*

* SCA'LABLE. *a.* That may be scaled with a ladder. *Bullockar.*

SCALA'DE. } *s.* [*escalade*, Fr. *scalada*, Span.]

SCALA'DO. } from *scala*, Lat.] A storm given to a place by raising ladders against the walls. *Arbuthnot.*

SCA'LARY. *a.* [from *scala*, Lat.] Proceeding by steps like those of a ladder.

Brown.

To SCALD. *v. a.* [*scaldare*, Ital.] To burn with hot liquor. *Spenser.*

SCALD. *s.* [from the verb.] Scurf on the head. *Spenser.*

SCALD. *a.* Paltry; sorry; scurvy. *Shaksp.*

* SCALD. } *s.* [Dan. and Su.] One of

* SCA'LDER. } the poets of the northern nations. *Bp. Percy.*

SCA'LDHEAD. *s.* [*skalladur*, bald, Island.]

A loathsome disease; a kind of local leprosy in which the head is covered with a scab. *Floyer.*

* SCA'LDICK. *a.* Relating to the poets called scalds. *Warton.*

SCALE. *s.* [*yscale*, Sax. *ēscale*, Germ. *scael*, Dutch.]

1. A balance; a vessel suspended by a beam against another. *Shakspeare.*
2. The sign libra in the Zodiack. *Creech.*
3. [*écaille*, Fr. *squama*, Lat.] The small shell of crust, of which many lying one over another make the coats of fishes. *Drayton.*
4. Any thing exfoliated or disquamated; a thin lamina. *Peacham.*
5. [*échelle*, Fr. *scala*, Ital.] Ladder; means of ascent. *Milton.*
6. The act of storming by ladders. *Milton.*
7. Regular gradation; a regular series rising like a ladder. *Addison.*
8. A figure subdivided by lines like the steps of a ladder, which is used to measure proportions between pictures and the thing represented. *Graunt.*
9. The series of harmonick or musical proportions. *Temple.*
10. Any thing marked at equal distances. *Shakspeare.*

To SCALE. *v. a.* [*scalare*, Ital.]

1. To climb as by ladders. *Knolles.*
2. To measure or compare; to weigh. *Shakspeare.*
3. To take off a thin lamina; to strip of scales. *Tob.*
4. To pare off a surface. [*schälen*, Germ.] *Burnet.*

To SCALE. *v. n.* [*schälen*, Germ.] To peel off in thin particles. *Bacon.*

SCA'LED. *a.* [from *scale*.] Squamous; having scales like fishes. *Shakspeare.*

* **SCA'LELESS.** *a.* Wanting scales. *Cotgrave.*

SCALE'NE. *s.* [Fr. *scalenum*, Lat.] In geometry; a triangle that has three sides unequal to each other. *Bailey.*

SCA'LINESS. *s.* [from *scaly*.] The state of being scaly.

SCALL. *s.* [*skalladur*, bald, Islandick.] Leprosy; morbid baldness. *Leviticus.*

* **SCA'LLED.** *a.* Scurfy; scabby. *Chaucer.*

SCA'LLION. *s.* A kind of onion.

SCA'LLOP. *s.* A fish with a hollow pectinated shell. *Hudibras.*

To SCA'LLOP. *v. a.* To mark on the edge with segments of circles.

SCALP. *s.* [*schelp*, Dutch.]

1. The scull; the cranium; the bone that incloses the brain. *Phillips.*
2. The integuments of the head. *Shaksp.*

To SCALP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deprive the skull of its integuments. *Sharp.*

SCA'LPEL. *s.* [*scalpellum*, Lat.] An instrument used to scrape a bone.

SCA'LY. *a.* [from *scale*.] Covered with scales. *Milton.*

To SCA'MBLE. *v. n.* Scarcely in use.

1. To be turbulent and rapacious; to scramble; to get by struggling with others. *Wotton.*
2. To shift awkwardly. *More.*

To SCA'MBLE. *v. a.* To mangle; to maul. *Mortimer.*

SCA'MBLER. *s.* [Scott.] A bold intruder upon one's generosity or table.

SCA'MBLINGLY. *ad.* [from *scambling*.] With turbulence and noise; with intrusive audaciousness.

SCAMMO'NIATE. *a.* [from *scammony*.] Made with scammony. *Wiseman.*

SCA'MMONY. *s.* A concreted resinous juice, light, tender, friable, of a greyish brown colour and disagreeable odour. It flows upon incision of the root of a kind of convolvulus. *Trevoux.*

To SCA'MPER. *v. n.* [*schampen*, Dutch; *scampare*, Ital.] To fly with speed and trepidation. *Addison.*

To SCAN. *v. n.* [*scando*, Lat.]

1. To examine a verse by counting the feet. *Walsh.*
2. To examine nicely. *Milton.*

SCA'NDAL. *s.* [*σκάνδαλον*; *scandale*, Fr.]

1. Offence given by the faults of others. *Milton.*
2. Reproachful aspersion; opprobrious censure; infamy. *Rogers.*

To SCA'NDAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat opprobriously; to charge falsely with faults. *Shakspeare.*

To SCA'NDALIZE. *v. a.* [*σκανδαλίζω*.]

1. To offend by some action supposed criminal. *Clarendon.*
2. To reproach; to disgrace; to defame. *Daniel.*

SCA'NDALOUS. *a.* [*scandaleux*, Fr.]

1. Giving publick offence. *Hooker.*
2. Opprobrious; disgraceful.
3. Shamefully; openly vile. *Pope.*

SCA'NDALOUSLY. *ad.* [from *scandalous*.]

1. Censoriously; opprobriously. *Pope.*
2. Shamefully; ill to a degree that gives publick offence. *Swift.*

SCA'NDALOUSNESS. *s.* [from *scandalous*.] The quality of giving publick offence.

* **SCA'NDALUM-MAGNA'TUM.** [Lat.] Scandal or wrong done to any high personage of the land, as peers, prelates, judges or other great officers, by false or slanderous news or tales; by which any debate or discord between them and the commons, or any scandal to their persons might arise. *Chambers.*

SCA'NSION. *s.* [*scansio*, Lat.] The act or practice of scanning a verse.

To SCANT. *v. a.* [*ȝeycænan*, Sax.] To limit; to straiten. *Glanville.*

* **To SCANT.** *v. n.* To fail: as, the wind scants: a naval term, formerly *scantle*.

* **SCANT.** *s.* Scarcity. *Carew.*

SCANT. *a.* [from the verb.] 1. Wary; not liberal; parsimonious. *Shakspeare.*

2. Not plentiful; scarce; less than what is proper or competent. *Milton.*

SCANT. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Scarcely; hardly. *Gay.*

SCA'NTILY. *ad.* [from *scanty*.]

1. Sparingly; niggardly. *Shakspeare.*
2. Not plentifully; narrowly.

SCA'NTINESS. *s.* [from *scanty*.]

1. Narrowness; want of space; want of compass. *Dryden.*
2. Want of amplitude or greatness. *South.*

To SCANTLE. *v. n.* To be deficient; to fail.

Drayton.

* To SCANTLE. *v. a.* [*échantillon*, Fr.] To divide into little pieces; to shiver.

Chesterfield.

SCA'NTLET. *s.* A small pattern; a small quantity; a little piece. *Hale.*

SCA'NTLET. *s.* [*échantillon*, Fr.]

1. A quantity cut for a particular purpose. *L'Estrange.*
2. A certain proportion. *Shakspeare.*
3. A small quantity. *Locke.*

* SCA'NTLING. *s.* [*échantillon*, Fr.]

1. A quantity cut for a particular purpose. *L'Estrange.*
2. A certain proportion. *Shakspeare.*
3. A small quantity. *Taylor.*

* SCA'NTLING. *a.* Not plentiful; small. *Shenstone.*

SCA'NTLY. *ad.* [from *scant*.]

1. Scarcely, hardly. Obsolete. *Camden.*
2. Narrowly; penuriously; without amplitude. *Dryden.*

SCA'NTNESS. *s.* [from *scant*.] Narrowness; meanness; smallness. *Hayward.*

SCA'NTY. *a.* [The same with *scant*.]

1. Narrow; small; wanting amplitude; short of quantity sufficient. *Locke.*
2. Small; poor; not copious; not ample. *Locke.*
3. Sparing; niggardly; parsimonious. *Watts.*

To SCAPE. *v. a.* [contracted from *escape*.]

To escape; to avoid; to shun; not to incur; to fly. *Milton.*

To SCAPE. *v. n.* To get away from hurt or danger. *Dryden.*

SCAPE. *s.* [from the verb.] 1. Escape; flight from hurt or danger. *Shakspeare.*

2. Means of escape; evasion. *Donne.*

3. Negligent freak. *Shakspeare.*

4. Loose act of vice or lewdness. *Milton.*

* SCA'PE-GOAT. *s.* The goat set at liberty by the Jews on the day of solemn expiation. *Lev. xvi.*

* SCA'PEMENT. *s.* In clockwork a general term for the manner of communicating the impulse of the wheels to the pendulum. *Chambers.*

SCA'PULA. *s.* [Lat.] The shoulder blade. *Wiseman.*

SCA'PULAR. } *a.* [*scapulaire*, Fr. from
SCA'PULARY. } *scapula*, Lat.] Relating or
belonging to the shoulders. *Wiseman.*

* SCA'PULARY. *s.* [*ycapulape*, Sax.] Part of the habit of a friar, consisting of two narrow slips of cloth covering the back and the breast. *Chaucer.*

SCAR. *s.* [*ἔσχαλα*.] A mark made by a hurt or fire; a cicatrix. *Arbuthnot.*

To SCAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark as with a sore or wound. *Shakspeare.*

SCA'RAB. *s.* [*scarabée*, Fr. *scarabæus*, Lat.] A beetle; an insect with sheathed wings. *Derham.*

SCA'RAMOUCH. *s.* [*scaramouche*, Fr.] A buffoon, in motley dress. *Collier.*

SCA'RCE. *a.* [*scarso*, Ital.]

1. Not plentiful. *Milton.*

2. Rare, not common. *Addison.*

SCA'RCE. } *ad.* [from the adjective.]

1. Hardly; scanty. *Hooker.*

2. With difficulty. *Dryden.*

SCA'RCENESS. } *s.* [from *scarce*.] 1. Small-

SCA'RCITY. } ness of quantity; not plenty; penury. *Addison.*

2. Rareness; infrequency; not common-ness. *Collier.*

* SCARD. *s.* [*ŷceapð*, Sax.] Used for *shard*, a fragment of any brittle substance.

To SCARE. *v. a.* [*scorare*, Ital. *Skinner*.] To fright; to frighten; to affright; to terrify; to strike with sudden fear. *Calamy.*

SCA'RECROW. *s.* [*scare* and *crow*.] An image or clapper set up to fright birds. *Raleigh.*

SCA'REFIRE. *s.* [*scare* and *fire*.] A fright by fire; a fire breaking out so as to raise terror. *Holder.*

SCARF. *s.* [*écharpe*, Fr.] Any thing that hangs loose upon the shoulders or dress. *Swift.*

To SCARF. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw loosely on. *Shakspeare.*

2. To dress in any loose vesture. *Shaksp.*

* SCA'RFED. *a.* Pierced or joined close together: used by shipbuilders. *Shaksp.*

SCA'RFSKIN. *s.* [*scarf* and *skin*.] The cuticle; the epidermis. *Cheyne.*

SCARIFICA'TION. *s.* [*sacrificatio*, Lat.] Incision of the skin with a lancet, or such like instrument. *Arbuthnot.*

SCARIFICA'TOR. *s.* [from *scarify*.] One who scarifies.

SCA'RIFIER. *s.* [from *scarify*.]

1. He who scarifies.

2. The instrument with which scarifications are made.

To SCA'RIFY. *v. a.* [*scarifico*, Lat.] To let blood by incisions of the skin, commonly after the application of cupping-glasses. *Wiseman.*

SCA'RLET. *s.* [*écarlate*, Fr.] A colour deeply red, but not shining; cloth dyed with a scarlet colour. *Locke.*

SCA'RLET. *a.* [from the noun.] Of the colour of scarlet; red tinged with yellow. *Bacon.*

SCA'RLETBEAN. *s.* [*scarlet* and *bean*.] A plant. *Mortimer.*

SCA'RLETOAK. *s.* The *ilex*. A species of oak.

SCA'RMAGE. } *s.* [for *skirmish*.] *Spenser*.
 SCA'RMOGE. } It is now pronounced by
 the Londoners *skirmige*.

* SCARN. *s.* [*yceapn*, Sax.] Cow-dung. *Ray*.

* SCARN-BEE. *s.* A beetle. *Ray*.

SCARP. *s.* [*escarpe*, Fr.] The slope on that
 side of a ditch which is next to a fortified
 place, and looks towards the fields.

* SCA'RUS. *s.* [Lat.] A sea-fish. *Bp. Taylor*.

* SCA'RY. *s.* Used in some places for barren
 land which has a poor or thin coat of
 grass upon it.

* SCATCH. *s.* [*escache*, Fr.] A kind of horse-
 bit for bridles. *Bailey*.

* SCA'TCHES. *s. pl.* [*chausses*, Fr.] Stilts
 to put the feet in to walk in dirty places.
Bailey.

SCATE. *s.* [*skidor*, Swedish; *skid*, Islandick.]
 A kind of wooden shoe on which they
 slide over the ice.

To SCATE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To slide
 on scates.

SCATE. *s.* [*squatus*, Lat.] A fish of the species
 of thornback.

SCA'TEBROUS. *a.* [from *scatebræ*, Lat.]
 Abounding with springs. *Dict.*

To SCATH. *v. a.* [*yceaðan*, *ycaðan*, Sax.
schaaden, Dutch.] To waste; to damage;
 to destroy. Obsolete. *Milton*.

SCATH. *s.* [*yceða*, Sax.] Waste; damage;
 mischief. Obsolete. *Scath* in Scotland im-
 plies damage, *ſchaden*, Germ. As: he
 bears the *scath* and the scorn. A proverb.

SCA'THFUL. *a.* [from *scath*.] Mischievous;
 destructive. *Shakspeare*.

* SCA'THLESS. *a.* Without harm or damage.
Chaucer.

To SCA'TTER. *v. a.* [*ycazeþan*, Sax. *scat-
 teren*, Dutch.] 1. To throw loosely about;
 to sprinkle. *Thomson*.

2. To dissipate; to disperse. *Proverbs*.

3. To spread thinly. *Dryden*.

To SCA'TTER. *v. n.* To be dissipated; to
 be dispersed. *Bacon*.

* SCA'TTEREDLY. *ad.* Dispersedly; separa-
 tely. *Clarke*.

* SCA'TTERING. *s.* Act of dispersing or
 distributing; that which is dispersed. *More*.

SCA'TTERINGLY. *ad.* [from *scattering*.]
 Loosely; dispersedly. *Abbot*.

SCA'TTERLING. *s.* [from *scatter*.] A vaga-
 bond; one that has no home or settled
 habitation. *Spenser*.

SCATU'RIENT. *s.* [*scaturiens*, Lat.] Spring-
 ing as a fountain. *Dict.*

SCATUBI'GINOUS. *a.* [from *scaturigo*, Lat.]
 Full of springs or fountains. *Dict.*

SCA'Venger. *s.* [from *ycaþan*, Sax. to
 shave.] A petty magistrate, whose pro-
 vince is to keep the streets clean. *South*.

SCE'LERAT. *s.* [Fr. *sceleratus*, Lat.] A
 villain; a wicked wretch. *Cheyne*.

SCE'NARY. *s.* [from *scene*.]

1. The continued appearances of place or
 things. *Addison*.

2. The representation of the place in which
 an action is performed. *Pope*.

3. The disposition and consecution of the
 scenes of a play. *Dryden*.

SCENE. *s.* [Fr. *scena*, Lat. *σκηνή*.]

1. The stage; the theatre of dramattick
 poetry. *Milton*.

2. The general appearance of any action;
 the whole contexture of objects; a dis-
 play; a series; a regular disposition.

Prior.

3. Part of a play. *Granville*.

4. So much of an act of a play as passes
 between the same persons in the same
 place. *Dryden*.

5. The place represented by the stage.
Shakspeare.

6. The hanging of the theatre adapted to
 the play. *Bacon*.

SCE'NICK. *a.* [*scénique*, Fr. from *scene*.]
 Dramattick; theatrical.

SCENOGRA'PHICAL. *a.* [*σκηνή* and *γράφω*.]
 Drawn in perspective.

SCENOGRA'PHICALLY. *a.* [from *scenogra-
 phical*.] In perspective. *Mortimer*.

SCE'NOGRAPHY. *s.* [*σκηνή* and *γράφω*.]
 The art of perspective.

SCENT. *s.* [*sentir*, to smell, Fr.] 1. The
 power of smelling; the smell. *Watts*.

2. The object of smell; odour good or
 bad. *Prior*.

3. Chace followed by the smell. *Temple*.

To SCENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To
 smell; to perceive by the nose. *Milton*.

2. To perfume; or to imbue with odour
 good or bad. *Addison*.

* SCE'NTFUL. *a.*

1. Odorous; yielding much smell. *Drayt*.

2. Quick of smell. *Browne*.

SCE'NTLESS. *a.* [from *scent*.] Inodorous;
 having no smell.

* SCE'PTICK. See SKEPTICK.

SCE'PTRE. *s.* [*sceptrum*, Lat.] The en-
 sign of royalty borne in the hand.

Decay of Piety.

* To SCE'PTRE. *v. a.* To invest with the
 ensign of royalty. *Bp. Hall*.

SCE'PTRED. *a.* [from *sceptre*.] Bearing a
 sceptre. *Milton*.

SCHE'DULE. *s.* [*schedula*, Lat.]

1. A small scroll. *Hooker*.

2. A little inventory. *Shakspeare*.

SCHE'MATISM. *s.* [*σχηματισμός*.] Combi-
 nation of the aspects of heavenly bodies.
Creech.

SCHE'MATIST. *s.* [from *scheme*.] A pro-
 jector; one given to forming schemes.

SCHEME. *s.* [*σχῆμα*.] 1. A plan; a com-
 bination of various things into one view,
 design or purpose. *Atterbury*.

2. A project; a contrivance; a design.

Swift.

3. A representation of the aspects of the
 celestial bodies; any lineal or mathe-
 matical diagram. *Hudibras*.

- * *To* SCHEME. *v. a.* To plan. *Stuart.*
 * *To* SCHEME. *v. n.* To contrive; to form or design. *Johnson.*
 SCHEMER. *s.* [from *scheme*.] A projector; a contriver.
 * SCHEMIST. *s.* A projector; a schematist. *Coventry.*
 SCHE'SIS. *s.* [σχέσις.] An habitude; state of any thing with respect to other things. *Norris.*
 * SCHI'RRHUS. See SCIRRHUS.
 SCHISM. *s.* [σχίσμα; *schisme*, Fr.] A separation or division in the church. *Spratt.*
 SCHISMA'TICAL. *a.* [from *schismatick*.] Implying schism; practising schism. *King Charles.*
 SCHISMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *schismatical*.] In a schismatical manner.
 * SCHISMA'TICALNESS. *s.* State of being schismatical. *More.*
 SCHI'SMATICK. *s.* [from *schism*.] One who separates from the true church. *Butler.*
 * SCHI'SMATICK. *a.* Practising schisme. *Bale.*
To SCHI'SMATIZE. *v. a.* [from *schism*.] To commit the crime of schism; to make a breach in the communion of the church.
 * SCHI'SMLESS. *a.* Not affected by schism; without schism. *Milton.*
 SCHO'LAR. *s.* [from *scolare*, Ital. *schola*, Lat. *écolier*, Fr.] 1. One who learns of a master; a disciple. *Hooker.*
 2. A man of letters. *Locke.*
 3. A pedant; a man of books. *Bacon.*
 4. One who has a lettered education. *Shakspeare.*
 * SCHOLA'RITY. *s.* Scholarship. *B. Jonson.*
 * SCHO'LARLIKE. *a.* Becoming a scholar; like a scholar. *Bacon.*
 SCHO'LARSHIP. *s.* [from *scholar*.] 1. Learning; literature; knowledge. *Pope.*
 2. Literary education. *Milton.*
 3. Exhibition or maintenance for a scholar. *Ainsworth.*
 SCHOLA'STICAL. *a.* [scholasticus, Lat.] Belonging to a scholar or school.
 SCHOLA'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *scholastick*.] According to the niceties or method of the schools. *South.*
 * SCHOLA'STICISM. *s.* The method or nicety of the schools. *Dr. Warton.*
 * SCHOLA'STICK. *s.* One who adheres to the niceties or method of the schools. *Milton.*
 SCHOLA'STICK. *a.* [from *schola*, Lat.]
 1. Pertaining to the school; practised in schools. *Burnet.*
 2. Befitting the school; suitable to the school; pedantick. *Stillingfleet.*
 SCHO'LIAS. *s.* A writer of explanatory notes. *Dryden.*
 * *To* SCHO'LIAZE. *v. n.* To write notes. *Milton.*
 * SCHO'LICAL. *a.* Scholastick. *Hales.*

- SCHO'LION. } *s.* [Lat.] A note; an explanatory observation. *Watts.*
 SCHO'LIUM. }
 SCHO'LY. *s.* [scholium, Lat.] An explanatory note. Peculiar to *Hooker.*
To SCHO'LY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To write expositions. *Hooker.*
 SCHOOL. *s.* [schola, Lat. Schule, Germ.]
 1. A house of discipline and instruction. *Dryden.*
 2. A place of literary education. *Digby.*
 3. A state of instruction. *Dryden.*
 4. System of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers. *Taylor.*
 5. The age of the church, and form of theology succeeding that of the fathers: so called because this mode of treating religion arose from the use of academical disputations. *Sanderson.*
To SCHOOL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To instruct; to train. *Spenser.*
 2. To teach with superiority; to tutor. *Atterbury.*
 SCHO'OLBOY. *s.* [school and boy.] A boy that is in his rudiments at school. *Swift.*
 * SCHO'OLDAME. *s.* A schoolmistress. *Echard.*
 SCHO'OLDAY. *s.* [school and day.] Age in which youth is sent to school. *Shakspeare.*
 * SCHO'OLERIE. *s.* Precepts. *Spenser.*
 SCHO'OLFELLOW. *s.* [school and fellow.] One bred at the same school. *Locke.*
 SCHO'OLHOUSE. *s.* [school and house.] House of discipline and instruction. *Spens.*
 * SCHO'OLING. *s.*
 1. Instruction; learning at school.
 2. School-hire; stipend paid to a schoolmaster for instruction. *Sherwood.*
 3. A lecture; a sort of reprimand. *Shak.*
 * SCHO'OLMAID. *s.* A girl at school. *Shakspeare.*
 SCHO'OLMAN. *s.* [school and man.]
 1. One versed in the niceties and subtilties of academical disputation. *Pope.*
 2. One skilled in the divinity of the school. *Pope.*
 SCHO'OLMASTER. *s.* [school and master.] One who presides and teaches in a school. *South.*
 SCHO'OLMISTRESS. *s.* [school and mistress.] A woman who governs a school. *Gay.*
 * SCHO'ONER. *s.* A small vessel with two masts.
 SCHREIGHT. *s.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*
 SCI'AGRAPHY. *s.* [sciagraphie, Fr. σκιαγραφία.] 1. [In architecture.] The profile or section of a building, to shew the inside thereof. *Bailey.*
 2. [In astronomy.] The art of finding the hour of the day or night by the shadow of the sun, moon, or stars. *Bailey.*
 SCIA'THERICAL. } *a.* [sciatérique, Fr. σκιαθέρικος.]
 SCIA'THERICK. } [σκιανός.] Belonging to a sun-dial. *Brown.*

- * **SCIATHE'RICALLY.** *ad.* After the manner of a sun-dial. *Gregory.*
- SCIA'TICA.** } *s.* [*sciatique*, Fr. *ischiadica*]
- SCIA'TICK.** } [*passio*, Lat.] The hip-gout. *Pope.*
- SCIA'TICAL.** *a.* [from *sciatica*.] Afflicting the hip. *Arbuthnot.*
- SCI'ENCE.** *s.* [Fr. *scientia*, Lat.]
1. Knowledge. *Hammond.*
 2. Certainty grounded on demonstration. *Berkeley.*
 3. Art attained by precepts, or built on principles. *Dryden.*
 4. Any art or species of knowledge. *Glanville.*
 5. One of the seven liberal arts, grammar, rhetorick, logick, arithmetick, musick, geometry, astronomy. *Pope.*
- * **SCI'ENT.** *a.* [*sciens*, Lat.] Skilful. *Cockeram.*
- SCI'ENTIAL.** *a.* [from *science*.] Producing science. *Milton.*
- SCIENTI'FICAL.** } *a.* [*scientia* and *facio*, Lat.]
- SCIENTI'FICK.** } Producing demonstrative knowledge; producing certainty. *South.*
- SCIENTI'FICALLY.** *ad.* [from *scientific*.] In such a manner as to produce knowledge. *Locke.*
- SCI'MITAR.** *s.* A short sword with a convex edge. *Shakspeare.*
- SCI'NEY** *Close.* *s.* A species of violet. *Ainsworth.*
- SCINK.** *s.* A cast calf. *Ainsworth.*
- * **SCINTI'LLANT.** *a.* [*scintillans*, Lat.] Sparkling; emitting sparks. *Green.*
- To SCI'NTILLATE.** *v. n.* [*scintillo*, Lat.] To sparkle; to emit sparks.
- SCINTILLA'TION.** *s.* [*scintillatio*, Lat. from *scintillare*.] The act of sparkling; sparks emitted. *Brown.*
- * **SCI'OLISM.** *s.* [*sciolus*, Lat.] Superficial knowledge; not sound knowledge. *Brit. Crit. xi.*
- SCI'OLIST.** *s.* [*sciolus*, Lat.] One who knows things superficially. *Glanville.*
- SCI'OLOUS.** *a.* [*sciolus*, Lat.] Superficially or imperfectly knowing. Not used. *Howel.*
- SCIO'MACHY.** *s.* [*σκία* and *μαχή*.] Battle with a shadow. *Cowley.*
- SCI'ON.** *s.* [Fr.] A small twig taken from one tree to be ingrafted into another. *Shakspeare.*
- SCIRE FA'CIAS.** *s.* [Lat.] A writ judicial, in law, most commonly to call a man to shew cause unto the court whence it is sent, why execution of a judgment passed should not be made. *Cowell.*
- SCIRRHO'SITY.** *s.* [from *scirrhus*.] An induration of the glands. *Arbuthnot.*
- SCI'RRHOUS.** *a.* [from *scirrhus*.] Having a gland indurated. *Wiseman.*
- SCI'RRHUS.** *s.* [from *σκιρρός*.] An indurated gland.
- * **SCISCITA'TION.** *s.* [*sciscitatus*, Lat.]

- Enquiry.* *Bp. Hall.*
- SCI'SSIBLE.** *a.* [from *scissus*, Lat.] Capable of being divided smoothly by a sharp edge. *Bacon.*
- SCI'SSILE.** *a.* [*scissilis*, Lat.] Capable of being cut or divided smoothly by a sharp edge. *Arbuthnot.*
- SCI'SSION.** *s.* [Fr. *scissio*, Lat.] The act of cutting. *Wiseman.*
- SCI'SSOR.** *s.* [*ciseaux*, Fr.] A small pair of shears, or blades moveable on a pivot, and intercepting the thing to be cut. *Arbuthnot.*
- SCI'SSURE.** *s.* [*scissum*, Lat.] A crack; a rent; a fissure. *Decay of Piety.*
- * **SCLAVO'NIAN.** } *a.* Relating to the
- * **SCLAVO'NICK.** } manner or language of the Slavi or people of Sclavonia. *Maslow.*
- SCLERO'TICK.** *a.* [*σκληρός*.] Hard; an epithet of one of the coats of the eye. *Ray.*
- SCLERO'TICKS.** *s.* Medicines which harden and consolidate the parts they are applied to. *Quincy.*
- To SCOAT.** } *v. a.* To stop a wheel by
- To SCOTCH.** } putting a stone or piece of wood under it before. *Bailey.*
- * **SCOBBS.** *s.* Raspings of ivory, hartshorn, or other hard substances; scoræ of metals; potashes. *Chambers.*
- To SCOFF.** *v. n.* [*schoppen*, Dutch.] To treat with insolent ridicule; to treat with contumelious language: with *at.* *Tillotson.*
- * **To SCOFF.** *v. a.* To jeer; to treat with scoffs. *Fotherby.*
- SCOFF.** *s.* [from the verb.] Contemptuous ridicule; expression of scorn; contumelious language. *Watts.*
- SCO'FFER.** *s.* [from *scoff*.] Insolent ridiculer; saucy scorner; contumelious reproacher. *Burnet.*
- SCO'FFINGLY.** *ad.* [from *scoffing*.] In contempt; in ridicule. *Broome.*
- To SCOLD.** *v. n.* [*scholden*, Dutch; *schelten*, Germ.] To quarrel clamorously and rudely. *Shakspeare.*
- * **To SCOLD.** *v. a.* To rail. *Howel.*
- SCOLD.** *s.* A clamorous, rude, mean, low, foul-mouthed woman. *Swift.*
- * **SCO/LDER.** *s.* One who scolds or rails. *Abp. Cranmer.*
- * **SCO/LDING.** *s.* Clamorous rude language. *South.*
- * **SCO/LDINGLY.** *ad.* With rude clamour; like a scold. *Hufoet.*
- SCO'LLOP.** *s.* A pectinated shell-fish.
- SCOLOPE'NDRA.** *s.* [*σκολοπένδρα*.]
1. A sort of venomous serpent.
 2. An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- SCOMM.** *s.* A buffoon. Out of use. *L'Estrange.*
- SCONCE.** *s.* [*Schanze*, Germ.]
1. A fort; a bulwark. *Shakspeare.*
 2. The head. A low word. *Shakspeare.*
 3. A pensile candlestick, generally with a looking-glass to reflect the light. *Swift.*

4. A mulct; a fine.
To SCONCE. *v. a.* To mulct; to fine. A low word.
- SCOOP.** *s.* [*schoepe*, Dutch; *schöpfer*, Germ.]
 1. A large ladle; a vessel with a long handle used to throw out liquor. *Sharp.*
 2. A sweep; a stroke. *Shakspeare.*
To SCOOP. *v. a.* [*schoepen*, Dutch; *schöpfen*, Germ.]
 1. To lade out. *Dryden.*
 2. To empty by lading. *Addison.*
 3. To carry off in any thing hollow. *Spectator.*
 4. To cut hollow or deep. *Pope.*
- SCOOP-ER.** *s.* [from *scoop*.] One who scoops.
- SCOPE.** *s.* [*scopus*, Lat.]
 1. Aim; intention; drift. *Addison.*
 2. Thing aimed at; mark; final end. *Milt.*
 3. Room; space; amplitude of intellectual view. *Newton.*
 4. Liberty; freedom from restraint. *Shakspeare.*
 5. Liberty beyond just limits; licence. *Shakspeare.*
 6. Act of riot; sally. *Shakspeare.*
 7. Extended quantity. *Davies.*
 Out of use except in the first three senses.
- * **To SCO'PPET.** *v. a.* [from *scoop*.] To load out. *Bp. Hall.*
- * **SCO'PTICAL.** *a.* [*σικωπτικός*.] Scoffing. *Hammond.*
- SCO'PULOUS.** *a.* [*scopulosus*, Lat.] Full of rocks. *Dict.*
- * **SCO'RBUTE.** *s.* [*scorbutus*, Lat.] The scurvy. *Purchas.*
- SCORBU'TICAL.** } *s.* [*scorbutique*, Fr. from
SCORBU'TICK. } *scorbutus*, Lat.] Diseased with the scurvy. *Arbuthnot.*
- SCORBU'TICALLY.** *ad.* [from *scorbutical*.] With tendency to the scurvy. *Wiseman.*
- SCORCE.** *s.* This word is used by *Spenser* for discourse. *Fairy Queen.*
- To SCORCH.** *v. a.* [*ycorched*, Sax. burnt.]
 1. To burn superficially. *Dryden.*
 2. To burn. *South.*
- To SCORCH.** *v. n.* To be burnt superficially; to be dried up. *Roscommon.*
- SCO'RCHING Fennel.** *s.* A plant.
- SCO'RDIUM.** *s.* [Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- SCORE.** *s.* [*skora*, Islandick.]
 1. A notch or long incision. *Shakspeare.*
 2. A line drawn.
 3. An account, which, when writing was less common, was kept by marks on tallies, or by lines of chalk. *South.*
 4. Account kept of something past. *Tillot.*
 5. Debt imputed. *Donne.*
 6. Reason; motive. *Collier.*
 7. Sake; account; reason referred to some thing. *Swift.*
 8. Twen ty. *Pope.*
 9. *A song in SCORE.* The words with the musical notes of a song annexed.
- To SCORE.** *v. a.*
 1. To set down as a debt. *Swift.*

2. To impute; to charge. *Dryden.*
 3. To mark by a line. *Sandys.*
- SCO'RIA.** *s.* [Lat.] Dross; recrement. *Newt.*
- * **SCORIFICA'TION.** *s.* In metallurgy, the art of reducing a body either entirely or in part, into scoria. *Chambers.*
- SCO'RIOUS.** *a.* [from *scoria*, Lat.] Drossy; recrementitious. *Brown.*
- To SCORN.** *v. a.* [*schernen*, Dutch; *écorner*, Fr.] To despise; to slight; to revile; to vilify; to condemn. *Job.*
- To SCORN.** *v. n.* 1. To scoff. *Crashaw.*
 2. To disdain; to think unworthy. *Crash.*
 3. To despise; to condemn. *Milton.*
 4. To neglect; to disregard. *Milton.*
- SCORN.** *s.* 1. Contempt; scoff; slight; act of contumely. *Tillotson.*
 2. Subject of ridicule; thing treated with contempt. *Tillotson.*
 3. *To think SCORN.* To disdain. Not in use. *Sidney.*
 4. *To laugh to SCORN.* To deride as contemptible. *Com. Prayer.*
- SCO'RNER.** *s.* [from *scorn*.]
 1. Contemner; despiser. *Spenser.*
 2. Scoffer; ridiculer.
- SCO'RNFUL.** *a.* [*scorn* and *full*.]
 1. Contemptuous; insolent. *Dryden.*
 2. Acting in defiance. *Prior.*
- SCO'RNFULLY.** *ad.* [from *scornful*.] Contemptuously; insolently. *Atterbury.*
- * **SCO'RNING.** *s.* Sign or act of contempt or disdain. *Ps. cxxiii.*
- SCO'RPION.** *s.* [*scorpio*, Lat.] 1. A reptile much resembling a small lobster, with a very venomous sting. *Luke.*
 2. One of the signs of the Zodiack. *Dryd.*
 3. A scourge so called from its cruelty. *1 Kings.*
 4. A sea-fish. *Ainsworth.*
- SCO'RPION Sena.** A plant. *Miller.*
- SCO'RPION Grass.** }
SCO'RPION's Tail. } *s.* Herbs. *Ainsworth.*
SCO'RPION Wort. }
- * **To SCORSE.** *v. a.* [*shoja*, Sued.] 1. To barter; to exchange. *Spenser.*
 2. [*scorso*, Ital.] To chase. *Spenser.*
- * **To SCORSE.** *v. n.* To deal for the purchase of a horse. *Ben Jonson.*
- * **SCORSE.** *s.* Exchange. *Spenser.*
- SCOT.** *s.* [*écot*, Fr.] 1. Shot; payment.
 2. *Scot and Lot.* Parish payments. *Prior.*
- * **SCOT.** *s.* [*Scotus*, Lat. *Scottay*, Sax.] A native of that part of Great Britain called Scotland. *Camden.*
- * **SCOT-FREE.** *a.* [*ycot-ypceoh*, Sax.] Without payment; untaxed; unhurt. *World of Wonders.*
- To SCOTCH.** *v. a.* [*schiacciare*, Ital.] To cut with shallow incisions. *Shakspeare.*
- SCOTCH.** *s.* [from the verb.] A slight cut; a shallow incision. *Walton.*
- SCOTCH Collops,** or *Scotched Collops.* *s.* Veal cut into small pieces.
- SCOTCH Hoppers.** *s.* A play in which boys

- hop over lines in the ground. *Locke.*
- * SCOTCH. } *a. Relating to Scotland;*
 * SCO'TISH. } *belonging to Scotland.*
 * SCO'TTISH. } *Camden.*
- * SCO'TIST. *s.* [from *Duns Scotus.*] A schoolman, following the opinions of Scotus on several obtruse and minute questions, in opposition to those of Thomas Aquinas. See THOMIST. *Burton.*
- SCO'TOMY. *s.* [σνέτωμα.] A dizziness or swimming in the head, causing dimness of sight. *Ainsworth.*
- * SCO'TTERING. *s.* In Herfordshire, a custom among the boys of burning a wad of pease straw at the end of harvest. *Bail.*
- * SCO'TTICISM. *s.* A Scottish idiom.
- SCO'VEL. *s.* [scopa, Lat.] A sort of mop of clouts for sweeping an oven; a maulkin. *Ainsworth.*
- SCOU'NDREL. *s.* A mean rascal; a low petty villain. *Pope.*
- To SCOUR. *v. a.* [skurer, Danish; scheuren, Germ.]
1. To rub hard with any thing rough, in order to cleanse the surface. *Arbuthnot.*
 2. To purge violently.
 3. To cleanse; to bleach; to whiten; to blanch. *Walton.*
 4. To remove by scouring. *Shakspeare.*
 5. [Scorrere, Ital.] To range about in order to catch or drive away something; to clear away. *Sidney.*
 6. To pass swiftly over. *Dryden.*
- To SCOUR. *v. n.*
1. To perform the office of cleaning domestick utensils. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To clean. *Bacon.*
 3. To be purged or lax. *Graunt.*
 4. To rove; to range. *Knolles.*
 5. To run here and there. *Shakspeare.*
 6. To run with great eagerness and swiftness; to scamper. *Collier.*
- SCOU'RER. *s.* [from *scour.*]
1. One that cleans by rubbing.
 2. A purge.
 3. One who runs swiftly.
- SCOURGE. *s.* [escourgée, Fr. scoreggia, Ital.] 1. A whip; a lash; an instrument of discipline. *Milton.*
2. A punishment; a vindictive affliction. *Shakspeare.*
 3. One that afflicts, harrasses, or destroys. *Atterbury.*
 4. A whip for a top. *Locke.*
- To SCOURGE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To lash with a whip; to whip. *Watts.*
 2. To punish; to chastise; to chasten; to castigate. *2 Mac.*
- SCO'URGER. *s.* [from *scourge.*] One that scourges; a punisher or chastiser.
- * SCO'URGING. *s.* Punishment by the scourge.
- * SCO'URING. *s.* A looseness; a flux. *Bacon.*
- To SCOURSE. *v. a.* To exchange one thing for another; to swap. Perhaps from the

- Ital. *scorsa*, exchange; and hence a horse scourser. *Ainsworth.*
- SCOUT. *s.* [écouter, Fr.] One who is sent privily to observe the motions of the enemy. *Wilkins.*
- To SCOUT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To go out in order to observe the motions of an enemy privately. *Dryden.*
- To SCOWL. *v. n.* [ycýlian, to squint, Sax.] To frown; to pout; to look angry, sour, or sullen. *Crashaw.*
- * To SCOWL. *v. a.* To drive scowlingly. *Milton.*
- SCOWL. *s.* [from the verb.] Look of sullenness or discontent; gloom. *Crashaw.*
- SCO'WLINGLY. *ad.* [from *scowl.*] With a frowning and sullen look.
- To SCRA'BBLE. *v. n.* [krabbelen, scraffelen, to scrape or scratch, Dutch.]
1. To paw with the hands. *1 Samuel.*
 2. To make unmeaning marks in writing.
- SCRAG. *s.* [scraghe, Dutch.] Any thing thin or lean.
- SCRA'GGED. *a.* Rough; uneven; full of protuberances or asperities. *Bentley.*
- SCRA'GGEDNESS. } *s.* [from *scragged*
 SCRA'GGINESS. } *and scraggy.*
1. Leanness; marcour.
 2. Unevenness; roughness; ruggedness.
- * SCRA'GGILY. *ad.* Meagerly; leanly. *Cotgrave.*
- SCRA'GGY. *a.* [from *scrag.*]
1. Lean; marcid; thin. *Arbuthnot.*
 2. [corrupted from *craggy.*] Rough; rugged; uneven.
- To SCRA'MBLE. *v. n.* [The same with *scrabble*; *scraffelen*, Dutch.] 1. To catch at any thing eagerly and tumultuously with the hands; to catch with haste preventive of another. *Stillingfleet.*
2. To climb by the help of the hands.
- SCRA'MBLE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Eager contest for something, in which one endeavours to get it before another. *Locke.*
 2. Act of climbing by the help of the hands.
- SCRA'MBLER. *s.* [from *scramble.*]
1. One that scrambles. *Addison.*
 2. One that climbs by the help of the hands.
- To SCRANCH. *v. a.* [scrantzen, Dutch.] To grind something crackling between the teeth. Retained in Scotland.
- SCRA'NNEL. *a.* Grating by the sound; vile; worthless. *Milton.*
- SCRAP. *s.* [from *scrape*, a thing scraped or rubbed off.] 1. A small particle; a little piece; a fragment. *L'Estrange.*
2. Crumb; small particles of meat left at the table. *Granville.*
 3. A small piece of paper. Properly *scrip*. *Pope.*
- To SCRAPE. *v. a.* [ycpeopan, Sax. *scrapen*, Dutch.]
1. To deprive of the surface by the light

- action of a sharp instrument. *Moxon.*
 2. To take away by scraping; to eraze. *Swift.*
 3. To act upon any surface with a harsh noise. *Pope.*
 4. To gather by great efforts, or penurious or trifling diligence. *South.*
 5. To SCRAPE *Acquaintance.* A low phrase. To curry favour, or insinuate into one's familiarity.
 To SCRAPE. *v. n.*
 1. To make a harsh noise.
 2. To play ill on a fiddle.
 3. To make an aukward bow. *Ainsw.*
 SCRAPE. *s.* [*skrap*, Swed.]
 1. Difficulty; perplexity; distress.
 2. The sound of the foot drawn over the floor.
 3. A bow.
 SCRA'PER. *s.* [from *scrape*.]
 1. Instrument with which any thing is scraped. *Swift.*
 2. A miser; a man intent on getting money; a scrape-penny. *Herbert.*
 3. A vile fidler. *Cowley.*
 SCRAT. *s.* [*ycpitta*, Sax.] A hermaphrodite. *Skinner.*
 * To SCRAT. *v. a.* [*gratter*, Fr. *fragen*, Germ.] To scratch. *Burton.*
 * To SCRAT. *v. n.* To rake; to search. *Mirr. for Mag.*
 To SCRATCH. *v. a.* [*fragen*, Germ.]
 1. To tear or mark with slight incisions ragged and uneven. *Grew.*
 2. To tear with the nails. *More.*
 3. To wound slightly.
 4. To hurt slightly with any thing pointed or keen. *Shakspeare.*
 5. To rub with the nails. *Camden.*
 6. To write or draw aukwardly. *Swift.*
 SCRATCH. *s.* [from the verb.] 1. An incision ragged and shallow. *Newton.*
 2. Laceration with the nails. *Prior.*
 3. A slight wound. *Sidney.*
 SCRA'TCHER. *s.* [from *scratch*.] He that scratches.
 SCRA'TCHES. *s.* Cracked ulcers or scabs in a horse's foot. *Ainsworth.*
 SCRA'TCHINGLY. *ad.* [from *scratching*.] With the action of scratching. *Sidney.*
 SCRAW. *s.* [Irish and Erse.] Surface or scurf. *Swift.*
 To SCRAWL. *v. a.* [corrupted from *scrabble*.]
 1. To draw or mark irregularly or clumsily.
 2. To write unskilfully and inelegantly. *Swift.*
 3. [from *crawl*.] To creep like a reptile. *Ainsworth.*
 SCRAWL. *s.* [from the verb.] Unskilful and inelegant writing. *Arbuthnot.*
 SCRA'VLER. *s.* [from *scrawl*.] A clumsy and inelegant writer.
 SCRAY. *s.* A bird called a sea-swallow. *Ainsworth.*

- SCRE'ABLE. *a.* [*screabilis*, Lat.] That which may be spit out. *Bailey.*
 To SCREAM. *v. n.* [*creak* or *shriek*.] To make a shrill or loud noise. *Bailey.*
 * SCREAM. *s.* A screech. *Bp. Hall.*
 To SCREAM. *v. n.* [*hpeman*, Sax.]
 1. To cry out shrilly, as in terour or agony. *Swift.*
 2. To cry shrilly. *Shakspeare.*
 SCREAM. *s.* [from the verb.] A shrill quick loud cry of terror or pain. *Pope.*
 * SCRE'AMER. *s.* A bird. *Pennant.*
 To SCREECH. *v. n.* [*skrækia*, to cry, Island]
 1. To cry out in terror or anguish. *Bacon.*
 2. To cry as a night owl.
 SCREECH. *s.* [from the verb.]
 1. Cry of horror and anguish.
 2. Harsh horrid cry. *Pope.*
 SCREE'CHOWL. *s.* An owl that hoots in the night, and whose voice is supposed to betoken danger, or death. *Drayton.*
 SCREEN. *s.* [*écran*, Fr. *Schrein*, Germ.]
 1. Any thing that affords shelter or concealment. *Bacon.*
 2. Any thing used to exclude cold or light. *Bacon.*
 3. A riddle to sift sand.
 To SCREEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To shelter; to conceal; to hide. *Rowe.*
 2. To sift; to riddle. *Evelyn.*
 SCREW. *s.* [*scroove*, Dutch; *Schraube*, Germ.] One of the mechanical powers, which is defined a right cylinder cut into a furrowed spiral; of this there are two kinds, the male and female; the former being cut convex; but the latter channelled and concave. *Wilkins.*
 To SCREW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To turn by a screw. *Phillips.*
 2. To fasten with a screw. *Moxon.*
 3. To deform by contortions. *Cowley.*
 4. To force; to bring by violence. *Howel.*
 5. To squeeze; to press.
 6. To oppress by extortion. *Swift.*
 SCREW Tree. *s.* [*ixora*, Lat.] A plant of the Indies.
 * SCRE'WER. *s.* That which screws. *Whitlock.*
 * SCRIBA'TIOUS. *a.* Skilful in, or fond of writing. *Barrow.*
 To SCRIBBLE. *v. a.* [*scribillo*, Lat.]
 1. To fill with artless or worthless writing. *Milton.*
 2. To write without use or elegance.
 To SCRIBBLE. *v. n.* To write without care or beauty. *Pope.*
 SCRIBBLE. *s.* [from the verb.] Worthless writing. *Boyle.*
 SCRIBBLER. *s.* [from *scribble*.] A petty author; a writer without worth. *Graville.*
 SCRIBE. *s.* [*scriba*, Lat. *Schreiber*, Germ.]
 1. A writer. *Grew.*
 2. A publick notary. *Ainsworth.*
 SCRIMER. *s.* [*escrimeur*, Fr.] A gladiator. *Shakspeare.*

- * **SCRIMP**. *a.* [*krume*, Germ.] Short; scanty.
SCRINE. *s.* [*scrinium*, Lat. *Schrein*, Germ.]
 A place in which writings or curiosities
 are repositied. *Spenser.*
SCRIP. *s.* [*skræppa*, Island.]
 1. A small bag; a satchel. *Milton.*
 2. A schedule; a small writing. *Shaksp.*
SCRI'PPAGE. *s.* [from *scrip*.] That which
 is contained in a scrip.
 * **SCRIPT**. *s.* [*scriptum*, Lat.] A small writ-
 ing. *Chaucer.*
SCRI'PTORY. *a.* [*scriptorius*, Lat.] Written;
 not orally delivered.
SCRI'PTURAL. *a.* [from *scripture*.] Con-
 tained in the Bible; biblical. *Atterbury.*
SCRI'PTURE. *s.* [*scriptura*, Lat.]
 1. Writing.
 2. Sacred writing; the Bible. *South.*
 * **SCRI'PTURIST**. *s.* One who thoroughly
 understands the sacred writings.
Abp. Newcome.
SCRI'VENER. *s.* [*scrivano*, Ital.]
 1. One who draws contracts. *Shakspeare.*
 2. One whose business is to place money
 at interest. *Dryden.*
SCRO'FULA. *s.* [from *scrofa*, Lat.] A de-
 pravation of the humours of the body
 which breaks out in sores commonly called
 the kings evil. *Wiseman.*
SCRO'FULOUS. *a.* [from *scrofula*.] Dis-
 eased with the scrofula. *Arbuthnot.*
 * **SCROG**. *s.* [*ycpob*, Sax.] A stunted shrub,
 bush or branch.
SCROLL. *s.* A writing wrapped up. *Prior.*
SCROTUM. *s.* [Lat.] The purse or mem-
 brane, that encloses the testicles; a skin;
 a bag.
SCROYLE. *s.* A mean fellow; a rascal; a
 wretch. *Shakspeare.*
To SCRUB. *v. a.* [*scrobben*, Dutch.] To rub
 hard with something coarse and rough.
Swift.
SCRUB. *s.* [from the verb.] 1. A mean
 fellow, either as he is supposed to scrub
 himself for the itch, or as he is employed
 in the mean offices of scouring.
 2. Any thing mean or despicable. *Swift.*
 3. A worn-out broom.
SCRU'BBED. } *a.* [*scrubet*, Danish.] Mean;
SCRU'BBY. } vile; worthless; dirty; sorry.
Shakspeare.
SCRUFF. *s.* The same I suppose, with
scurf.
SCRU'PLE. *s.* [*scrupule*, Fr. *scrupulus*, Lat.]
 1. Doubt of conscience; difficulty of de-
 termination; perplexity about matters
 of duty. *Locke.*
 2. Twenty grains; the third part of a
 gram. *Bacon.*
 3. Proverbially, any small quantity.
Shakspeare.
To SCRU'PLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
 doubt; to hesitate. *Milton.*
SCRU'PLER. *s.* [from *scruple*.] A doubter;
 one who has scruples. *Graunt.*

- * **To SCRU'PULIZE**. *v. a.* To perplex with
 scruples. *Mountagu.*
SCRUPULO'SITY. *s.* [from *scrupulous*.]
 1. Doubt; minute and nice doubtfulness.
South.
 2. Fear of acting in any manner; tender-
 ness of conscience. *Decay of Piety.*
SCRU'PULOUS. *a.* [*scrupulosus*, Lat.]
 1. Nicely doubtful; hard to satisfy in de-
 terminations of conscience. *Locke.*
 2. Given to objections; captious. *Shaksp.*
 3. Nice; doubtful. *Bacon.*
 4. Careful; vigilant; cautious. *Woodw.*
SCRU'PULOUSLY. *ad.* [from *scrupulous*.]
 Carefully; nicely; anxiously. *Taylor.*
SCRU'PULOUSNESS. *s.* [from *scrupulous*.]
 The state of being scrupulous.
SCRU'TABLE. *a.* [from *scrutor*, Lat.] Dis-
 coverable by inquiry. *Decay of Piety.*
SCRUTA'TION. *s.* [*scrutor*, Lat.] Search;
 examination; inquiry. *Dict.*
SCRUTA'TOR. *s.* [*scrutateur*, Fr. from *scru-*
tor, Lat.] Inquirer; searcher; examiner.
 * **SCRUTINE'ER**. *s.* [*scrutator*, Lat.] A
 searcher; an examiner.
SCRU'TINOUS. *a.* [from *scrutiny*.] Cap-
 tious; full of enquiries. *Denham.*
SCRU'TINY. *s.* [*scrutinium*, Lat.] Inquiry;
 search; examination. *Taylor.*
To SCRU'TINIZE. } *v. a.* [from *scrutiny*.]
To SCRU'TINY. } To search; to examine.
Ayliffe.
SCRUTOI'RE. *s.* [for *écritoire*, Fr.] A case
 of drawers for writings, with a desk. *Prior.*
To SCRUZE. *v. a.* To squeeze; to compress.
Spenser.
 * **SCRY'OLE**. *s. pl.* [*écrouelles*, Fr.] The
 scrofula; the kings evil. *Shakspeare.*
To SCUD. *v. n.* [*skutta*, Swedish.] To fly;
 to run away with precipitation. *Swift.*
 * **To SCUD**. *v. a.* To pass over quickly.
Shenstone.
To SCU'DDLE. *v. n.* [from *scud*.] To run
 with a kind of affected haste or precipita-
 tion. A low word commonly pronounced
scuttle.
SCU'FFLE. *s.* A confused quarrel; a tumul-
 tuous broil. *Dec. of Piety.*
To SCU'FFLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
 fight confusedly and tumultuously. *Drayt.*
 * **To SCUG**. *v. a.* [*scugga*, Swed.] To hide.
Grose.
To SCULK. *v. n.* [*skulke*, Danish.] To lurk
 in hiding places; to lie close. *Prior.*
SCU'LKER. *s.* [from *sculk*.] A lurker;
 one that hides himself for shame or mis-
 chief.
SCULL. *s.* [*skola* in Islandick.] 1. The bones
 which incase and defend the brain; the
 arched bone of the head. *Sharp.*
 2. A small boat; a cockboat.
 3. One who rows a cockboat. *Hudibras.*
 4. A shoal of fish. *Milton.*
SCU'LLCAP. *s.* [*scull* and *cap*.]
 1. A head piece.

2. A night cap.
 SCU'LLER. *s.* 1. A cockboat; a boat in which there is but one rower. *Dryden.*
 2. One that rows a cockboat.
 SCU'LLERY. *s.* [from *skiola*, a vessel, Islandick.] The place where common utensils, as kettles or dishes, are cleaned and kept. *Peacham.*
 SCU'LLION. *s.* [from *écuelle*, Fr. a dish.] The lowest domestick servant, that washes the kettles and the dishes in the kitchen. *Shakspeare.*
 * SCU'LLIONLY. *ad.* Low; base; worthless. *Milton.*
 To SCULP. *v. a.* [*sculpo*, Lat.] To carve; to engrave. Not in use. *Sandys.*
 SCU'LPTILE. *a.* [*sculptilis*, Lat.] Made by carving. *Brown.*
 SCU'LPTOR. *s.* [Lat.] A carver; one who cuts wood or stone into images. *Addison.*
 SCU'LPTURE. *s.* [Fr. *sculptura*, Lat.]
 1. The art of carving wood, or hewing stone into images.
 2. Carved work. *Dryden.*
 3. The art of engraving on copper.
 To SCU'LPTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut; to engrave. *Pope.*
 SCUM. *s.* [*écume*, Fr. *Schaum*, Germ.]
 1. That which rises to the top of any liquor. *Bacon.*
 2. The dross; the refuse; the recrement. *Addison.*
 To SCUM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clear off the scum. Commonly written and spoken *skim*. *Lee.*
 * SCU'MBER. *s.* The dung of a fox. *Ainsw.*
 SCU'MMER. *s.* [from *scum*.] A vessel, with which liquor is scummed.
 SCU'PPER Holes. *s.* [*schoepen*, Dutch, to draw off.] In a ship, small holes on the deck, through which water is carried into the sea.
 SCURF. *s.* [*ycup*, Sax. *skurff*, Danish; *skorf*, Swed. *schorft*, Dutch.]
 1. A kind of dry miliary scab. *Swift.*
 2. A foil or stain adherent. *Dryden.*
 3. Any thing sticking on the surface. *Addison.*
 SCU'RFINESS. *s.* [from *scurf*.] The state of being scurfy.
 * SCU'RFY. *a.* Having scurf or scabs.
 SCU'RRILE. *a.* [*scurrilis*, Lat.] Low; mean; grossly opprobrious. *Ben Jonson.*
 SCURRI'LITY. *s.* [*scurrilitas*, Lat.] Grossness of reproach; lewdness of jocularity. *Shakspeare.*
 SCU'RRILOUS. *a.* [*scurrilis*, Lat.] Grossly opprobrious; using such language as only the licence of a buffoon can warrant; vile; low. *Hooker.*
 SCU'RRILOUSLY. *ad.* [from *scurrilous*.] With gross reproach; with low buffoonery. *Tillotson.*
 * SCU'RRIOUSNESS. *s.* Scurrility; base-

ness of manners.
 SCU'RVILY. *ad.* [from *scurvy*.] Vilely; basely; coarsely. *South.*
 * SCU'RVINESS. *s.* State of being scurvy. *Sherwood.*
 SCU'RVY. *s.* [from *scurf*.] A distemper of the inhabitants of cold countries, and amongst those such as inhabit marshy, fat, low, moist soils. *Arbuthnot.*
 SCU'RVY. *a.* [from *scurf*, *scurfy*, *scurvy*.]
 1. Scabbed; covered with scabs; diseased with the scurvy. *Lev. xxi.*
 2. Vile; bad; sorry; worthless; contemptible. *Swift.*
 SCU'RVYGRASS. *s.* [*scurvy* and *grass*.] The spoonwort. *Cochlearia.* *Miller.*
 'SCUSES. For excuses. *Shakspeare.*
 SCUT. *s.* [*skott*, Island.] The tail of those animals whose tails are very short, as a hare. *Swift.*
 * SCU'TAGE. *s.* [*scutagium*, low Lat.] Escuage, in ancient customs. See ESCUAGE.
 * To SCUTCH. *v. a.* To switch; to scourge. *Shakspeare.*
 SCU'TCHEON. *s.* [*scutum*, Lat. *écusson*, Fr.] The shield represented in heraldry. *Sidney.*
 SCUTE'LLATED. *a.* [*scutella*, Lat.] Divided into small surfaces. *Woodward.*
 SCU'TIFORM. *a.* [*scutiformis*, Lat.] Shaped like a shield.
 SCU'TTLE. *s.* [*scutella*, Lat.]
 1. A wide shallow basket, so named from a dish or platter which it resembles in form. *Hakewill.*
 2. A small grate. *Mortimer.*
 3. [from *scud*.] A quick pace; a short run; a pace of affected precipitation. Properly *scuttle*. *Spectator.*
 To SCU'TTLE. *v. n.* [from *scud* or *scuttle*.] To run with affected precipitation. See SCUDDLE. *Arbuthnot.*
 * To SCU'TTLE. *v. a.* To cut holes in the deck or sides of a ship when stranded or overset, and continuing to float on the surface. *Chambers.*
 * SCYTHE. *s.* See SITHE.
 * To SCYTHE. See To SITHE.
 * To SDAIN. } *v. a.* [*sdegnare*, Ital.] To
 * To SDEIN. } disdain. *Spenser.*
 To SDEIGN. *v. a.* [*sdegnare*, Ital.] To disdain. *Milton.*
 SDEI'GNFUL. *a.* Contracted for *disdainful*. *Spenser.*
 SEA. *s.* [*yæ*, Sax. *zee*, Dutch; *See*, Germ.]
 1. The ocean; the water opposed to the land. *Milton.*
 2. A collection of water; a lake. *Matth. iv. 18.*
 3. Proverbially any large quantity. *King Charles.*
 4. Any thing rough and tempestuous. *Milt.*
 5. Half SEAS over. Half drunk. *Spectator.*
 * SEA is often used in composition, as will appear in the following examples.

- * SEABA'NK. *s.* 1. The sea-shore. *Shaksp.*
2. A fence to keep the sea within bounds.
- * SE'ABAR. *s.* The sea-swallow.
- * SE'ABAT. *s.* A sort of flying fish.
- * SE'ABATHED. *a.* Bathed or dipped in the sea. *Sandys.*
- * SE'ABEAST. *s.* A large or monstrous animal of the sea. *Milton.*
- SE'ABEAT. *a.* [*sea* and *beat*.] Dashed by the waves of the sea. *Pope.*
- * SE'ABOARD. *ad.* Towards the sea; a naval word.
- SE'ABOAT. *s.* [*sea* and *boat*.] Vessel capable to bear the sea. *Arbuthnot.*
- * SE'ABORD. } *a.* Bordering on the
- * SEABO'RDERING. } sea. *Spenser.*
- SE'ABORN. *a.* [*sea* and *born*.] Born of the sea; produced by the sea. *Waller.*
- * SE'ABOUND. } *a.* Bounded by the
- * SEABO'UNDED. } sea. *Mirr. for Mag.*
- SEABO'Y. *s.* [*sea* and *boy*.] Boy employed on shipboard. *Shakspeare.*
- SEABRE'ACH. *s.* [*sea* and *breach*.] Irruption of the sea by breaking the banks. *L'Estrange.*
- SEABREE'ZE. *s.* [*sea* and *breeze*.] Wind blowing from the sea. *Mortimer.*
- SEABUI'LT. *a.* [*sea* and *built*.] Built for the sea. *Dryden.*
- * SEACA'BBAGE. *s.* [*crambe maritima*, Lat.] Sea colewort: a plant. *Miller.*
- SE'ACALF. *s.* [*sea* and *calf*.] The seal. The *seacalf*, or seal, is so called from the noise he makes like a calf; his head comparatively not big, shaped rather like an otter's, and mustaches like those of a cat; his body long, and all over hairy; his fore-feet with fingers clawed, but not divided, yet fit for going: his hinder feet, more properly fins, and fitter for swimming, as being an amphibious animal. The female gives suck. *Grew.*
- SE'ACAP. *s.* [*sea* and *cap*.] Cap made to be worn on shipboard. *Shakspeare.*
- * SE'ACARD. *s.* The mariners card. *Bp. Morton.*
- * SE'ACARP. *s.* A spotted fish, that lives among stones and rocks.
- SE'ACHART. *s.* [*sea* and *chart*.] Map on which only the coasts are delineated.
- * SE'ACIRCLED. *a.* Surrounded by the sea. *Sandys.*
- SEACOA'L. *s.* [*sea* and *coal*.] Coal, so called, because brought to London by sea; pitcoal. *Bacon.*
- SE'ACOAST. *s.* [*sea* and *coast*.] Shore; edge of the sea. *Mortimer.*
- * SE'ACOB. *s.* A bird, called also seagull.
- SE'ACOMPASS. *s.* [*sea* and *compass*.] The card and needle of mariners. *Camden.*
- * SE'ACOOT. *s.* A sea-fowl like the moorhen.
- * SE'ACORMORANT. *s.* A seacrow.
- SE'ACOVV. *s.* [*sea* and *cow*.] The manatee, a very bulky animal, of the cetaceous kind. It grows to fifteen feet long, and to

- seven or eight in circumference; its head is like that of a hog, but longer, and more cylindrick: its eyes are small, its hearing is very quick. Its lips are thick, and it has two long tusks standing out. It has two fins, which stand forward on the breast like hands. The female has two round breasts placed between the pectoral fins. The skin is very thick and hard, and not scaly, but hairy. This creature lives principally about the mouths of large rivers, and feeds upon vegetables. Its flesh is white like veal, and very well tasted. *Hill.*
- * SE'ACROW. *s.* The seagull.
- SEADO'G. *s.* [*sea* and *dog*.] Perhaps the shark. *Roscommon.*
- * SE'ADragon. *s.* A sea-fish called also the viver. *Cotgrave.*
- * SE'ADRAKE. *s.* A seacrow.
- * SE'AEAR. *s.* A sea plant.
- * SE'AEEL. *s.* [*γæ-æλ*, Sax.] The conger.
- * SE'AENCIRCLED. *a.* Surrounded by the sea. *Thomson.*
- SEAFARER. *s.* [*sea* and *fare*; *Seefahrer*, Germ.] A traveller by sea; mariner. *Pope.*
- SEAFAR'ING. *a.* [*sea* and *fare*.] Travelling by sea. *Shakspeare.*
- SEAFENNEL. The same with *SAMPHIRE*.
- SE'AFIGHT. *s.* [*sea* and *fight*.] Battle of ships; battle on the sea. *Wiseman.*
- * SE'AFISH. *s.* [*γæ-γίγας*, Sax.] Fish that live in the sea.
- SEAFO'WL. *s.* [*sea* and *fowl*.] A bird that lives at sea. *Derham.*
- * SE'AGARLAND. *s.* An herb.
- * SE'AGIRDLES. *s.* A sort of sea-mushrooms.
- SE'AGIRT. *a.* [*sea* and *girt*.] Girded or encircled by the sea. *Milton.*
- * SE'AGOD. *s.* One of the fabulous deities of the sea. *Drayton.*
- * SE'AGOWN. *s.* A mariner's shortsleeved gown. *Shakspeare.*
- * SE'AGRASS. *s.* An herb growing on the sea-shore.
- SE'AGREEN. *a.* [*sea* and *green*.] Resembling the colour of the distant sea; cerulean. *Pope.*
- SE'AGREEN. *s.* Saxifrage. A plant.
- SE'ACULL. *s.* A sea bird. *Ainsworth.*
- SEAHE'DGEHOG. *s.* [*sea*, *hedge*, and *hog*.] A kind of a sea shell-fish. *Carew.*
- SEAHO'G. *s.* [*sea* and *hog*.] The porpus.
- SE'AHOLLY. *s.* [*eryngium*, Lat.] A plant.
- SEAHO'LM. *s.* [*sea* and *holm*.]
1. A small uninhabited island.
 2. Seaholly. A kind of sea-weed. *Carew.*
- SEAHO'RSE. *s.* [*sea* and *horse*.]
1. The *seahorse* is a fish of a very singular form, it is about four or five inches in length, and nearly half an inch in diameter in the broadest part.
 2. The morse. *Woodward.*
 3. By the seahorse *Dryden* means the hippopotamus.

SEAL. *s.* [yeol, yele, Sax. *seel*, Dan.] The seacalf.

SEAL. *s.* [yigel, Sax. *Seigel*, Germ.]

1. A stamp engraved with a particular impression, fixed upon the wax that closes letters, or affixed as a testimony.

Pope.

2. The impression made in wax. *Knolles.*

3. Any act of confirmation. *Milton.*

To SEAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with a seal. *Shakspeare.*

2. To confirm or attest by a seal. *Shaksp.*

3. To confirm; to ratify; to settle.

Rom. xv.

4. To shut; to close: with *up*. *Bacon.*

5. To mark with a stamp. *Shakspeare.*

To SEAL. *v. n.* To fix a seal. *Neh. ix. 38.*

SE'ALER. *s.* [from *seal*.] One that seals.

* SE'ALIKE. *a.* Resembling the sea. *Thoms.*

* SE'ALING. *s.* Act of sealing. *Nehem. x.*

SE'ALINGWAX. *s.* [*seal* and *wax*.] Hard wax used to seal letters. *Boyle.*

SEAM. *s.* [yeam, Sax. *zoom*, Dutch; *Seum*, Germ.]

1. The edge of cloth where the threads are doubled; the suture where the two edges are sewed together. *Addison.*

2. The juncture of planks in a ship. *Dryd.*

3. A cicatrix; a scar.

4. A measure; a vessel in which things are held; eight bushels of corn.

5. [yeme, Sax.] Tallow; grease; hog's lard. *Dryden.*

To SEAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To join together by suture, or otherwise.

2. To mark; to scar with a long cicatrix.

Pope.

SEAMAI'D. *s.* [*sea* and *maid*.] Mermaid.

Shakspeare.

* SE'AMALL. *s.* A kind of seagull.

SE'AMAN. *s.* [*sea* and *man*.] 1. A sailor; a navigator; a mariner. *Dryden.*

2. Merman; the male of the mermaid.

Locke.

* SE'AMANSHIP. *s.* Naval skill; good management of a ship. *Burke.*

SE'AMARK. *s.* [*sea* and *mark*.] Point or conspicuous place distinguished at sea.

Bacon.

SEAME'VV. *s.* [*sea* and *mew*.] A fowl that frequents the sea. *Pope.*

SEA'MLESS. *a.* [from *seam*.] Having no seam.

SEAMO'NSTER. *s.* [*sea* and *monster*.] Strange animal of the sea. *Milton.*

* SE'AMOSS. *s.* Coral, which grows in the sea like a shrub and being taken out, becomes hard like a stone. *Drayton.*

SE'AMRENT. *s.* [*seam* and *rent*.] A separation of any thing where it is joined; a breach of the stitches.

SE'AMSTRESS. *s.* [yeameyrpe, Sax.] A woman whose trade is to sew. *Cleaveland.*

SEA'MY. *a.* [from *seam*.] Having a seam; shewing the seam. *Shakspeare.*

SEAN. *s.* [yegne, Sax.] A net.

* SE'ANAVELWORT. *s.* [*androsace*, Lat.] An herb growing in Syria much used in medicine.

* SE'ANETTLE. *s.* A sort of fish, resembling a lump or stiff jelly. *Chambers.*

SE'ANYMPH. *s.* [*sea* and *nymph*.] Goddess of the sea. *Brown.*

SEAO'NION. *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SEAOO'SE. *s.* [*sea* and *oose*.] The mud in the sea or shore. *Mortimer.*

* SE'APAD. *s.* The star-fish.

* SE'APANTHER. *s.* A fish like a lamprey.

SE'APIECE. *s.* [*sea* and *piece*.] A picture representing any thing at sea. *Addison.*

SE'APOOL. *s.* [*sea* and *pool*.] A lake of salt water. *Spenser.*

SE'APORT. *s.* [*sea* and *port*.] A harbour.

* SE'ARESEMBLING. *a.* Sea-like. *Sandys.*

SEAR. *a.* [yeapian, Sax. to dry.] Dry; not any longer green. Used by *Shakspeare.*

To SEAR. *v. a.* [yeapian, Sax.] To burn; to cauterize. *Rowe.*

* In the SEAR. In old age. *Shakspeare.*

To SE'ARCE. *v. a.* [*sasser*, Fr.] To sift finely. *Boyle.*

SE'ARCE. *s.* A sieve; a bolter.

SEA'RCER. *s.* [from *searce*.] He who searces.

To SEARCH. *v. a.* [*chercher*, Fr.]

1. To examine; to try; to explore; to look through. *Milton.*

2. To enquire; to seek for. *Milton.*

3. To probe as a surgeon. *Shakspeare.*

4. To SEARCH out. To find by seeking.

Watts.

To SEARCH. *v. n.*

1. To make a search. *Milton.*

2. To make inquiry. *Locke.*

3. To seek; to try to find. *Locke.*

SEARCH. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. Enquiry by looking into every suspected place. *Milton.*

2. Inquiry; examination; act of seeking. *Addison.*

3. Quest; pursuit. *Dryden.*

* SE'ARCHABLE. *a.* That may be explored. *Cotgrave.*

SE'ARCHER. *s.* [from *search*.]

1. Examiner; inquirer; trier. *Prior.*

2. Officer in London appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cause of death. *Graunt.*

* SE'ARCHING. *s.* Examining; inquisition. *Judges. v.*

* SE'ARCHLESS. *a.* Avoiding or escaping search; inscrutable.

SE'ARCLOTH. *s.* [yapclad, Sax.] A plaster; a large plaster. See CERELOTH. *Mortimer.*

* SE'AREDNESS. *s.* State of being seared or cauterized; from the practice of surgeons who apply burnings to heal corrupt flesh, which becomes afterwards insensible; hence, figuratively, insensibility. *Bp. Hall.*

SE'ARISQUE. *s.* [*sea* and *risque*.] Hazard

- at sea. *Arbuthnot.*
- * SE'AROBBER. *s.* A pirate; a sea-thief. *Milton.*
- SE'AROCKET. *s.* A plant. *Miller.*
- SE'AROOM. *s.* [*sea and room.*] Open sea; spacious main. *Bacon.*
- SE'AKOVER. *s.* [*sea and rove.*] A pirate.
- * SE'ARUFF. *s.* A kind of sea-fish.
- * SE'ASERPENT. *s.* A water serpent; an adder.
- * SE'ASERVICE. *s.* Naval war. *Swift.*
- SE'ASHARK. *s.* [*sea and shark.*] A ravenous sea-fish. *Shakspeare.*
- SE'ASHELL. *s.* [*sea and shell.*] Shells found on the shore. *Mortimer.*
- SEASHO'RE. *s.* [*sea and shore.*] The coast of the sea. *Dryden.*
- SE'ASICK. *a.* [*sea and sick.*] Sick, as new voyagers on the sea. *Knolles.*
- SEASI'DE. *s.* [*sea and side.*] The edge of the sea. *Judges vii. 12.*
- SE'ASON. [*saison*, Fr.]
1. One of the four parts of the year, Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter. *Addison.*
 2. A time as distinguished from others. *Milton.*
 3. A fit time; an opportune concurrence. *Phillips.*
 4. A time not very long. *Shakspeare.*
 5. That which gives a high relish. *Shak.*
- To SE'ASON. *v. a.* [*assaisonner*, Fr.]
1. To mix with food any thing that gives a high relish. *Brown.*
 2. To give a relish to. *Tillotson.*
 3. To qualify by admixture of another ingredient. *Shakspeare.*
 4. To infect; to tinge or taint. *Taylor.*
 5. To fit for any use by time or habit; to mature. *Addison.*
- To SE'ASON. *v. n.* To become mature; to grow fit for any purpose: a low word. *Moxon.*
- SE'ASONABLE. *a.* [*saison*, Fr.] Opportune; happening or done at a proper time. *South.*
- SE'ASONABLENESS. *s.* [*from seasonable.*] Opportuneness of time; propriety with regard to time.
- SE'ASONABLY. *ad.* [*from seasonable.*] Properly with respect to time. *Spratt.*
- * SE'ASONAGE. *s.* Seasoning; sauce. *South.*
- SE'ASONER. *s.* [*from To season.*] He who seasons or gives a relish to any thing.
- SE'ASONING. *s.* [*from season.*] That which is added to any thing to give it a relish. *Ben Jonson.*
- SEASU'RGEON. *s.* [*sea and surgeon.*] A chirurgeon employed on shipboard. *Wiseman.*
- SEASURRO'UNDED. *a.* [*sea and surround.*] Encircled by the sea. *Pope.*
- SEAT. *s.* [*سيء*, Germ. *sedes*, Lat.]
1. A chair, bench, or any thing on which one may sit. *Dryden.*
 2. Chair of state; throne; post of authority; tribunal. *Hakewill.*

3. Mansion; residence; dwelling; abode. *Raleigh.*
 4. Situation; site. *Raleigh.*
- To SEAT. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]
1. To place on seats; to cause to sit down. *Arbuthnot.*
 2. To place in a post of authority, or place of distinction. *Milton.*
 3. To fix in any particular place or situation; to settle. *Raleigh.*
 4. To fix; to place firm. *Milton.*
- * To SEAT. *v. n.* To rest; to lie down. *Spenser.*
- SE'ATERM. *s.* [*sea and term.*] Word of art used by the seamen. *Pope.*
- * SEATHI'EF. *s.* [*ŷæ-ðeoŷ*, Sax.] A pirate. *Bp. of Chichester.*
- * SEATO'AD. *s.* An ugly seafish. *Cotgrave.*
- * SE'ATOST. *a.* Tossed by the sea. *Shaksp.*
- * SE'AVES. *s. pl.* Rushes. *Ray.*
- * SE'AVY. *a.* Overgrown with rushes as seavy ground. *Ray.*
- * SE'AWALLED. *a.* Surrounded by the sea. *Shakspeare.*
- * SE'AWARD. *ad.* Towards the sea. *Drayt.*
- * SE'AWARD. *a.* Directed towards the sea. *Donne.*
- SEAWA'TER. *s.* [*sea and water.*] The salt water of the sea. *Wiseman.*
- SE'AWITHWIND. *s.* Bindweed.
- SEAWO'RMWOOD. *s.* A sort of wormwood that grows in the sea.
- * SE'AWORTHY. *a.* Fit to go to sea: applied to a ship.
- * SEBA'CEOUS. *a.* [*sebaceus*, Lat.] Made of tallow; belonging of tallow.
- SE'CANT. *s.* [*secans*, Lat.] In geometry, the right line drawn from the centre of a circle cutting and meeting with another line, called the tangent without it. *Dict.*
- To SECE'DE. *v. n.* [*secedo*, Lat.] To withdraw from fellowship in any affair.
- SECE'DER. *s.* [*from secede.*] One who discovers his disapprobation of any proceedings by withdrawing himself.
- To SECE'RN. *v. a.* [*secerno*, Lat.] To separate finer from grosser matter; to make the separation of substances in the body. *Bacon.*
- * SECE'SS. *s.* [*secessus*, Lat.] Retirement; retreat. *More.*
- SECE'SSION. *s.* [*secessio*, Lat.]
1. The act of departing. *Brown.*
 2. The act of withdrawing from councils or actions.
- SE'CLE. *s.* [*seculum*, Lat.] A century. Not in use. *Hammond.*
- To SECLU'DE. *v. a.* [*secludo*, Lat.] To confine from; to shut up apart; to exclude. *Whitgift.*
- SE'COND. *a.* [*second*, Fr. *secundus*, Lat.] It is observable, that the English have no ordinal of two. What the Latins call *secundus* from *sequor*, the Saxons term *oðep*.

1. The next in order to the first; the ordinal of two. *Dryden.*
 2. Next in value or dignity; inferior. *Addison.*
- SE'COND-HAND. *s.* Possession received from the first possessor.
- SE'COND-HAND. [used adjectively.] Not original; not primary. *Swift.*
- At SECOND-HAND. In imitation; by transmission; not primarily; not originally. *Swift.*
- SE'COND. *s.* [second, Fr. from the adject.]
1. One who accompanies another in a duel to direct or defend him. *Drayton.*
 2. One who supports or maintains; a supporter; a maintainer. *Wotton.*
 3. The sixtieth part of a minute. *Wilkins.*
- To SE'COND. *v. a.* [seconder, Fr.]
1. To support; to forward; to assist; to come in after the act as a maintainer. *Roscommon.*
 2. To follow in the next place. *Raleigh.*
- SE'COND Sight. *s.* The power of seeing things future or things distant; supposed inherent in some of the Scottish islanders. *Addison.*
- SE'COND sighted. *a.* [from second sight.] Having the second sight. *Addison.*
- SE'CONDARILY. *ad.* [from secondary.] In the second degree; in the second order; not primarily; not originally. *Digby.*
- SE'CONDARINESS. *s.* [from secondary.] The state of being secondary. *Norris.*
- SE'CONDARY. *a.* [secundarius, Lat.]
1. Not primary; not of the first intention; not of the first rate. *Bentley.*
 2. Acting by transmission or deputation. *Prior.*
 3. A secondary fever is that which arises after a crisis, or the discharge of some morbid matter, as after the declension of the smallpox or measles. *Quincy.*
- SE'CONDARY. *s.* [from the adjective.] A delegate; a deputy.
- * SE'CONDER. *s.* One who supports or maintains the proposition made by an other. *Burke.*
- SE'CONDLY. *ad.* [from second.] In the second place. *Swift.*
- SE'CONDRATE. *s.* [second and rate.]
1. The second order in dignity or value. *Addison.*
 2. It is sometimes used adjectively: of the second order. A colloquial license. *Dryden.*
- SE'CRECY. *s.* [from secret.]
1. Privacy; state of being hidden. *Shaksp.*
 2. Solitude; retirement. *South.*
 3. Forbearance of discovery. *Hooker.*
 4. Fidelity to a secret; taciturnity inviolate; close silence. *Burnet.*
- SE'CRET. *a.* [secretus, Lat.]
1. Kept hidden; not revealed; concealed; private. *Deuteronomy.*
 2. Retired; private; unseen. *Milton.*
 3. Faithful to a secret entrusted. *Shaksp.*
 4. Unknown; not discovered: as, a secret remedy.
 5. Privy; obscene.
- SE'CRET. *s.* [secret, Fr. secretum, Lat.]
1. Something studiously hidden. *Shaksp.*
 2. A thing unknown; something not yet discovered. *Milton.*
 3. Privacy; secrecy; as, he laboured in secret. *Milton.*
- To SE'CRET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To keep private. *Bacon.*
- SE'CRETARY. *s.* [secretarius, low Lat.] One entrusted with the management of business; one who writes for an other. *Clarendon.*
- SE'CRETARYSHIP. *s.* [secrétaire, Fr. from secretary.] The office of a secretary.
- To SECR'ETE. *v. a.* [secretus, Lat.]
1. To put aside; to hide.
 2. [In the animal œconomy.] To secern; to separate.
- SECRE'TION. *s.* [from secretus, Lat.]
1. That part of the animal œconomy that consists in separating the various fluids of the body.
 2. The fluids secreted.
- SE'CRETIST. *s.* [from secret.] A dealer in secrets. *Boyle.*
- SECRE'TIOUS. *a.* [from secretus, Lat.] Parted by animal secretion. *Floyer.*
- SE'CRETLY. *ad.* [from secret.] Privately; privily; not openly; not publickly; not apparently; latently. *Addison.*
- SE'CRETNESS. *s.* [from secret.]
1. State of being hidden.
 2. Quality of keeping a secret. *Donne.*
- SE'CRETORY. *a.* [from secretus, Lat.] Performing the office of secretion. *Ray.*
- SECT. *s.* [secta, Lat.] A body of men following some particular master, or united in some tenets. Often in a bad sense. *Dryden.*
- * SECTA'RIAN. *a.* Belonging to sectaries. *Glanville.*
- * SECTA'RIANISM. *s.* Sectarism. *Daubeny.*
- SE'CTARISM. *s.* [from sect.] Disposition to petty sects in opposition to things established. *K. Charles.*
- * SE'CTARIST. *s.* A sectary; one who divides from common establishment.
- SE'CTARY. *s.* [sectaire, Fr.]
1. One who divides from publick establishment, and joins with those distinguished by some particular whims. *Bacon.*
 2. A follower; a pupil. *Spenser.*
- SECTA'TOR. *s.* [sectator, Lat.] A follower; an imitator; a disciple. *Raleigh.*
- SE'CTION. *s.* [sectio, Lat.]
1. The act of cutting or dividing. *Wotton.*
 2. A part divided from the rest.
 3. A small and distinct part of a writing or book. *Boyle.*
- SE'CTOR. *s.* [secteur, Fr.] In geometry, an instrument made of wood or metal, with a joint, and sometimes a piece to

- turn out to make a true square, with lines of sines, tangents, secants, equal parts, rhombs, polygons, hours, latitudes.
- SE'CULAR. *a.* [*secularis*, Lat.] 1. Not spiritual; relating to affairs of the present world; not holy; worldly. *Hooker.*
2. [In the church of Rome.] Not bound by monastick rules. *Temple.*
3. Happening or coming once in a *secle* or century. *Addison.*
- * SE'CULAR. *s.* 1. Not a spiritual person; a layman. *Hales.*
2. An ecclesiastick in the Romish church not bound by monastick rules.
- SECU'LARITY. *s.* [from *secular*.] Worldliness; attention to things of the present life. *Burnet.*
- * SECULARIZA'TION. *s.* Act of secularizing. *Chambers.*
- To SE'CULARIZE. *v. a.* [*séculariser*, Fr. from *secular*.] 1. To convert from spiritual appropriations to common use.
2. To make worldly.
- SE'CULARLY. *ad.* [from *secular*.] In a worldly manner.
- SE'CULARNESS. *s.* [from *secular*.] Worldliness.
- SE'CUNDINE. *s.* The membrane in which the embryo is wrapped; the afterbirth. *Cowley.*
- SECU'RE. *a.* [*securus*, Lat.]
1. Free from fear; exempt from terroure; easy; assured: with *of*. *Milton.*
2. Careless; wanting caution; wanting vigilance.
3. Free from danger; safe. *Milton.*
It has sometimes *of* before the object in all its senses, but more properly before evil.
- To SE'CURE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To make certain; to put out of hazard; to ascertain. *Dryden.*
2. To protect; to make safe. *Watts.*
3. To insure.
4. To make fast.
- SECU'RELY. *ad.* [from *secure*.] Without fear; carelessly; without danger; safely. *Dryden.*
- SECU'REMENT. *s.* [from *secure*.] The cause of safety; protection; defence. *Brown.*
- SECU'RITY. *s.* [*securitas*, Lat.] 1. Carelessness; freedom from fear. *Hayward.*
2. Vitious carelessness; confidence; want of vigilance. *Davies.*
3. Protection; defence. *Tillotson.*
4. Any thing given as a pledge or caution; insurance. *Arbuthnot.*
5. Safety; certainty. *Swift.*
- SEDA'N. *s.* A kind of portable coach; a chair. *Arbuthnot.*
- SEDA'TE. *a.* [*sedatus*, Lat.] Calm; quiet; still; unruffled; undisturbed; serene. *Watts.*
- SEDA'TELY. *ad.* [from *sedate*.] Calmly; without disturbance. *Locke.*

- SEDA'TENESS. *s.* [from *sedate*.] Calmness; tranquillity; serenity; freedom from disturbance.
- * SEDA'TION. *s.* Act of composing. *Coles.*
- * SEDA'TIVE. *a.* [*sédatif*, Fr.] Assuaging; composing.
- SE'DENTARINESS. *s.* [from *sedentary*.] The state of being sedentary; inactivity.
- SE'DENTARY. *a.* [*sedentarius*, Lat. *sédentaire*, Fr.]
1. Passed in sitting still; wanting motion or action. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Torpid; inactive; sluggish; motionless. *Milton.*
- SE'DGE. *s.* [*ȝæcȝ*, Sax.] A growth of narrow flags; a narrow flag. *Sandys.*
- * SE'DGED. *a.* Composed of flags. *Shaksp.*
- SE'DGY. *a.* [from *sedge*.] Overgrown with narrow flags. *Shakspeare.*
- SE'DIMENT. *s.* [*sedimentum*, Lat.] That which subsides or settles at the bottom. *Woodward.*
- SEDI'TION. *s.* [*seditio*, Lat.] A tumult; an insurrection; a popular commotion; an uproar. *Shakspeare.*
- * SEDI'TIONARY. *s.* An inciter to sedition; a promoter of insurrection. *Bp. Hall.*
- SEDI'TIOUS. *a.* [*seditiosus*, Lat.] Factionous with tumult; turbulent. *Clarendon.*
- SEDI'TIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *seditious*.] Tumultuously; with factionous turbulence.
- SEDI'TIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *seditious*.] Turbulence; disposition to sedition.
- To SEDU'CE. *v. a.* [*seduco*, Lat.] To draw aside from the right; to tempt; to corrupt; to deprave; to mislead; to deceive. *Shakspeare.*
- SEDU'CEMENT. *s.* [from *seduce*.] Practice of seduction; art or means used in order to seduce. *Pope.*
- SEDU'CER. *s.* [from *seduce*.] One who draws aside from the right; a tempter; a corrupter. *Shakspeare.*
- SEDU'CIBLE. *a.* [from *seduce*.] Corruptible; capable of being drawn aside. *Brown.*
- SEDU'CTION. *s.* [*seductus*, Lat.] The act of seducing; the act of drawing aside. *Hammond.*
- * SEDU'CTIVE. *a.* Apt to seduce; apt to mislead. *Sheridan.*
- SEDU'LITY. *s.* [*sedulitas*, Lat.] Diligent assiduity; laboriousness; industry; application; intenseness of endeavour. *South.*
- SE'DULOUS. *a.* [*sedulus*, Lat.] Assiduous; industrious; laborious; diligent; painful. *Prior.*
- SE'DULOUSLY. *ad.* [from *sedulous*.] Assiduously; industriously; laboriously; diligently; painfully. *Phillips.*
- SE'DULOUSNESS. *s.* [from *sedulous*.] Assiduity; assiduousness; industry; diligence.
- SEE. *s.* [*sedes*, Lat.] The seat of episcopal power; the diocese of a bishop. *Shakspeare.*
- To SEE. *v. a. preter.* I saw; *part. pass.*

seen. [yeon, Sax. sehen, Germ.]

1. To perceive by the eye. *Locke.*
2. To observe; to find. *Milton.*
3. To discover; to descry. *Shakspeare.*
4. To converse with. *Locke.*
5. To attend; to remark. *Addison.*

To SEE. *v. n.* 1. To have the power of sight; to have by the eye perception of things distant. *Dryden.*

2. To discern without deception. *Tillots.*
3. To inquire; to distinguish. *Shakspeare.*
4. To be attentive. *Shakspeare.*
5. To scheme; to contrive. *Shakspeare.*

* To SEE TO. To behold; to look at. *Joshua. xxii.*

SEE. *interjection.* Lo; look; observe; behold. *Halifax.*

SEED. *s.* [yæd, Sax. Eant, Germ.] 1. The organised particle produced by plants and animals from which new plants and animals are generated. *More.*

2. First principal; original. *Hooker.*
3. Principle of production. *Waller.*
4. Progeny; offspring; descendants. *Spens.*
5. Race; generation; birth. *Waller.*

To SEED. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow to perfect maturity so as to shed the seed. *Swift.*

SE'EDCAKE. *s.* [seed and cake.] A sweet cake interspersed with warm aromatick seeds. *Trusler.*

* SE'EDED. *a.* 1. Bearing seeds; covered thick with seeds. *Fletcher.*

2. Interspersed as with seeds. *Ben Jonson.*

* SEE'DER. *s.* [yædepe, Sax.] One who sows.

SE'EDLING. *s.* [from seed.] A young plant just risen from the seed. *Evelyn.*

SE'EDLIP. } *s.* A vessel in which the
SE'EDLOP. } sower carries his seed. *Ainsworth.*

SE'EDSMAN. *s.* [seed and man.] The sower; he that scatters the seed. *Shakspeare.*

SE'EDNESS. *s.* [from seed.] Seed time; the time of sowing. An old word. *Shakspeare.*

SE'EDPEARL. *s.* [seed and pearl.] Small grains of pearl. *Boyle.*

SE'EDPLOT. *s.* [seed and plot.] The ground on which plants are sowed to be afterward transplanted. *Clarendon.*

SE'EDTIME. *s.* [seed and time.] The season of sowing. *Atterbury.*

SE'EDY. *a.* [from seed.] Abounding with seed.

SEE'ING. *s.* [from see.] Sight; vision. *Shak.*

SEE'ING. } *ad.* [from see.] Since;

SEE'ING that. } sith; it being so that. *Milton.*

To SEEK. *v. a. pret.* I sought; *part. pass.* sought. [yecan, Sax. suchen, Germ.]

1. To look for; to search for; often with out. *Clarendon.*
2. To solicit; to endeavour to gain. *Milt.*
3. To go to find. *Dryden.*
4. To pursue by secret machinations. *Shak.*

To SEEK. *v. n.* 1. To make search; to make inquiry; to endeavour. *Milton.*

2. To make pursuit; he sought after the robber. *Deuteronomy.*

3. To apply to; to use solicitation. *Deuteronomy.*

4. To endeavour after: he sought for knowledge. *Knolles.*

To SEEK. *ad.* At a loss; without measures; knowledge, or experience. *Roscommon.*

SEE'KER. *s.* [from seek.] One that seeks; an inquirer. *Glanville.*

SEE'KSORROW. *s.* [seek and sorrow.] One who contrives to give himself vexation. *Sidney.*

To SEEL. *v. a.* [sceller, to seal, Fr.] To close the eyes. A term of falconry, the eyes of a wild or haggard hawk being for a time seeled. *Bacon.*

To SEEL. *v. n.* [ryllan, Sax.] To lean on one side. *Raleigh.*

* SEEL. } *s.* The agitation of a ship in

* SE'ELING. } foul weather. *Ainsworth.*

* SEEL. *s.* [jæl, Sax.] Season; time. *Ray.*

SEE'LY. *a.* [from yeel, lucky time, Sax.]

1. Lucky; happy. *Spenser.*

2. Silly; foolish; simple. *Spenser.*

To SEEM. *v. n.* [sembler, Fr.]

1. To appear; to make a show; to have semblance. *Dryden.*

2. To have the appearance of truth. *Dryd.*

3. In *Shakspeare*, to be beautiful.

It SEEMS. 1. There is an appearance though no reality. *Blackmore.*

2. It is sometimes a slight affirmation; there are, it seems many who are not pleased. *Atterbury.*

3. It appears to be. *Brown.*

SEE'MER. *s.* [from seem.] One that carries an appearance. *Shakspeare.*

SEE'MING. *s.* [from seem.] 1. Appearance; show; semblance. *Shakspeare.*

2. Fair appearance. *Shakspeare.*

3. Opinion. *Milton.*

SEE'MINGLY. *ad.* [from seeming.] In appearance; in show; in semblance. *Glanv.*

SEE'MINGNESS. *s.* [from seeming.] Plausibility; fair appearance. *Digby.*

SEE'MLINESS. *s.* [from seemly.] Decency; handsomeness; comeliness; grace; beauty. *Camden.*

* SE'EMLESS. *a.* Unseemly; indecorous. *Spenser.*

* SE'EMLILY. *ad.* Decently; comelily. *Huloet.*

SE'EMLY. *a.* [soommeligt, Dan.] Decent; becoming; proper; fit. *Phillips.*

SE'EMLY. *ad.* [from the adjective.] In a decent manner; in a proper manner. *Pope.*

SEEN. *a.* [from see.] Skilled; versed.

SE'ER. *s.* [from see; Eher, Germ.]

1. One who sees. *Addison.*

2. A prophet; one who foresees future events. *Prior.*

* SEER. *a.* [saer, Su. Goth.] Several. *Ray.*

SEE'RWOOD. *s.* See **SEARWOOD.** Dry wood. *Dryden.*

SEE'SAW. *s.* [from *saw.*] A reciprocating motion. *Pope.*

To SEE'SAW. *v. n.* [from *saw.*] To move with a reciprocating motion. *Arbuthnot.*

To SEETH. *v. a.* preterite *I sod* or *seethed*; part. pass. *sodden.* [yeodan, Sax. fieden, Germ.] To boil; to decoct in hot liquor. *Spenser.*

To SEETH. *v. n.* To be in a state of ebullition; to be hot. *Shakspeare.*

SEE'THER. *s.* [from *seeth.*] A boiler; a pot. *Dryden.*

*** SEGA'R.** *s.* [*cigarro*, Span.] A little roll of tobacco, which the Spaniards smoke without a pipe. *Twiss.*

SE'GMENT. *s.* [*segmentum*, Lat.] A figure contained between a chord and an arch of the circle, or so much of the circle as is cut off by that chord. *Brown.*

SE'CNITY. *s.* [from *segnis*, Lat.] Sluggishness; inactivity. *Dict.*

To SE'GREGATE. *v. a.* [*segrego*, Lat.] To set apart; to separate from others.

*** SE'GREGATE.** *part. a.* Select. *Wotton.*

SEGREGA'TION. *s.* [from *segregate.*] Separation from others. *Shakspeare.*

*** SE'JANT.** *a.* In heraldry: sitting.

SEIGNEU'RIAL. *a.* [from *seignior.*] Invested with large powers; independant. *Temple.*

SE'IGNIOR. *s.* [from *senior*, Lat. *seigneur*, Fr. *signore*, Ital.] A lord. The title of honour given by Italians.

SE'IGNORAGE. *s.* [from *seignior.*] Authority; acknowledgment of power. *Locke.*

To SEI'GNORISE. *v. a.* [from *seignior.*] To lord over. *Fairfax.*

SE'IGNIORY. *s.* [*seigneurie*, Fr. from *seignior.*] A lordship; a territory. *Spenser.*

SEINE. *s.* [yegne, Sax.] A net used in fishing. *Carew.*

SE'INER. *s.* [from *seine.*] A fisher with nets. *Carew.*

*** SEJU'NCTION.** *s.* The act of disjoining, or separating. *Pearson.*

*** SEJU'NCIBLE.** *a.* [*sejungo*, Lat.] Capable of being separated. *Pearson.*

*** SE'IZABLE.** *a.* That may be seized; liable to be seized.

To SEIZE. *v. a.* [*saisir*, Fr.]

1. To take possession of; to grasp; to lay hold on; to fasten on. *Pope.*
2. To take forcible possession of by law. *Camden.*
3. To make possessed. *Addison.*

To SEIZE. *v. n.* To fix the grasp or the power on any thing. *Shakspeare.*

*** SE'IZER.** *s.* One who seizes.

SE'IZIN. *s.* [*saisine*, Fr.]

1. [In law.] *Seizin* in fact is when a corporal possession is taken: *seizin* in law, is when something is done which the law accounteth a *seizin*, as an inrol-

ment. This is as much as a right to lands and tenements. *Cowell.*

2. The act of taking possession. *Decay of Piety.*
3. The things possessed. *Hale.*

SE'IZURE. *s.* [from *seize.*]

1. The act of seizing.
2. The thing seized. *Milton.*
3. The act of taking forcible possession. *Wotton.*
4. Gripe; possession. *Dryden.*
5. Catch. *Watts.*

*** SEKE.** *a.* [yeoc, Sax.] Sick. *Chaucer.*

SE'LCOUTH. *a.* [yeld, rare, Sax. and *couth*, known.] Uncommon. *Spenser.*

SE'LDOM. *ad.* [yeldan, Sax. *felten*, Germ.] Rarely; not often; not frequently. *South.*

*** SE'LDOM.** *a.* Rare; not frequent. *Milton.*

SE'LDOMNESS. *s.* [from *seldom.*] Uncommonness; infrequency; rareness; rarity. *Hooker.*

SE'LDISHOWN. *a.* [*seld* and *shown.*] Seldom exhibited to view. *Shakspeare.*

To SELE'CT. *v. a.* [*selectus*, Lat.] To chuse in preference to others rejected. *Knolles.*

SELE'CT. *a.* Nicely chosen; choice; culled out on account of superior excellence. *Prior.*

SELE'CTION. *s.* [*selectio*, Lat. from *select.*] The act of culling or chusing; choice. *Brown.*

SELE'CTNESS. *s.* [from *select.*] The state of being select.

SELE'CTOR. *s.* [from *select.*] He who selects.

*** SE'LENIT.** } *s.* A fossil.

*** SELENI'TES.** } *Bp. Nicholson.*

*** SELENI'TICK.** *a.* Pertaining to selenites. *Chambers.*

SELENOGRA'PHICAL. } *a.* [*sélénographique*, Fr.] Be-

SELENOGRA'PHICK. } *que*, Fr.] Belonging to selenography.

SELENO'GRAPHY. *s.* [*σελήνη* and *γράφω*.] A description of the moon. *Brown.*

SELF. *pronoun*, plur. *selves.* [rylf, Sax. *self*, *selve*, Dutch; *selber*, Germ.]

1. Its primary signification seems to be that of an adjective: very; particular; this above others. *Dryden.*
2. It is united both to the personal pronouns, and to the neutral pronoun *it*, and is always added when they are used reciprocally: as, *I did not hurt him, he hurt himself; the people hiss me, but I clap myself.* *Locke.*
3. Compounded with *him*, a pronoun substantive, *self* is in appearance an adjective: joined to *my*, *thy*, *our*, *your*, pronoun adjectives, it seems a substantive.
4. It often adds only emphasis and force to the pronoun with which it is compounded: as, *he did it himself.*
5. It is much used in composition.

SE/LFHEAL. *s.* [*brunella*, Lat.] A plant.
The same with SANICLE.

SE/LFISH. *a.* [from *self*.] Attentive only
to one's own interest; void of regard for
others. *Addison.*

SE/LFISHLY. *ad.* [from *selfish*.] With re-
gard only to his own interest; without
love of others. *Pope.*

SE/LFISHNESS. *s.* [from *selfish*.] Attention
to his own interest, without any regard
to others; self-love. *Boyle.*

* SE/LFNESS. *s.* Self-love; selfishness. *Sidn.*

SE/LFSAME. *a.* [*self* and *same*.] Numeri-
cally the same. *Milton.*

SE/LION. *s.* [*selio*, low Lat.] A ridge of
land. *Ainsworth.*

SELL. *pronoun.* [for *self*.] Still used in
Scotland. *Ben Jonson.*

SELL. *s.* [*selle*, Fr. *sella*, Lat.] A saddle.
Obsolete. *Spenser.*

To SELL. *v. a.* [*ryllan*, Sax.]

1. To give for a price; to vend. *Swift.*

2. To betray for money: as he sold his
country. *Shakspeare.*

To SELL. *v. n.* To have commerce or traf-
fick with one. *Shakspeare.*

SE/LLANDER. *s.* A dry scab in a horse's
hough or pastern. *Ainsworth.*

SE/LLER. *s.* [from *sell*.] The person that
sells; vender. *Shakspeare.*

SE/LVAGE. *s.* [*Salband*, Germ.] The edge
of cloth where it is closed by complicat-
ing the threads. *Exodus.*

* SE/LVEDGED. *a.* Hemmed; bordered;
welted. *Cotgrave.*

SELVES. The plural of *self*. *Locke.*

SE/MBLABLE. *a.* [Fr.] Like; resembling.
Shakspeare.

SE/MBLABLY. *ad.* [from *semblable*.] With
resemblance. *Shakspeare.*

SE/MBLANCE. *s.* [from *semblant*.]

1. Likeness; resemblance; similitude; re-
presentation. *Rogers.*

2. Appearance; show; figure. *Fairfax.*

SE/MBLANT. *a.* [*semblant*, Fr.] Like; re-
sembling; having the appearance of any
thing. Little used. *Prior.*

SE/MBLANT. *s.* Show; figure; resemblance.
Not in use. *Spenser.*

SE/MBLATIVE. *a.* [from *semblant*.] Suit-
able; accommodate; fit; resembling.
Shakspeare.

To SE/MBLE. *v. n.* [*sembler*, Fr.] To re-
present; to make a likeness. Little used.
Prior.

SE/MI. *s.* [Lat.] A word which, used in
composition, signifies half.

SEMI/ANNULAR. *a.* [*semi* and *annulus*, Lat.
a ring.] Half round. *Grew.*

SE/MIBREF. *s.* A note in musick relating
to time. *Donne.*

SEMICI/RCLE. *s.* [*semicirculus*, Lat.] A half
round; part of a circle divided by the
diameter.

SEMICI/RCLED. } *a.* [*semi* and *circular*.]

SEMICI/RCULAR. } Half round.

SEMICO/LON. *s.* [*semi* and *κῶλον*.] Half a
colon; a point made thus [;] to note a
greater pause than that of a comma.

SEMIDIA/METER. *s.* [*semi* and *diameter*.]
Half the line, which drawn through the
centre of a circle divides it into two equal
parts. *More.*

SEMIDIAPHANE/ITY. *s.* [*semi* and *diapha-
neity*.] Half transparency; imperfect trans-
parency. *Boyle.*

SEMIDIA/PHANOUS. *a.* [*semi* and *dia-
phanous*.] Half transparent. *Woodward.*

SEMIDO/UBLE. *s.* [*semi* and *double*] In the
Romish breviary, such offices and feasts
as are celebrated with less solemnity than
the double ones. *Bailey.*

* SE/MIFLORET. *s.* Among florists, an half
floret, which is tubulous at the beginning,
like a floret, and afterwards expanded in
the form of a tongue. *Bailey.*

SEMIFLO/SCULOUS. *a.* Having a semi-
floret. *Bailey.*

SEMIFLU/ID. *a.* [*semi* and *fluid*.] Imper-
fectly fluid. *Arbuthnot.*

SEMILU/NAR. } *a.* Resembling in form of

SEMILU/NARY. } a half moon. *Grew.*

SEMIME/TAL. *s.* [*semi* and *metal*.] Half
metal; imperfect metal.

SE/MINAL. *a.* [*séminal*, Fr. *seminalis*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to seed.

2. Contained in the seed; radical. *Swift.*

* SE/MINAL. *s.* Seminal state. *Brown.*

SEMINA/LITY. *s.* [from *semen*, Lat.]

1. The nature of seed. *Brown.*

2. The power of being produced. *Brown.*

* SE/MINARIST. *s.* A Romish priest educat-
ed in a seminary. *Sheldon.*

* To SE/MINARIZE. *v. a.* To sow or plant.
Cockeram.

SE/MINARY. *s.* [*séminaire*, Fr. *seminarium*,
Lat.] 1. The ground where any thing is
sown to be afterwards transplanted. *Mort.*

2. The place or original stock whence any
thing is brought. *Woodward.*

3. Seminal state. *Brown.*

4. Original; first principles. *Harvey.*

5. Breeding place; place of education,
from whence scholars are transplanted
into life. *Swift.*

* SE/MINARY. *a.* Seminal; belonging to
seed. *Smith.*

SEMINA/TION. *s.* [from *semino*, Lat.] The
act of sowing.

* SE/MINED. *a.* Thick covered as with seeds.
Ben Jonson.

SEMINI/FICAL. } *a.* [*semen* and *facio*,
SEMINI/FICK. } Lat.] Productive of seed.
Brown.

SEMINIFICA/TION. *s.* The propagation
from the seed or seminal parts. *Hale.*

SEMIOPA/COUS. *a.* [*semi* and *opacus*, Lat.]
Half dark. *Boyle.*

SEMIO/RDINATE. *s.* [In conick sections.]

A line drawn at right angles to and bisected by the axis, and reaching from one side of the section to another. *Harris.*

SEMIPE'DAL. *a.* [*semi* and *pes, pedis*, Lat.] Containing half a foot.

SEMIPELLU'CID. *a.* [*semi* and *pellucidus*, Lat.] Half clear; imperfectly transparent. *Woodward.*

SEMIPERSPI'CUOUS. *a.* [*semi* and *perspicuus*, Lat.] Half transparent; imperfectly clear. *Grew.*

*SE'MIPROOF. *s.* The proof of a single evidence. *Bailey.*

SEMIQUA'DRATE. } *s.* [In Astronomy.]

SEMIQUA'RTILE. } An aspect of the planets when distant from each other forty five degrees, or one sign and a half. *Bailey.*

SEMIQUA'VER. *s.* [In musick.] A note containing half the quantity of the quaver. *Bailey.*

SEMIQUI'NTILE. *s.* [In astronomy.] An aspect of the planets when at the distance of thirty-six degrees from one another. *Bailey.*

SEMISE'XTILE. *s.* [In Astronomy.] A semisixth; an aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other one twelfth part of a circle, or thirty degrees.

SEMISPHE'RICAL. *a.* [*semi* and *spherical*.] Belonging to half a sphere.

SEMISPHERO'IDAL. *a.* [*semi* and *spheroidal*.] Formed like a half spheroid.

SEMITE'RTIAN. *s.* [*semi* and *tertian*.] An ague compounded of a tertian and a quotidian. *Arbuthnot.*

*SE'MITONE. *s.* [*semiton*, Fr.] In musick: one of the degrees of concinnous intervals of concords. *Bailey.*

*SEMITRA'NSEPT. *s.* The half of a transept. *Warton.*

SEMI'VOWEL. *s.* [*semi* and *vowel*.] A consonant which makes an imperfect sound or does not demand a total occlusion of the mouth. *Broome.*

SE'MPERVIVE. *s.* [*sempervivum*, Lat.] A plant. *Bacon.*

SEMPITE'RNAL. *a.* [*sempiternus*, Lat.]

1. Eternal in futurity; having beginning but no end. *Hale.*
2. In poetry it is used simply for eternal.

SEMPITE'RNITY. *s.* [*sempiternitas*, Lat.] Future duration without end. *Hale.*

*SE'MSTER. *s.* [*yeamytre*, Sax.] One who sews, or uses a needle; a sort of a tailor. *Boswell.*

SE'MSTRESS. [*yeameytre*, Sax.] A woman whose business is to sew; a woman who lives by her needle. *Gull. Trav.*

*SEN. } *ad.* Since. See *SINCE*.

*SENS. } *Spenser.*

SE'NARY. *a.* [*senarius*, Lat.] Belonging to the number six; containing six.

SE'NATE. *s.* [*senatus*, Lat.] An assembly of counsellors; a body of men set apart to

consult for the publick good. *Denham.*

SE'NATEHOUSE. *s.* [*senate* and *house*.] Place of publick council. *Shakspeare.*

SE'NATOR. *s.* [Lat.] A publick counsellor. *Granville.*

SENATO'RIAL. } *a.* [from *senate*] Belong-

SENATO'RIAN. } ing to senators; befitting senators.

*SENATO'RIALLY. *ad.* In a solemn manner; in a way becoming a senator. *Drummond.*

*SE'NATORSHIP. *s.* The office or dignity of a senator. *Carew.*

To SEND. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *sent.* [*yendan*, Sax. *senden*, Germ.]

1. To dispatch from one place to another: used both of persons and things. *Swift.*
2. To commission by authority to go and act. *Shakspeare.*
3. To grant as from a distant place. *Gen.*
4. To inflict, as from a distance. *Deuter.*
5. To emit; to immit; to produce. *Cheyne.*
6. To diffuse; to propagate. *Pope.*
7. To cast; to shoot; to let fly.

To SEND. *v. n.* 1. To deliver or dispatch a message. *Clarendon.*

2. To SEND for. To require by message to come or cause to be brought. *Dryd.*

*SE'NDAL. *s.* [*cendalum*, low Lat. *Sendel*, Germ.] A sort of thin silk. *Chaucer.*

SE'NDER. *s.* [from *send*.] He that sends. *Shakspeare.*

*SE'NECTUDE. *s.* [*senectus*, Lat.] Old age; ancientness. *Shakspeare.*

SENE'SCENCE. *s.* [*senesco*, Lat.] The state of growing old; decay by time. *Woodw.*

SE'NESCHAL. *s.* [Fr.] One who had in great houses the care of feasts, or domestick ceremonies. *Milton.*

SE'NGREEN. *s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

SE'NILE. *v.* [*senilis*, Lat.] Belonging to old age; consequent on old age. *Boyle.*

*SENI'LITY. *s.* Old age. *Boswell.*

SE'NIOR. *s.* [*senior*, Lat.]

1. One older than another; one who on account of longer time has some superiority. *Whitgifte.*
2. An aged person. *Dryden.*

SENIO'RITY. *s.* [from *senior*.] Eldership; priority of birth. *Broome.*

*SE'NIORY. *s.* Seniority.

SE'NNA. *s.* [*sena*, Lat.] A physical tree. *Shakspeare.*

SE'NNIGHT. *s.* [Contracted from *sevensnight*.] The space of seven nights and days; a week. If mention is on Monday, of Thursday *sennight*, the Thursday that follows the next Thursday, is meant. *Shaksp.*

SENO'CLAR. *a.* [*seni* and *oculus*, Lat.] Having six eyes. *Derham.*

*SE'NSATED. *part. a.* Perceived by the senses. *Hooker.*

SENSA'TION. *s.* [*sensatio*, Lat.] Perception by means of the senses. *Rogers.*

SENSE. *s.* [*sensus*, Lat.]

1. Faculty or power by which external objects are perceived. *Davies.*
2. Perception by the senses; sensation. *Dryden.*
3. Perception by intellect; apprehension of mind. *Milton.*
4. Sensibility; quickness or keenness of perception. *Shakspeare.*
5. Understanding; soundness of faculties; strength of natural reason. *Pope.*
6. Reason; reasonable meaning. *Dryden.*
7. Opinion; notion; judgment. *Roscom.*
8. Consciousness; conviction. *Dryden.*
9. Moral perception. *L'Estrange.*
10. Meaning; import. *Watts.*

SE'NSED. *part.* Perceived by the senses. Not used. *Glanville.*

SE'NSEFUL. *a.* [from *sense* and *full*.] Reasonable; judicious. Not used. *Norris.*

SE'NSELESS. *a.* [from *sense*.]

1. Wanting sense; wanting life; void of all life or perception. *Locke.*
2. Unfeeling; wanting sympathy. *Rowe.*
3. Unreasonable; stupid; doltish; blockish. *Clarendon.*
4. Contrary to true judgment; contrary to reason. *South.*
5. Wanting sensibility; wanting quickness or keenness of perception. *Peacham.*
6. Wanting knowledge; unconscious: with *of*. *Southerne.*

SE'NSELESSLY. *ad.* [from *senseless*.] In a senseless manner; stupidly; unreasonably. *Locke.*

SE'NSELESSNESS. *s.* [from *senseless*.] Folly; unreasonableness; absurdity; stupidity. *Grew.*

* SE'NSIBLE. *s.* 1. Sensation: a poetical conversion of the adjective into the substantive. *Milton.*

2. Whatever is perceptible around us. *More.*

SENSIBI'LITY. *s.* [sensibilité, Fr.]

1. Quickness of sensation.
2. Quickness of perception. *Addison.*

SE'NSIBLE. *a.* [Fr.]

1. Having the power of perceiving by the senses. *Raleigh.*
3. Perceptible by the senses. *Hooker.*
3. Perceived by the mind. *Temple.*
4. Perceiving by either mind or senses; having perception by the mind or senses. *Dryden.*
5. Having moral perception; having the quality of being affected by moral good or ill. *Shakspeare.*
6. Having quick intellectual feeling; being easily or strongly affected. *Dryden.*
7. Convinced; persuaded. A low use. *Addison.*
8. In low conversation it has sometimes the sense of reasonable; judicious; wise. *Addison.*

SE'NSIBLENESS. *s.* [from *sensible*.]

1. Possibility to be perceived by the senses.

2. Actual perception by mind or body.

3. Quickness of perception; sensibility.

Sharp.

4. Painful consciousness. *Hammond.*

5. Judgment; reasonableness. Not admitted but in conversation.

SE'NSIBLY. *ad.* [from *sensible*.]

1. Perceptibly to the senses. *Temple.*
2. With perception of either mind or body.
3. Externally; by impression on the senses. *Hooker.*
4. With quick intellectual perception.
5. In low language, judiciously; reasonably.

SE'NSITIVE. *a.* Having sense or perception, but not reason. *Hammond.*

SE'NSITIVE Plant. *s.* [mimosa, Lat.] A plant.

Of this plant the humble plants are a species, which are so called, because, upon being touched, the pedicle of their leaves falls downward; but the leaves of the *sensitive plant* are only contracted. *Miller.*

SE'NSITIVELY. *ad.* [from *sensitive*.] In a sensitive manner. *Hammond.*

SENSO'RIOUS. } *s.* [Lat.] 1. The part
SE'NSORY. } where the senses transmit their perceptions to the mind; the seat of sense. *Bacon.*

2. Organ of sensation. *Bentley.*

SEN'SUAL. *a.* [sensuel, Fr.]

1. Consisting in sense; depending on sense; affecting the senses. *Pope.*
2. Pleasing to the senses; carnal; not spiritual. *Hooker.*
3. Devoted to sense; lewd; luxurious. *Atterbury.*

SE'NSUALIST. *s.* [from *sensual*.] A carnal person; one devoted to corporal pleasures. *South.*

SENSUA'LITY. *s.* [from *sensual*.] Addiction to brutal and corporal pleasures. *Davies.*

To SE'NSUALIZE. *v. a.* [from *sensual*.] To sink to sensual pleasures; to degrade the mind into subjection to the senses. *Pope.*

SE'NSUALLY. *ad.* [from *sensual*.] In a sensual manner.

SE'NSUOUS. *a.* [from *sense*.] Tender; pathetick; full of passion. Not used. *Milton.*

SENT. The participle passive of *send*.

SE'NTENCE. *s.* [Fr. *sententia*, Lat.]

1. Determination or decision, as of a judge civil or criminal. *Atterbury.*
2. It is often spoken absolutely of condemnation pronounced by the judge. *Milton.*
3. A maxim; an axiom, generally moral. *Broome.*
4. A short paragraph; a period in writing. *Daniel.*

To SE'NTENCE. *v. a.* [sentencier, Fr.]

1. To pass the last judgment on any one. *Milton.*
2. To condemn. *Temple.*

* **SENTE'NTIAL**, *a.* Comprising sentences. *Abp. Newcome.*
SENTENTIO'SITY, *s.* [from *sententious*.] Comprehension in a sentence. *Brown.*
SENTE'NTIOUS, *a.* [*sentencieux*, Fr.] Abounding with short sentences, axioms, and maxims, short and energetick. *Crashaw.*
SENTE'NTIOUSLY, *ad.* [from *sententious*.] In short sentences; with striking brevity. *Bacon.*
SENTE'NTIOUSNESS, *s.* [from *sententious*.] Pithiness of sentence; brevity with strength. *Dryden.*
SEN'TERY, *s.* [*sentinelle*, Fr.] One who is set to watch in a garrison, or in the outlines of an army. Corrupted from *sentinel*. *Milton.*
SE'NTIENT, *a.* [*sentiens*, Lat.] Perceiving; having perception. *Hale.*
SE'NTIENT, *s.* [from the adjective.] He that has perception. *Glanville.*
SE'NTIMENT, *s.* [Fr.]
 1. Thought; notion; opinion. *Locke.*
 2. The sense considered distinctly from the language or things; a striking sentence in a composition.
 * **SENTIME'NTAL**, *a.* Abounding with sentiment; expressing quick intellectual feeling; affecting sensibility, in a contemptuous sense. *Shenstone.*
 * **SENTIMENTA'LITY**, *s.* Affection of fine feeling or exquisite sensibility. *Warton.*
SE'NTINEL, *s.* [*sentinelle*, Fr.] One who watches or keeps guard to prevent surprise. *Davies.*
SE'NTRY, *s.* [Corrupted from *sentinel*.]
 1. A watch; a sentinel; one who watches in a garrison, or army. *Dryden.*
 2. Guard; watch: the duty of a sentry. *Brown.*
 * **SE'NTRY-BOX**, *s.* The stand of a sentinel.
SEPARABI'LITY, *s.* [from *separable*.] The quality of admitting disunion or disconnection. *Norris.*
SE'PARABLE, *a.* [*séparable*, Fr. *separabilis*, Lat.]
 1. Susceptive of disunion; discernible.
 2. Possible to be disjoined from something: with *from*. *Arbuthnot.*
SE'PARABLENESS, *s.* [from *separable*.] Capableness of being separated. *Boyle.*
To SE'PARATE, *v. a.* [*separo*, Lat. *séparer*, Fr.]
 1. To break; to divide into parts.
 2. To disunite; to disjoin: as, *the wife was separated from her husband*. *Milt.*
 3. To sever from the rest. *Boyle.*
 4. To set apart; to segregate. *Acts.*
 5. To withdraw. *Genesis.*
To SE'PARATE, *v. n.* To part; to be disunited. *Locke.*
SE'PARATE, *a.* [from the verb.]
 1. Divided from the rest; parted from another. *Burnet.*
 2. Disunited from the body; disengaged

from corporal nature. Emphatically. *Locke.*
SE'PARATELY, *ad.* [from *separate*.] Apart; singly; not in union; distinctly. *Dryden.*
SE'PARATENESS, *s.* [from *separate*.] The state of being separate.
SEPARA'TION, *s.* [*separatio*, Lat. *séparation*, Fr.] 1. The act of separating; disjunction. *Abbot.*
 2. The state of being separate; disunion. *Bacon.*
 3. The chymical analysis, or operation of disuniting things mingled. *Bacon.*
 4. Divorce; disjunction from a married state. *Shakspeare.*
SE'PARATIST, *s.* [*séparatiste*, Fr. from *separate*.] One who divides from the church; a schismatick. *South.*
SEPARA'TOR, *s.* [from *separate*.] One who divides; a divider.
SE'PARATORY, *a.* [from *separate*.] Used in separation. *Cheyne.*
SE'PILIBLE, *a.* [*sepelio*, Lat.] That may be buried. *Bailey.*
SE'PIMENT, *s.* [*sepimentum*, Lat.] A hedge; a fence. *Bailey.*
 * **SEPLA'SIARY**, *s.* A maker of sweet ointments.
 * **To SEPO'SE**, *v. a.* [*sepono*, *sepositum*, Lat.] To set apart. *Donne.*
SEPOSI'TION, *s.* [*sepono*, Lat.] The act of setting apart; segregation.
 * **SE'POY**, *s.* [*Sipah*, Pers.] An Indian native, who is a soldier in the infantry of the East India Company.
 * **SEPS**, *s.* [Lat.] A kind of venomous est.
SEPT, *s.* [*septum*, Lat.] A clan; a race; a generation. An Irish word. *Boyle.*
SEPTA'NGULAR, *a.* [*septem* and *angulus*, Lat.] Having seven corners or sides.
SEPTE'MBER, *s.* [Lat.] The ninth Month of the year; the seventh from March. *Peacham.*
SE'PTENARY, *a.* [*septenarius*, Lat.] Consisting of seven. *Watts.*
SE'PTENARY, *s.* The number seven. *Brown.*
SEPTE'NNIAL, *a.* [*septennis*, Lat.]
 1. Lasting seven years.
 2. Happening once in seven years. *Howel.*
SEPTE'NTRION, *s.* [Fr.] The north. *Shakspeare.*
SEPTE'NTRION, } *a.* [*septentrionalis*,
SEPTE'NTRIONAL, } Lat.] Northern. *Phillips.*
SEPTENTRIONA'LITY, *s.* [from *septentrional*.] Northerliness.
SEPTE'NTRIONALLY, *ad.* [from *septentrional*.] Toward the north; northerly. *Brown.*
To SEPTE'NTRIONATE, *v. n.* [from *septentrio*, Lat.] To tend northerly. *Brown.*
SE'PTICK, *a.* [*σηπτικός*.] Having power to promote or produce putrefaction. *Brown.*
SEPTILA'TERAL, *a.* [*septem* and *latera*, Lat.] Having seven sides. *Brown.*

SEPTUA'GENARY. *a.* [*septuagenarius*, Lat.] Consisting of seventy. *Brown.*
 * SEPTUAGE'SIMA. *s.* [Lat.] The third Sunday before Lent.
 SEPTUAGE'SIMAL. *a.* [*septuagesimus*, Lat.] Consisting of seventy. *Brown.*
 SE'PTUAGINT. *s.* [*septuaginta*, Lat.] The old Greek version of the Old Testament, so called as being supposed the work of seventy-two interpreters. *Burnet.*
 SE'PTUPLE. *a.* [*septuplex*, Lat.] Seven times as much. A technical term.
 SEPU'LCHRAL. *a.* [from *sepulchrum*, Lat.] Relating to burial; relating to the grave; monumental. *Donne.*
 SE'PULCHRE. *s.* [*sepulchrum*, Lat.] A grave; a tomb. *Dryden.*
 To SE'PULCHRE. *v. a.* To bury; to entomb. *Prior.*
 SE'PULTURE. *s.* [*sepultura*, Lat.] Interment; burial. *Dryden.*
 SEQUA'CIOUS. *a.* [*sequacis*, Lat.]
 1. Following; attendant. *Dryden.*
 2. Ductile; pliant. *Ray.*
 * SEQUA'CIOUSNESS. *s.* State of being sequacious. *Bp. Taylor.*
 SEQUA'CITY. *s.* [from *sequax*, Lat.] Ductility; toughness. *Bacon.*
 SE'QUEL. *s.* [*sequela*, Lat.]
 1. Conclusion; succeeding part. *South.*
 2. Consequence; event. *Milton.*
 3. Consequence inferred; consequentialness. *Whitgiste.*
 * SE'QUELE. *s.* [*séquelle*, Fr.] A great man's train. *Shakspeare.*
 SE'QUENCE. *s.* [from *sequor*, Lat.]
 1. Order of succession. An elegant word but little used. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Series; arrangement; method. *Bacon.*
 SE'QUENT. *a.* [*sequens*, Lat.]
 1. Following; succeeding. *Milton.*
 2. Consequential.
 SE'QUENT. *s.* [from the adjective.] A follower; not used. *Shakspeare.*
 To SEQUE'STER. *v. a.* [*séquestrer*, Fr.]
 1. To separate from others for the sake of privacy. *Milton.*
 2. To put aside; to remove. *Bacon.*
 3. To withdraw; to segregate. *Hooker.*
 4. To set aside from the use of the owner to that of others.
 5. To deprive of possessions for a certain time. *South.*
 * To SEQUE'STER. *v. n.* To withdraw; to retire. *Milton.*
 SEQUE'STRABLE. *a.* [from *sequestre*.]
 1. Subject to privation.
 2. Capable of separation. *Boyle.*
 To SEQUE'STRATE. *v. a.* To sequester; to separate from company. *Arbuthnot.*
 SEQUESTRA'TION. *s.* [*séquestration*, Fr.]
 1. Separation; retirement. *South.*
 2. Disunion; disjunction. *Boyle.*
 3. State of being set aside. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Deprivation of the use and profits of a

possession. *Swift.*
 SEQUESTRA'TOR. *s.* [from *sequestre*.] One who takes from a man the profit of his possessions. *Taylor.*
 SERA'GLIO. *s.* A house of women kept for debauchery. [The *g* is lost in the pronunciation.] *Norris.*
 SE'RAPH. *s.* [שראפ] One of the orders of angels. *Pope.*
 SERA'PHICAL. } *a.* [from *seraph*.]
 SERA'PHICK. }
 1. Angelick; angelical. *Taylor.*
 2. Pure refined from sensuality. *Swift.*
 SE'RAPHIM. *s.* Angels of one of the heavenly orders. *Milton.*
 SERE. *a.* [yeapian, Sax. to dry.] Dry; withered; no longer green. See SEAR. *Milton.*
 SERE. *s.* [*serre*, Fr.] Claw of a bird or prey; talon. *Chapman.*
 SE'RENADE. *s.* [Fr. *serenus*, Lat.] Musick or songs with which ladies are entertained by their lovers in the night. *Cowley.*
 To SERENA'DE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entertain with nocturnal musick. *Spect.*
 * To SE'RENADE. *v. n.* To perform a serenade. *Tatler.*
 * Gutta SERENA. *s.* An obstruction in the optick nerve. *Milton.*
 * SERE'NE. *s.* [*serein*, Fr.] A calm damp evening. *Ben Jonson.*
 SERE'NE. *a.* [*serenus*, Lat.]
 1. Calm; placid; quiet. *Pope.*
 1. Unruffled; undisturbed; even of temper. *Milton.*
 To SERE'NE. *v. a.* [*sereno*, Lat.]
 1. To calm; to quiet.
 2. To clear; to brighten. Not proper. *Phillips.*
 SERE'NELY. *ad.* [from *serene*.]
 1. Calmly; quietly. *Pope.*
 2. With unruffled temper; coolly. *Locke.*
 SERE'NENESS. *s.* [from *serene*.] Serenity.
 SERE'NITUDE. *s.* [from *serene*.] Calmness; coolness of mind. Not used. *Wotton.*
 SERE'NITY. *s.* [*sérénité*, Fr.]
 1. Calmness; mild temperature. *Bentley.*
 2. Peace; quietness; not disturbance. *Temple.*
 3. Evenness of temper; coolness of mind. *Locke.*
 * SERF. *s.* [old Fr. *servus*, Lat.] A slave. *Hume.*
 SERGE. *s.* [*xergo*, Span.] A kind of woollen cloth. *Hale.*
 SE'RGEANT. *s.* [*sergent*, Fr.]
 1. An officer whose business is to execute the commands of magistrates. *Acts.*
 2. A petty officer in the army. *Shaksp.*
 3. A lawyer of the highest rank under a judge. *Bacon.*
 4. It is a title given to some of the king's servants: as, *sergeant surgeons*.
 SE'RGEANTRY. *s.* Grand *sergeantry* is that where one holdeth lands of the king

by service, which he ought to do in his own person unto him: as to bear the king's banner or his spear; or to blow a horn, when he seeth his enemies invade the land; or to find a man at arms to fight within the four seas, or else to do it himself. *Petit sergeantry* is where a man holdeth land of the king, to yield him yearly some small thing towards his wars; as a sword, dagger, bow, knife, spear, pair of gloves of mail, a pair of spurs, or such like. *Cowell.*

SE'RGEANTSHIP. *s.* [from *sergeant*.] The office of a sergeant.

SE'RIES. *s.* [Lat.]

1. Sequence; order. *Ward.*
2. Succession; course. *Pope.*

SE'RIOUS. *a.* [*serius*, Lat. *sérieux*, Fr.]

1. Grave; solemn; not volatile; not light of behaviour.
2. Important; weighty; not trifling.

Shakspeare.

SE'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *serious*.] Gravely; solemnly; in earnest; without levity.

South.

SE'RIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *serious*.] Gravity; solemnity; earnest attention. *Atterbury.*

SERMOCINA'TION. *s.* [*sermocinatio*, Lat.]

The act or practice of making speeches.

SERMOCINA'TOR. *s.* [*sermocinator*, Lat.] A preacher; a speechmaker. *Howel.*

SE'RMON. *s.* [Fr. *sermo*, Lat.] A discourse of instruction pronounced by a divine for the edification of the people. *Crashaw.*

To SE'RMON. *v. a.* [*sermonner*, Fr.]

1. To discourse as in a sermon. *Spenser.*
2. To tutor; to teach dogmatically; to lesson. *Shakspeare.*

SE'RMOUNTAIN or *Seseli.* *s.* A plant.

Miller.

SERO'SITY. *s.* [*sérosité*, Fr.] Thin or watery part of the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'ROUS. *a.* [*serosus*, Lat.]

1. Thin; watery.
2. Adapted to the serum. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'RPENT. *s.* [Fr. *serpens*, Lat.] An animal that moves by undulation without legs. They are divided into two kinds; the *viper*, which brings young, and the *snake*, that lays eggs. *Milton.*

SE'RPENTINE. *a.* [*serpentinus*, Lat.]

1. Resembling a serpent. *Sidney.*
2. Winding like a serpent; anfractuons. *Sandys.*

SE'RPENTINE. *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SE'RPENTINE Stone. *s.* There were three species of this stone, all of the marble kind. The ancients tell, that it was a remedy against the poison of serpents, but it is now justly rejected. *Hill.*

* **To SE'RPENTINE.** *v. n.* To wind like a serpent; to meander. *Harte.*

SE'RPENT's Tongue. *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

* **To SE'RPENTIZE.** *v. n.* To meander; to serpentine. *Mason.*

SE'RPET. *a.* A basket. *Ainsworth.*

SERPI'GINOUS. *a.* [from *serpigo*, Lat.]

Diseased with a serpigo. *Wiseman.*

SERPI'GO. [Lat.] A kind of tetter. *Wisem.*

To SERR. *v. a.* [*serrer*, Fr.] To drive hard together; to crowd in a little place. Not used. *Bacon.*

SE'RRATE. } *a.* [*serratus*, Lat.] Formed
SE'RRATED. } with jags or indentures like
the edge of a saw. *Derham.*

SERRA'TION. *s.* [from *serra*, Lat.] Formation in the shape of a saw.

SE'RRATURE. *s.* [from *serra*, Lat.] Indenture like teeth of saws.

To SE'RRY. *v. a.* [*serrer*, Fr.] To press close; to drive hard together. Not used. *Milton.*

SE'RVANT. *s.* [*servus*, Lat.]

1. One who attends another, and acts at his command. *Milton.*
2. One in a state of subjection. Not used. *Shakspeare.*

3. A word of civility used to superiours or equals. *Swift.*

To SE'RVANT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To subject. Not in use. *Shakspeare.*

To SERVE. *v. a.* [*servir*, Fr. *servio*, Lat.]

1. To attend at command. *Milton.*
2. To obey servilely or meanly. *Denham.*
3. To supply with food ceremoniously. *Dryden.*

4. To bring meat as a menial attendant: with *in*, *into* or *up*. *Taylor.*
5. To be subservient or subordinate to. *Milton.*

6. To supply with any thing.
7. To obey in military actions.
8. To be sufficient to. *Locke.*
9. To be of use to; to assist. *Taylor.*
10. To promote. *Milton.*
11. To comply with. *Hooker.*
12. To satisfy; to content. *South.*
13. To stand instead of any thing to one. *Pope.*

14. *To SERVE himself of.* [*se servir de*, Fr.] To make use of. *Dryden.*
15. To requite in an ill sense: as, he served me ungratefully.
16. [In divinity.] To worship the Supreme Being. *Milton.*
17. *To SERVE a warrant.* To seize an offender, and carry him to justice.

To SERVE. *v. n.*

1. To be a servant or slave. *Genesis.*
2. To be in subjection. *Isaiah.*
3. To attend; to wait. *Luke.*
4. To act in war. *Knolles.*
5. To produce the end desired. *Sidney.*
6. To be sufficient for a purpose. *Dryden.*
7. To suit; to be convenient. *Dryden.*
8. To conduce; to be of use. *Hebrews.*
9. To officiate or minister.

SE'RVICE. *s.* [Fr. *servitium*, Lat.]

1. Menial office; low business done at the command of a master. *Shakspeare.*

2. Attendance of a servant. *Shakspeare.*
3. Place; office of a servant. *Shakspeare.*
4. Any thing done by way of duty to a superiour. *Shakspeare.*
5. Attendance on any superiour. *Shaksp.*
6. Profession of respect uttered or sent. *Shakspeare.*

7. Obedience; submission. *Tillotson.*

8. Act on the performance of which possession depends. *Davies.*

9. Actual duty; office. *Rogers.*

10. Employment; business. *Swift.*

11. Military duty. *Wotton.*

12. A military atchievement. *Shakspeare.*

13. Purpose; use. *Spelman.*

14. Useful office; advantage. *Pope.*

15. Favour. *Shakspeare.*

16. Publick office of devotion. *Hooker.*

17. Course; order of dishes. *Hakewill.*

18. A tree and fruit. [*sorbus*, Lat.] *Peach.*

SE'RVICEABLE. *a.* [*serviabile*, old Fr.]

1. Active; diligent; officious. *Sidney.*

2. Useful; beneficial. *Atterbury.*

SE'RVICEABLENESS. *s.* [from *serviceable*.]

1. Officiousness; activity. *Sidney.*

2. Usefulness; beneficialness. *Norris.*

* SE'RVICEABLY. *ad.* So as to be serviceable. *Sherwood.*

* SE'RVIENT. *a.* [*serviens*, Lat.] Subordinate. *Dyer.*

SE'RVILE. *a.* [*servilis*, Lat.]

1. Slavish; dependant; mean. *Milton.*

2. Fawning; cringing. *Sidney.*

SE'RVILELY. *ad.* [from *servile*.] Meanly; slavishly. *Swift.*

SE'RVILENESS. } *s.* [from *service*.]
SERVI'LITY. }

1. Slavishness; involuntary obedience. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Meanness; dependance; baseness. *West.*

3. Slavery; the condition of a slave. *Shak.*

SE'RVING-Man. *s.* [*serve* and *man*.] A menial servant. *Shakspeare.*

* SE'RVING-MAID. *s.* A female servant. *Bp. Bull.*

SE'RVITOR. *s.* [*serviteur*, Fr.]

1. Servant; attendant. Obsolete. *Davies.*

2. One of the lowest order in the university. *Swift.*

* SE'RVITORSHIP. *s.* Office of a servitor. *Boswell.*

SE'RVITUDE. *s.* [*servitus*, Lat.] 1. Slavery; state of a slave; dependance. *South.*

2. Servants collectively. Not in use. *Milt.*

SE'RUM. *s.* [Lat.]

1. The thin and watery part that separates from the rest in any liquor: as, whey from the cream.

2. The part of the blood, which in coagulation separates from the grume. *Arbuthnot.*

* SE'SAME. *s.* [*σησάμη*.] A white grain or corn growing in India, of which an oil is made. *Ainsworth.*

SESQUIA'LTER. } *a.* [*sesquialter*, Lat.]

SESQUIA'LTERAL. } In geometry, is a ratio, where one quantity or number contains another once and half as much more; as 6 and 9.

SE'SQUIPEDAL. } *a.* [*sesquipedalis*, Lat.]

SESQUIPEDA'LIAN. } Containing a foot and a half. *Arbuthnot.*

SESQUI'PLICATE. *a.* [In mathematicks.] Is the proportion one quantity or number has to another, in the ratio of one and a half to one. *Cheyne.*

SESQUITE'RTIAN. *s.* [In mathematicks.] Having such a ratio, as that one quantity or number contains another once, and one third part more; as between 6 and 8.

SESS. *s.* [for *assess*, *cess*, or *cense*.] Rate; cess charged; tax. *Davies.*

* To SESS. *v. a.* To assess.

* SE'SSA. [*cessa*, Lat.] } Peace! Be quiet!

* SE'SSEY. [*cessez*, Fr.] } *Shakspeare.*

SE'SSION. *s.* [Fr. *sessio*, Lat.]

1. The act of sitting. *Brown.*

2. An assembly of magistrates or senators. *Milton.*

3. The space for which an assembly sits without intermission or recess. *Stillingfl.*

4. A meeting of justices: as, the sessions of the peace.

SE'STERCE. *s.* [*sestertium*, Lat.] Among the Romans, a sum of about 8l. 1s. 5d. half-penny sterling. *Addison.*

To SET. *v. a.* preterit *I set*; part. pass. *I am set*. [*setzen*, Sax. *setten*, Dutch; *setzen*, Germ.]

1. To place; to put in any situation or place; to put: *he was set on high*. *John.*

2. To put into any condition, state, or posture: *they were set at liberty*. *Hooker.*

3. To make motionless; to fix immovably. *Garth.*

4. To fix; to state by some rule: *the prices were set according to the bulk*. *Addison.*

5. To regulate; to adjust. *Prior.*

6. To fit to musick; to adapt with notes. *Donne.*

7. To plant, not sow. *Bacon.*

8. To intersperse or mark with any thing: *the plate was set with jewels*. *Dryden.*

9. To reduce from a fracture or dislocated state: as, *to set a leg*. *Herbert.*

10. To fix the affection; to determine the thoughts. *Milton.*

11. To predetermine; to settle. *Hooker.*

12. To establish; to appoint; to fix. *Bacon.*

13. To exhibit; to display: with *before*. *Bacon.*

14. To value; to estimate; to rate: *they set his goods at a price too high for purchase*. *Locke.*

15. To stake at play. *Prior.*

16. To offer a wager at dice to another. *Shakspeare.*

17. To fix in metal. *Dryden.*

18. To embarrass; to distress; to perplex. *Addison.*
19. To fix in an artificial manner, so as to produce a particular effect. *Psalms.*
20. To apply to something. *Dryden.*
21. To fix the eyes. *Jeremiah.*
22. To offer for a price. *Eccles.*
23. To place in order; to frame. *Knolles.*
24. To station; to place. *Dryden.*
25. To oppose. *Shakspeare.*
26. To bring to a fine edge: as, to set a razor.
27. To mark as discovered: as, the dog sets the birds.
28. To SET about. To apply to. *Locke.*
29. To SET against. To place in a state of enmity or opposition. *Duppa.*
30. To SET against. To oppose; to place in rhetorical opposition. *Burnet.*
31. To SET apart. To neglect for a season. *Knolles.*
32. To SET aside. To omit for the present. *Tillotson.*
33. To SET aside. To reject. *Woodward.*
34. To SET aside. To abrogate; to annul. *Addison.*
35. To SET by. To regard; to esteem. *1 Samuel.*
36. To SET by. To reject or omit for the present. *Bacon.*
37. To SET down. To mention; to explain; to relate in writing. *Clarendon.*
38. To SET down. To register or note in any book; to put in writing. *Shaksp.*
39. To SET down. To fix on a resolve.
40. To SET down. To fix; to establish. *Hooker.*
41. To SET forth. To publish; to promulgate; to make appear. *Shakspeare.*
42. To SET forth. To raise; to send out on expeditions. *Knolles.*
43. To SET forth. To display; to explain. *Dryden.*
44. To SET forth. To arrange; to place in order. *Shakspeare.*
45. To SET forth. To show; to exhibit. *Brown.*
46. To SET forward. To advance; to promote. *Job.*
47. To SET in. To put in a way to begin. *Collier.*
48. To SET off. To decorate; to recommend; to adorn; to embellish. It answers to the French *relever*. *Walk.*
49. To SET on or upon. To animate; to instigate; to incite. *Clarendon.*
50. To SET on or upon. To attack; to assault. *Taylor.*
51. To SET on. To employ as in a task. *Shakspeare.*
52. To SET on or upon. To fix the attention; to determine to any thing with settled and full resolution. *Sidney.*
53. To SET out. To assign; to allot. *Spens.*
54. To SET out. To publish. *Swift.*

55. To SET out. To mark by boundaries or distinctions of space. *Locke.*
56. To SET out. To adorn; to embellish. *Dryden.*
57. To SET out. To raise; to equip. *Addis.*
58. To SET out. To show; to display; to recommend. *Atterbury.*
59. To SET out. To show; to prove. *Atterbury.*
60. To SET up. To erect; to establish newly. *Atterbury.*
61. To SET up. To build; to erect. *Ben Jonson.*
62. To SET up. To raise; to exalt; to put in power. *Suckling.*
63. To SET up. To place in view. *Addison.*
64. To SET up. To place in repose; to fix; to rest. *Wake.*
65. To SET up. To raise by the voice. *Dryden.*
66. To SET up. To advance; to propose to reception. *Burnet.*
67. To SET up. To raise to a sufficient fortune. *L'Estrange.*
68. To begin some publick character: as, he set up a mercer's shop.
69. To enable to exercise some calling: as, he set up his son in trade: a few goods set up a huckster.
- To SET. v. n. 1. To fall below the horizon, as the sun at evening. *Brown.*
2. To be fixed hard. *Bacon.*
3. To be extinguished or darkened, as the sun at night. *1 Kings.*
4. To fit musick to words. *Shakspeare.*
5. To become not fluid; to concrete. *Boyl.*
6. To begin a journey. *Shakspeare.*
7. To go, or pass, or put one's self into any state or posture. *Dryden.*
8. To catch birds with a dog that sets them, that is, lies down and points them out. *Boyle.*
9. To plant, not sow.
10. It is commonly used in conversation for sit. *Shakspeare.*
11. To apply one's self. *Hammond.*
12. To SET about. To fall to; to begin. *Calamy.*
13. To SET in. To become settled in a particular state. *Addison.*
14. To SET on or upon. To begin a march, journey, or enterprise. *Locke.*
15. To SET on. To make an attack. *Shakspeare.*
16. To SET out. To have beginning. *Brown.*
17. To SET out. To begin a journey. *Hammond.*
18. To SET out. To begin the world. *Swift.*
19. To SET to. To apply himself to. *Government of the Tongue.*
20. To SET up. To begin a trade openly. *Swift.*
21. To SET up. To begin a project of advantage. *Arbuthnot.*
22. To SET up. To profess publicly. *Dryd.*

SET. *part. a.* [from the verb.] Regular; not lax; made in consequence of some formal rule. *Rogers.*

* SET-OFF. *s.* 1. In law: when the defendant acknowledges the justice of the plaintiff's demand on the one hand; but on the other sets up a demand of his own, to counter-balance that of the plaintiff, either on the whole or in part. *Blackst.*
2. Any counterbalance.
3. A recommendation; a decoration.

SET. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. A number of things suited to each other. *Broome.*
2. Any thing not sown, but put in a state of some growth into the ground. *Mortimer.*
3. The apparent fall of the sun below the horizon. *Shakspeare.*
4. A wager at dice. *Dryden.*
5. A game. *Shakspeare.*

SETA'CEOUS. *a.* [*seta*, Lat.] Bristly; set with strong hairs. *Derham.*

* SE'TFOIL. *s.* An herb.

SE'TON. *s.* [*séton*, Fr.] A *seton* is made when the skin is taken up with a needle, and the wound kept open by a twist of silk or hair, that humours may vent themselves. Farriers call this operation in cattle *rowelling*. *Wiseman.*

SETTE'E. *s.* A large long seat with a back to it.

SE'TTER. *s.* [from *set*.]

1. One who sets. *Ascham.*
2. A dog who beats the field and points the bird for the sportsmen.
3. A man who performs the office of a setting dog, or finds out persons to be plundered. *South.*

SE'TTERWORT. *s.* An herb: a species of hellebore.

* SE'TTING. *s.* 1. Apparent fall of the sun, or other heavenly bodies, below the horizon. *Brown.*

2. Enclosure. *Exodus xxviii.*
3. In naval language: direction of the current or sea.

SE'TTING Dog. *s.* [*cane sentacchioso*, Ital.] A dog taught to find game, and point it out to the sportsman. *Addison.*

SE'TTLE. *s.* [*yerol*, Sax. *Gessel*, Germ.] A seat; a bench. *Ezekiel.*

To SE'TTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To place in any certain state after a time of fluctuation or disturbance. *Ezekiel.*
2. To fix in any way of life. *Dryden.*
3. To fix in any place. [*siedeln*, Germ.] *Milton.*

4. To establish; to confirm. *Prior.*
5. To determine; to affirm; to free from ambiguity. *Addison.*
6. To fix; to make certain or unchangeable. *Dryden.*
7. To fix; not to suffer to continue doubtful in opinion, or desultory and waver-

ing in conduct.

Swift.

8. To make close or compact. *Mortimer.*

9. To fix unalienably by legal sanctions. *Addison.*

10. To fix inseparably. *Boyle.*

11. To affect so as that the dregs or impurities sink to the bottom. *Davies.*

12. To compose; to put into a state of calmness. *Duppa.*

To SE'TTLE. *v. n.*

1. To subside; to sink to the bottom and repose there. *Milton.*

2. To lose motion or fermentation. [*sich setzen*, Germ.] *Addison.*

3. To fix one's self; to establish a residence. [*sich ansiedeln*, Germ.] *Arbuth.*

4. To chuse a method of life; to establish a domestick state. *Prior.*

5. To become fixed so as not to change. *Bacon.*

6. To quit an irregular and desultory for a methodical life.

7. To take any lasting state. *Burnet.*

8. To rest; to repose. *Pope.*

9. To grow calm. *Shakspeare.*

10. To make a jointure for a wife. *Garth.*

11. To crack as work sinks. *Mortimer.*

SE'TTLEDNESS. *s.* [from *settle*.] The state of being settled; confirmed state. *King Charles.*

SE'TTLEMENT. *s.* [from *settle*.] 1. The act of settling; the state of being settled.

2. The act of giving possession by legal sanction. *Dryden.*

3. A jointure granted to a wife. *Swift.*

4. Subsidence; dregs. *Mortimer.*

5. Act of quitting a roving for a domestick and methodical life. *L'Estrange.*

6. A colony; a place where a colony is established. [*Ansiedelung*, Germ.]

* SE'TTLER. *s.* One who fixes in a place where a colony is established.

* SE'TTLING. *s.* [*yerlung*, Sax.]

1. The act of making a settlement.

2. Settlement; dregs. *Milton.*

It is used in some places for *setting*, as applied to the sun and other heavenly bodies.

SE'TWAL. *s.* An herb. *Dict.*

SE'VEN. *a.* [*yeoƿon*, Sax. *sieben*, Germ.] Four and three; one more than six. *Raleigh.*

SE'VENFOLD. *a.* [*seven* and *fold*.] Repeated seven times; having seven doubles. *Donne.*

SE'VENFOLD. *ad.* Seven times. *Genesis.*

SE'VENNIGHT. *s.* [*seven* and *night*.]

1. A week; the time from one day of the week to the next day of the same denomination preceding or following. *Sidney.*

2. It happened on Monday was *sevensnight*, that is, on the Monday before last Monday; it will be done on Monday *sevensnight*, that is, on the Monday

- after next Monday.* Addison.
- SE'VENSORE. *a.* [*seven and score.*] Seven times twenty. Bacon.
- SE'VENTEEN. *a.* [*reofantýne, Sax.*] Seven and ten.
- SE'VENTEENTH. *a.* [*reofonteopa, Sax.*] The seventh after the tenth. Hale.
- SE'VENTH. *a.* [*reofopa, Sax.*]
1. The ordinal of seven; the first after the sixth. Dryden.
 2. Containing one part in seven. Shakspeare.
- SE'VENTHLY. *ad.* [*from seventh.*] In the seventh place. Bacon.
- SE'VENTIETH. *a.* [*from seventy.*] The tenth seven times repeated.
- SE'VENTY. *a.* [*Handreofontiz, Sax.*] Seven times ten. Taylor.
- To SE'VE. *v. a.* [*separo, Lat.*]
1. To part by violence from the rest. Granville.
 2. To divide; to part; to force asunder. Shakspeare.
 3. To separate; to put in different orders or places. Dryden.
 4. To separate by chymical operation. Bacon.
 5. To disjoin; to disunite. Boyle.
 6. To keep distinct; to keep apart. Shakspeare.
- To SE'VE. *v. n.*
1. To make a separation; to make a partition. King Charles.
 2. To suffer disjunction. Shakspeare.
- SE'VERAL. *a.* [*from sever.*]
1. Different; distinct; unlike one another. Davies.
 2. Divers; many. Addison.
 3. Particular; single: *every tongue brings a several tale.* Dryden.
 4. Distinct; appropriate. Milton.
- SE'VERAL. *s.* [*from the adjective.*]
1. A state of separation or partition. Tusser.
 2. Each particular singly taken. Hamm.
 3. Any enclosed or separate place. Hooker.
 4. Enclosed ground. Bacon.
- * SEVERA'LITY. *s.* Each particular singly taken; distinction. Bp. Hall.
- * To SE'VERALIZE. *v. a.* To distinguish. Bp. Hall.
- SE'VERALLY. *ad.* [*from several*] Distinctly; particularly; separately. Newton.
- SE'VERALTY. *s.* [*from several.*] State of separation from the rest. Wotton.
- SE'VERANCE. *s.* [*from sever.*] Separation; partition. Carew.
- SEVE'RE. *a.* [*severus, Lat.*]
1. Sharp; apt to punish; censorious; apt to blame; hard; rigorous. Taylor.
 2. Rigid; austere; morose; harsh; not indulgent. Milton.
 3. Cruel; inexorable. Wisdom.
 4. Regulated by rigid rules; strict. Milton.
 5. Exempt from all levity of appearance; grave; sober; sedate. Waller.
 6. Not lax; not airy; close; strictly methodical; rigidly exact. Milton.
 7. Painful; afflictive.
 8. Close; concise; not luxuriant. Dryden.
- SEVE'RELY. *ad.* [*from severe.*]
1. Painfully; afflictively. Swift.
 2. Ferociously; horridly. Dryden.
- SEVE'RITY. *s.* [*severitas, Lat.*]
1. Cruel treatment; sharpness of punishment. Bacon.
 2. Hardness; power of distressing. Hale.
 3. Strictness; rigid accuracy. Dryden.
 4. Rigour; austerity; harshness; want of mildness or indulgence.
- SEVOCA'TION. *s.* [*sevoco, Lat.*] The act of calling aside.
- To SEW. [*for sue.*] To follow. Spenser.
- To SEW. *v. n.* [*suo, Lat.*] To join any thing by the use of the needle. Ecclus.
- To SEW. *v. a.* To join by threads drawn with a needle: pronounced *sow*. Mark.
- To SEW up. To inclose in any thing sewed. Shakspeare.
- To SEW. *v. a.* To drain a pond for the fish. Ainsworth.
- SE'VVER. *s.*
1. An officer who serves up a feast. Milton.
 2. [*From issue, issuer.*] A passage for water to run through: now corrupted to *shore*.
 3. He that uses a needle.
- * SE'VSTER. *s.* A woman that sews or spins. Ben Jonson.
- SEX. *s.* [*sexe, Fr. sexus, Lat.*]
1. The property by which any animal is male or female. Milton.
 2. Womankind; by way of emphasis. Dryden.
- SE'XACENARY. *a.* [*sexagenarius, Lat.*] Aged sixty years.
- SEXAGE'SIMA. *s.* [*Lat.*] The second Sunday before Lent.
- SEXAGE'SIMAL. *a.* [*from sexagesimus, Lat.*] Sixtieth; numbered by sixties.
- SEXA'NGLED. } *a.* [*from sex and angu-*
- SEXA'NGULAR. } *lus, Lat.*] Having six corners or angles; hexagonal. Dryden.
- SEXA'NGULARLY. *ad.* [*from sexangular.*] With six angles; hexagonally.
- SEXE'NNIAL. *a.* [*sex and annus, Lat.*] Lasting six years; happening once in six years.
- SE'XTAIN. *s.* [*from sextans, sex, Lat.*] A stanza of six lines.
- SE'XTANT. *s.* [*sextant, Fr.*] The sixth part of a circle.
- SE'XTARY. *s.* A pint and a half.
- SE'XTARY. } *s.* The same as sacristy; a
- SE'XTRY. } vestry. Dict.
- SE'XTILE. *a.* [*sextilis, Lat.*] Is a position or aspect of two planets, when sixty degrees distant, or at the distance of two signs from one another. Glanville.
- SE'XTON. *s.* [*corrupted from sacristan.*] An under officer of the church, whose business is to dig graves. Graunt.
- SE'XTONSHIP. *s.* [*from sexton.*] The office of a sexton. Swift.
- SE'XTUPLE. *a.* [*sextuplus, Lat.*] Sixfold;

six times told.

Brown.

* **SE'XUAL.** *a.* [*sexuel*, Fr.] Distinguishing the sex; belonging to the sex. *Barrington.*

To SHAB. *v. n.* To play mean tricks. A low barbarous cant word.

SHA'BBILY. *ad.* [from *shabby*.] Meanly; reproachfully; despicably. A cant word.

SHA'BBINESS. *s.* [from *shabby*.] Meanness; paltriness. *Addison.*

SHA'BBY. *a.* Mean; paltry. A low word. *Swift.*

* **SHACK.** *s.* Cattle turned into the stubbles after harvest are said to be at *shack*.

Homilies.

* **To SHACK.** *v. n.* 1. To shed, as corn at harvest. *Grose.*

2. To feed in the stubble: as, to send hogs a *shaking*.

To SHA'CKLE. *v. a.* [*shaeckelen*, Dutch.] To chain; to fetter; to bind. *Smith.*

* **SHA'CKLE.** *s.* Stubble. *Pegge.*

SHA'CKLES. *s.* Wanting the singular. [*yeacul*, Sax. *schaeckles*, Dutch.] Fetters; gyves; chains. *South.*

SHAD. *s.* A kind of fish.

* **SHA'DDOCK.** *s.* A kind of orange. *Chamb.*

SHADE. *s.* [*ycada*, Sax. *schade*, Dutch; *Schatten*, Germ.]

1. The cloud of opacity, made by interception of the light. *Milton.*

2. Darkness; obscurity. *Roscommon.*

3. Coolness made by interception of the sun. *Milton.*

4. An obscure place, properly in a grove or close wood by which the light is excluded. *Milton.*

5. Screen causing an exclusion of light or heat; umbrage. *Arbuthnot.*

6. Protection; shelter.

7. The parts of a picture not brightly coloured. *Dryden.*

8. A variation of colour; gradation of light. *Locke.*

9. The figure formed upon any surface corresponding to the body by which the light is intercepted. *Pope.*

10. The soul separated from the body; so called as supposed by the ancients to be perceptible to the sight, not to the touch; a spirit; a ghost; manes. *Tickell.*

To SHADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To overspread with opacity. *Milton.*

2. To cover from the light or heat; to overspread. *Dryden.*

3. To shelter; to hide. *Shakspeare.*

4. To protect; to cover; to screen. *Milton.*

5. To mark with different gradations of colours. *Milton.*

6. To paint in obscure colours.

* **SHA'DER.** *s.* Whoever, or whatever obscures. *Carleton.*

SHA'DINESS. *s.* [from *shady*.] The state of being shady; umbrageousness.

SHA'DOW. *s.* [*ycadu*, Sax. *schaduwe*, Dutch;

Schatten, Germ.]

1. The representation of a body by which the light is intercepted. *Shakspeare.*

2. Opacity; darkness; shade. *Addison.*

3. Shelter made by any thing that intercepts the light, heat, or influence of the air. *Shakspeare.*

4. Obscure place. *Dryden.*

5. Dark part of a picture. *Peacham.*

6. Any thing perceptible only to the sight. *Shakspeare.*

7. An imperfect and faint representation, opposed to substance. *Raleigh.*

8. Inseparable companion. *Milton.*

9. Type; mystical representation.

10. Protection; shelter; favour. *Psalms.*

To SHA'DOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with opacity. *Ezekiel.*

2. To cloud; to darken. *Shakspeare.*

3. To make cool or gently gloomy by interception of the light or heat. *Sidney.*

4. To conceal under cover; to hide; to screen. *Shakspeare.*

5. To protect; to screen from danger; to shroud. *Shakspeare.*

6. To mark with various gradations of colour, or light. *Addison.*

7. To paint in obscure colours. *Dryden.*

8. To represent imperfectly. *Milton.*

9. To represent typically. *Hooker.*

* **SHA'DOW-GRASS.** *s.* A kind of grass.

* **SHA'DOWING.** *s.* Shade in a picture; gradation of light or colour. *Feltham.*

SHA'DOWY. *a.* [from *shadow*.]

1. Full of shade; gloomy. *Fenton.*

2. Not brightly luminous. *Milton.*

3. Faintly representative; typical. *Milton.*

4. Unsubstantial; unreal. *Addison.*

5. Dark; opaque. *Milton.*

SHA'DY. *a.* [from *shade*.] 1. Full of shade; mildly gloomy. *Dryden.*

2. Secure from the glare of light, or sultriness of heat. *Bacon.*

* **To SHA'FFLE.** *v. n.* [perhaps a corruption of *shuffle*.] To move with an awkward or irregular gait; to hobble.

* **SHA'FFLER.** *s.* One who limps or walks lamely. *Huloet.*

SHAFT. *s.* [*ycæyr*, Sax. *Schaft*, Germ.]

1. An arrow; a missive weapon. *Waller.*

2. [*Shaft*, Dutch.] A narrow, deep, perpendicular pit. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Any thing strait; the spire of a church. *Peacham.*

* **SHA'FTED.** *a.* Having a handle: a term of heraldry applied to a spear-head, when there is a handle to it.

* **SHA'FTMENT.** *s.* [*ycæyr - mund*, Sax.] Measure of about six inches with the hand; a span. *Ray.*

SHAG. *s.* [*ycæaga*, Sax.]

1. Rough woolly hair. *Grew.*

2. A kind of cloth.

SHAG. *s.* A sea bird. *Carew.*

* **To SHAG.** *v. a.* To make shaggy or rough;

- to deform. *Thomson.*
 * SHA'GGEDNESS. *s.* State of being shagged. *More.*
 SHA'GCCED. } *a.* [from *shag*.]
 SHA'GGY. }
 1. Ruggedly; hairy. *Dryden.*
 2. Rough; rugged. *Milton.*
 SHA'GREEN. *s.* [*chagrin*, Fr.] The skin of a kind of fish, or skin made rough in imitation of it.
 To SHA'GREEN. *v. a.* [*chagriner*, Fr.] To irritate; to provoke. See CHAGRIN.
 To SHAIL. *v. n.* To walk sideways. A low word. *L'Estrange.*
 To SHAKE. *v. a.* preter. *shook*; part. pass. *shaken*, or *shock*. [*yceacan*, Sax. *shecken*, Dutch.]
 1. To put into a vibrating motion; to move with quick returns backward and forward; to agitate. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To make to totter or tremble. *Rosc.*
 3. To throw down by a violent motion. *Tatler.*
 4. To throw away: to drive off. *Shaksp.*
 5. To weaken; to put in danger. *Atterb.*
 6. To drive from resolution; to depress; to make afraid. *2 Thes.*
 7. To SHAKE hands. This phrase, from the action used among friends at meeting and parting, signifies to *join with*, and to *take leave off*. *K. Charles.*
 8. To SHAKE off. To rid himself of; to free from; to divest of. *Stillington.*
 To SHAKE. *v. n.*
 1. To be agitated with a vibratory motion.
 2. To totter. *Milton.*
 3. To tremble; to be unable to keep the body still. *Shakspeare.*
 4. To be in terroure; to be deprived of firmness. *Dryden.*
 SHAKE. *s.* [from the verb.]
 1. Concussion suffered. *Herbert.*
 2. Vibratory motion. *Addison.*
 3. Motion given and received. *Addison.*
 * SHA'KEFORK. *s.* A fork to toss hay about: so a prong is called in some places.
 SHA'KER. *s.* [from *shake*.] The person or thing that shakes. *Pope.*
 * SHA'KING. *s.* 1. Vibratory motion. *Job. xii.*
 2. Concussion. *Harmar.*
 3. State of trembling. *Waller.*
 * SHA'KY. *a.* [from *shake*.] An appellation given by builders to timber, which is cracked either with the heat of the sun, or the drought of the wind. *Chambers.*
 SHALE. *s.* [corrupted for shell; *schale*, Germ.] A husk; the case of seeds in siliquous plants. *Shakspeare.*
 * To SHALE. *v. a.* [*schälen*, Germ.] To peel. *Grose.*
 SHALL. *v.* defective. [*yceal*, Sax. *sollen*, Germ.] It has no tenses but *shall* future, and *should* imperfect.
 SHA'LLOON. *s.* A slight woollen stuff. *Swift.*

- SHA'LLOP. *s.* [*chaloupe*, Fr.] A small boat. *Raleigh.*
 * SHA'LLOT. *s.* An *eschalot*, which see.
 SHA'LOW. *a.* [probably from *shoal* and *low*.]
 1. Not deep; having the bottom at no great distance from the surface. *Bacon.*
 2. Not intellectually deep; not profound; trifling; futile; silly. *Addison.*
 3. Not deep of sound. *Bacon.*
 SHA'LOW. *s.* A shelf; a sand; a flat; a shoal; a place where the water is not deep. *Bentley.*
 * To SHA'LOW. *v. a.* To make shallow. *Brown.*
 SHA'LOWBRAINED. *a.* [*shallow* and *brain*.] Foolish; futile; trifling. *South.*
 SHA'LOWLY. *ad.* [from *shallow*.]
 1. With no great depth. *Carew.*
 2. Simply; foolishly. *Shakspeare.*
 SHA'LOWNESS. *s.* [from *shallow*.]
 1. Want of depth.
 2. Want of thought; want of understanding; futility. *Herbert.*
 SHALM. *s.* [*schalmey*, Germ.] A kind of musical pipe. *Knolles.*
 SHALT. Second person of *shall*.
 To SHAM. *v. a.* [*shommi*, Welsh, to cheat.]
 1. To trick; to cheat; to fool by a fraud; to delude with false pretences.
 2. To obtrude by fraud or folly.
 * To SHAM. *v. n.* To make mocks. *Prior.*
 SHAM. *s.* [from the verb.] Fraud; trick; delusion; false pretence; imposture. A low word. *L'Estrange.*
 SHAM. *a.* False; counterfeit; fictitious; pretended. *Gay.*
 SHA'MBLES. *s.* [*scannatojo*, Ital.] The place where butchers kill or sell their meat; a butchery. *Shakspeare.*
 SHA'MBLING. *a.* Moving awkwardly and irregularly. *Smith.*
 * SHA'MBLING. *s.* [See SCAMBLING.] Act of moving awkwardly and irregularly. *Dryd.*
 SHAME. *s.* [*yceam*, Sax. *schaemte*, Dutch; *scham*, Germ.]
 1. The passion felt when reputation is supposed to be lost. *Locke.*
 2. The cause or reason of shame; disgrace; ignominy. *South.*
 3. Reproach; infliction of shame. *Ecclus.*
 To SHAME. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To make ashamed; to fill with shame. *Dryden.*
 2. To disgrace. *Spenser.*
 To SHAME. *v. n.* To be ashamed. *Raleigh.*
 SHA'MEFACED. *a.* [*shame* and *face*.] Modest; bashful; easily put out of countenance. *Addison.*
 SHA'MEFACEDLY. *ad.* [from *shamefaced*.] Modestly; bashfully.
 SHA'MEFACEDNESS. *s.* [from *shamefaced*.] Modesty; bashfulness; timidity. *Dryden.*
 SHA'MEFUL. *a.* [*shame* and *full*.]
 1. Disgraceful; ignominious; infamous; reproachful. *Milton.*

2. Full of indignity or indecency; raising shame in another. *F. Queen.*

SHA'MEFULLY. *ad.* [from *shameful.*] Disgracefully; ignominiously; infamously. *South.*

SHA'MELESS. *a.* [from *shame.*] Wanting shame; wanting modesty; impudent; frontless; immodest; audacious. *South.*

SHA'MELESSLY. *ad.* [from *shameless.*] Impudently; audaciously; without shame.

SHA'MELESSNESS. *s.* [from *shameless.*] Impudence; want of shame: immodesty.

* SHA'MER. *s.* Whoever or whatever makes ashamed. *Beaum. and Fl.*

SHA'MMER. *s.* [from *sham.*] A cheat; an impostor.

SHA'MOIS. *s.* [*chamois*, Fr. *Gemse*, Germ.] See CHAMOIS. A kind of wild goat. *Shak.*

SHA'MROCK. *s.* The Irish name for three-leaved grass. *Spenser.*

* SHA'NACHY. *s.* An old Caledonian bard.

SHANK. *s.* [*yrceanca*, Sax. *ſchenfel*, Germ.]

1. The middle joint of the leg; that part which reaches from the ankle to the knee. *Shakspeare.*

2. The bone of the leg. *Shakspeare.*

3. The long part of any instrument. *Mox.*

SHA'NKED. *a.* [from *shank.*] Having a shank.

SHA'NKER. *s.* [*chancre*, Fr.] A morbid excrescence.

* SHA'NTY. *a.* [perhaps a corruption of *janty.*] Showy; gay.

To SHAPE. *v. a.* preter. *shaped*; part. pass. *shaped* and *shapen*. [*ſcýppan*, Sax. *ſchep-pen*, Dutch; *ſchaffen*, Germ.]

1. To form; to mould with respect to external dimensions. *Thomson.*

2. To mould; to cast; to regulate; to adjust. *Prior.*

3. To image; to conceive. *Shakspeare.*

4. To make; to create. Obsolete. *Psalms.*

* To SHAPE. *v. n.* To square; to suit. *Shakspeare.*

SHAPE. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. Form; external appearance. *Shaksp.*

2. Make of the trunk of the body. *Addis.*

3. Being, as moulded into shape. *Milton.*

4. Idea; pattern. *Milton.*

SHA'PELESS. *a.* [from *shap.*] Wanting regularity of form; wanting symmetry of dimensions. *Donne.*

SHA'PELINESS. *s.* [from *shapely.*] Beauty or proportion of form.

SHA'PELY. *a.* [from *shape.*] Symmetrical; well formed.

SHA'PESMITH. *s.* [*shape* and *smith.*] One who undertakes to improve the form. *Garth.*

SHARD. *s.* [*ſchaerde*, Frisick.] 1. A fragment of an earthen vessel. *Shakspeare.*

2. A plant; a chard. *Dryden.*

3. It seems in *Spenser* to signify a frith or strait. *Fairy Queen.*

4. A sort of fish.

5. The sheath of the wings of insects. *Shak.*

SHA'RDBORN. *a.* [*shard* and *born.*] Born or produced among broken stones or pots. *Shakspeare.*

SHA'RDED. *a.* [from *shard.*] Inhabiting shards. *Shakspeare.*

To SHARE. *v. n.* [*ſceapan*, *ſcýpan*, Sax.]

1. To divide; to part among many.

2. To partake with others. *Spenser.*

3. To cut; to separate; to sheer. *Dryden.*

To SHARE, *v. n.* To have part; to have a dividend. *Dryden.*

SHARE. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. Part; allotment; dividend. *Temple.*

2. A part of the whole. *Brown.*

3. [*Sceap*, Sax. *ſcharr*, Germ.] The blade of the plow that cuts the ground. *Dryd.*

SHA'REBONE. *s.* [*share* and *bone.*] The os pubis; the bone that divides the trunk from the limbs. *Derham.*

SHA'RER. *s.* [from *share.*]

1. One who divides, or apportions to others; a divider.

2. A partaker; one who participates any thing with others. *Daniel.*

* SHA'RING. *s.* Participation. *Spenser.*

SHARK. *s.* [*canis charcharia*, Lat.]

1. A voracious sea-fish. *Thomson.*

2. A greedy artful fellow; one who fills his pockets by sly tricks. A low word. *South.*

3. Trick; fraud; petty rapine. A low word. *South.*

To SHARK. *v. a.* To pick up hastily or sily. *Shakspeare.*

To SHARK. *v. n.* A low word.

1. To play the petty thief. *L'Estrange.*

2. To cheat; to trick. *South.*

* SHA'RKER. *s.* One who lives upon the shark; an artful fellow. *Wotton.*

* SHA'RKING. *s.* Petty rapine; trick. *Westfield.*

SHARP. *a.* [*ſceapp*, Sax. *ſcharf*, Germ.]

1. Keen; piercing; having a keen edge; having an acute point. *Moxon.*

2. Terminating in a point or edge; not obtuse. *More.*

3. Acute of mind; witty; ingenious; inventive. *Sidney.*

4. Quick, as of sight or hearing. *Davies.*

5. Sour without astringency; sour but not austere; acid. *Dryden.*

6. Shrill; piercing the ear with a quick noise; not flat. *Ray.*

7. Severe; harsh; biting; sarcastick. *South.*

8. Severe; quick to punish; cruel; severely rigid. *Shakspeare.*

9. Eager; hungry: keen upon a quest. *Milton.*

10. Painful; afflictive. *Tillotson.*

11. Fierce; ardent; fiery. *Dryden.*

12. Attentive; vigilant. *Swift.*

13. Acrid; biting; pinching; piercing, as the cold. *Ray.*

14. Subtle; nice; witty; acute: of things. *Digby.*

15. [Among workmen.] Hard. *Moxon.*
 16. Emaciated; lean. *Milton.*
SHARP. *s.* [from the adjective.]
 1. A sharp or acute sound. *Shaksp.*
 2. A pointed weapon; small sword; rapier. A low word. *Collier.*
To SHARP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make keen. *Ben Jonson.*
To SHARP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play thievish tricks. *L'Estrange.*
To SHA'RPEN. *v. a.* [from *sharp*.] 1. To make keen; to edge; to point. *South.*
 2. To make quick, ingenious, or acute. *Ascham.*
 3. To make quicker of sense. *Milton.*
 4. To make eager or hungry. *Tillotson.*
 5. To make fierce or angry. *Job. xvi. 9.*
 6. To make biting, or sarcastick. *Smith.*
 7. To make less flat; more piercing to the ears. *Bacon.*
 8. To make sour.
 * **To SHA'RPEN.** *v. n.* To grow sharp. *Shak.*
SHA'RPER. *s.* [from *sharp*.] A tricking fellow; a petty thief; a rascal. *Pope.*
SHA'RPLY. *ad.* [from *sharp*.] 1. With keenness; with good edge or point.
 2. Severely; rigorously; roughly. *Spenser.*
 3. Keenly; acutely; vigorously. *B. Jons.*
 4. Afflictively; painfully. *Hayward.*
 5. With quickness. *Bacon.*
 6. Judiciously; acutely; wittily.
SHA'RPNESS. *s.* [from *sharp*.]
 1. Keeness of edge or point. *Dryden.*
 2. Not obtuseness. *Wotton.*
 3. Sourness without austereness. *Watts.*
 4. Severity of language; satirical sarcasm. *Spratt.*
 5. Painfulness; afflictiveness. *South.*
 6. Intellectual acuteness; ingenuity; wit. *Addison.*
 7. Quickness of senses. *Hooker.*
SHA'RP-SET. *a.* [*sharp* and *set*.] Eager; vehemently desirous. *Sidney.*
SHA'RP-SIGHTED. *a.* [*sharp* and *sight*.] Having quick sight. *Clarendon.*
 * **SHA'RP-VISAGED.** *a.* Having a sharp countenance. *Hale.*
 * **SHA'RPWITTED.** *a.* Having an acute mind. *Wotton.*
 * **SHASH.** See **SASH.**
 * **SHA'STER.** *s.* The Gentoo scriptures in general. *Halhed.*
To SHA'TTER. *v. a.* [*schetteren*, Dutch.]
 1. To break at once into many pieces; to break so as to scatter the parts. *Boyle.*
 2. To dissipate; to make incapable of close and continued attention. *Norris.*
To SHA'TTER. *v. n.* To be broken, or to fall, by force, into fragments. *Bacon.*
SHA'TTER. *s.* [from the verb.] One part of many into which any thing is broken at once.
SHA'TTERBRAINED. } *a.* [from *shatter*,
SHA'TTERPATED. } *brain*, and *pate*.]
 Inattentive; not consistent.

- SHA'TTERY.** *a.* [from *shatter*.] Disunited; not compact; easily falling into many parts. *Woodward.*
To SHAVE. *v. a.* preterit *shaved*, part. pass. *shaved* or *shaven*. [*ycayan*, Sax. *schaeven*, Dutch; [*shaben*, Germ.]
 1. To pare off with a razor. *Knolles.*
 2. To pare close to the surface. *Milton.*
 3. To skim by passing near, or slightly touching. *Milton.*
 4. To cut in thin slices. *Bacon.*
 5. To strip; to oppress by extortion; to pillage.
 * **SHA'VEGRASS.** *s.* An herb.
SHA'VELING. *s.* [from *shave*.] A man shaved; a friar, or religious. Used in contempt. *Spenser.*
SHA'VE. *s.* [from *shave*.]
 1. A man that practises the art of shaving.
 2. A man closely attentive to his own interest. *Swift.*
 3. A robber; a plunderer. *Knolles.*
SHA'VING. *s.* [from *shave*.] A thin slice pared off from any body. *Mortimer.*
SHAW. *s.* [*ycua*, Sax. *schawe*, Dutch.] A thicket; a small wood. A tuft of trees near Litchfield is called *Gentle Shaw*.
 * **SHA'VBANDER.** *s.* [Among the Persians.] A great officer; a viceroy. *Bailey.*
SHA'WFOWL. *s.* [*shaw* and *fowl*.] An artificial fowl made by fowlers on purpose to shoot at.
 * **SHAWL.** *s.* A part of modern female dress, brought from India; a sort of cloak. *Boswell.*
SHA'WWM. *s.* [*Schalmen*, Germ.] A haut-boy; a cornet. *Psalms.*
SHE. *pronoun.* In oblique cases *her*. [*si*, Gothick; *yeo*, Sax. *sche*, old English; *she*, Germ.] 1. The female pronoun demonstrative: the woman; the woman before mentioned. *Donne.*
 2. It is sometimes used for a woman absolutely. *Shakspeare.*
 3. The female, not the male. *Prior.*
SHEAF. *s.* [*sheaves*, plural. *ycay*, Sax. *schoef*, Dutch.]
 1. A bundle of stalks of corn bound together, that the ears may dry. *Fairfax.*
 2. Any bundle or collection held together. *Locke.*
 * **To SHEAF.** *v. n.* To make sheaves. *Shak.*
To SHEAL. *v. a.* To shell. See **To SHALE.** *Shakspeare.*
To SHEAR. preter. *shore*, or *sheared*; part. pass. *shorn*. [*ycapan*, *ycypen*, Sax. [*sheeren*, Germ.]
 1. To clip or cut by interception between two blades moving on a rivet. *Bacon.*
 2. To cut. *Grew.*
 * **To SHEAR.** *v. n.*
 1. To make an indirect course.
 2. To pierce. *Sandys.*
SHEAR. } *s.* [*Scheere*, Germ.]
SHEARS. }

1. An instrument to cut, consisting of two blades moving on a pin. *Shakspeare.*
2. The denomination of the age of sheep. *Mortimer.*
3. Any thing in the form of the blades of shears.
4. Wings, in *Spenser.*
- SHEARD.** *s.* [ycæpð, Sax.] A fragment. *Isaiah xxx.*
- SHEA'RER.** *s.* [from *shear*.] One that clips with shears, particularly one that fleeces sheep. *Rogers.*
- SHEA'RMAN.** *s.* [*shear* and *man*.] He that shears. *Shakspeare.*
- SHEA'RWATER.** *s.* A fowl. *Ainsworth.*
- SHEATH.** *s.* [ycæðe, Sax. *Œheide*, Germ.] The case of any thing; the scabbard of a weapon. *Addison.*
- To SHEATH.** } *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- To SHEATHE.** } *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To inclose in a sheath or scabbard; to inclose in any case. *Boyle.*
2. To fit with a sheath. *Shakspeare.*
3. To defend the main body by an outward covering. *Raleigh.*
- * **SHE'ATHLESS.** *a.* Without a sheath. *Eusden.*
- SHEATHWI'NGED.** *a.* [*sheath* and *wing*.] Having hard cases which are folded over the wings. *Brown.*
- SHEA'THY.** *a.* [from *sheath*.] Forming a sheath. *Brown.*
- * **To SHEA'VE.** *v. a.* To bring together; to collect. *Ashmole.*
- * **SHE'AVED.** *a.* Made of straw. *Shaksp.*
- SHE'CKLATON.** *s.* Gilded leather. *Spenser.*
- To SHED.** *v. a.* [ycedan, Sax.]
1. To effuse; to pour out; to spill. *Davies.*
2. To scatter; to let fall. *Prior.*
- To SHED.** *v. n.* To let fall its parts. *Mortimer.*
- SHED.** *s.*
1. A slight temporary covering. *Sandys.*
2. In composition, effusion: as, blood-*shed*.
- SHE'DDER.** *s.* [from *shed*.] A spiller; one who sheds. *Ezekiel.*
- SHEEN.** } *a.* [schön, Germ. or *shine*.]
- SHEE'NY.** } Bright; glittering; shewy. Not in use. *Milton.*
- SHEEN.** *s.* [from the adjective.] Brightness; splendour. *Milton.*
- SHEEP.** *s.* plural likewise *sheep*. [ycæp, Sax. *schaep*, Dutch; *Œhaf*, Germ.]
1. The animal that bears wool, remarkable for its usefulness and innocence. *Locke.*
2. A foolish silly fellow. *Ainsworth.*
3. [In theology.] The people, considered as under the direction of God, or of their pastor. *Psalms.*
- To SHE'EPBITE.** *v. n.* [*sheep* and *bite*.] To use petty thefts. *Shakspeare.*
- SHE'EPBITER.** *s.* [from *sheepbite*.] A petty thief. *Tusser.*
- SHE'EPCOT.** *s.* [*sheep* and *cot*.] A little

- inclosure for sheep. *Milton.*
- SHE/EPFOLD.** *s.* [*sheep* and *fold*.] The place where sheep are inclosed. *Prior.*
- SHE'EPHOOK.** *s.* [*sheep* and *hook*.] A hook fastened to a pole, by which shepherds lay hold on the legs of their sheep. *Dryden.*
- SHE/EPISH.** *a.* [from *sheep*.] Bashful; over modest; timorously and meanly diffident. *Locke.*
- * **SHE'EPISHLY.** *ad.* Timorously; with mean diffidence. *Goodman.*
- SHE/EPISHNESS.** *s.* [from *sheepish*.] Bashfulness; mean and timorous diffidence. *Herbert.*
- SHE/EPMASTER.** *s.* [*sheep* and *master*.] An owner or feeder of sheep. *Bacon.*
- * **SHE/EP'SEYE.** *s.* A modest, diffident look; a kind of leer; a wishful glance. *Dryden.*
- * **SHE'EPSHEARER.** *s.* One who shears sheep. *Gen. xxxviii.*
- SHEEPSHEA/RING.** *s.* [*sheep* and *shear*.] The time of shearing sheep; the feast made when sheep are shorn. *South.*
- * **SHE/EPSTEALER.** *s.* A thief who takes away sheep. *Burton.*
- SHE'EPWALK.** *s.* [*sheep* and *walk*.] Pasture for sheep. *Milton.*
- SHEER.** *a.* [ycyp, Sax.] Pure; clear; unmingled. *Atterbury.*
- SHEER.** *ad.* [from the adjective.] Clean; quick; at once. Not in use, except in low language. *Milton.*
- To SHEER.** *v. a.* See **SHEAR**.
- To SHEER off.** *v. n.* To steal away; to slip off clandestinely.
- SHEERS.** *s.* See **SHEARS**.
- SHEET.** *s.* [ycear, Sax.]
1. A broad and large piece of linen. *Acts x. 11.*
 2. The linen of a bed. *Dryden.*
 3. [*Echoten*, Dutch.] Sheets in a ship are ropes bent to the clews of the sails, which serve in all the lower sails to hale or round off the clew of the sail; but in topsails they draw the sail close to the yard-arms.
 4. As much paper as is made in one body. *Newton.*
 5. A single complication or fold of paper in a book.
 6. Any thing expanded. *Dryden.*
- SHEET-ANCHOR.** *s.* [*sheet* and *anchor*.] In a ship, is the largest anchor; the mariners last refuge in a stress of weather. *Bailey.*
- To SHEET.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To furnish with sheets.
 2. To enfold in a sheet.
 3. To cover with a sheet. *Shakspeare.*
- * **SHEE'TING.** *s.* Cloth for making sheets. *Bp. Berkeley.*
- SHE/KEL.** *s.* [שקל] An ancient Jewish coin equal to four Attick drams, in value about 2s. 6d. *Cowley.*
- SHE/LDAPLE.** *s.* A chaffinch.
- SHE/LDRAKE.** *s.* A bird that preys upon fishes.

* SHE'LDUCK. *s.* A kind of wild duck.
Mortimer.

SHELF. *s.* [*ŷcylf*, Sax. *scelf*, Dutch.]

1. Board fixed against a supporter, so that any thing may be placed upon it. *Swift.*
2. A sand bank in the sea; a rock under shallow water. *Boyle.*
3. The plural is analogically *shelves*; but *Dryden* has *shelfs*.

SHE'LFY. *a.* [from *shelf*.] Full of hidden rocks or banks; full of dangerous shallows. *Dryden.*

SHELL. *s.* [*ŷcyll*, *ŷceal*, Sax. *ŷchale*, Germ.]

1. The hard covering of any thing; the external crust. *Locke.*
2. The covering of a testaceous or crustaceous animal. *Ben Jonson.*
3. The covering of the seeds of siliquous plants. *Arbuthnot.*
4. The covering of kernels. *Donne.*
5. The covering of an egg. *Shakspeare.*
6. The outer part of a house. *Addison.*
7. It is used for a musical instrument in poetry: the first lyre being said to have been made by straining strings over the shell of a tortoise. *Dryden.*
8. The superficial part. *Ayliffe.*

To SHELL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To take out of the shell; to strip off the shell.

To SHELL. *v. n.*

1. To fall off as broken shells. *Wiseman.*
2. To cast the shell.

SHE'LLDUCK. *s.* A kind of wild duck.
Mortimer.

SHE'LLFISH. *s.* [*shell* and *fish*.] Fish invested with a hard covering, either testaceous, as oysters, or crustaceous, as lobsters. *Woodward.*

SHE'LLY. *a.* [from *shell*.]

1. Abounding with shells. *Prior.*
2. Consisting of shells. *Bentley.*

* SHE'LLMEAT. *s.* Food consisting of shell-fish. *Fuller.*

* SHE'LLWORK. *s.* Work made of or drimmed with shells. *Cotgrave.*

SHE'LTR. *s.* [*ŷcylð*, a shield, Sax.]

1. A cover from any external injury or violence. *Dryden.*
2. A protector; defender; one that gives security. *Psalm lxi.*
3. The state of being covered; protection; security. *Denham.*

To SHE'LTR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To cover from external violence. *Milton.*

2. To defend; to protect; to succour with refuge; to harbour. *Dryden.*
3. To betake to cover. *Atterbury.*
4. To cover from notice. *Prior.*

To SHE'LTR. *v. n.*

1. To take shelter. *Milton.*
2. To give shelter. *Thomson.*

SHE'LTRLESS. *a.* [from *shelter*.] Harbourless; without home or refuge. *Rowe.*

* SHE'LTRY. *s.* Affording shelter. *White.*

* SUE'LTIE. *s.* A small horse so called in

Scotland.

Martin.

* To SHELVE. *v. a.* To place on shelves.

Comm. on Chaucer.

SHE'LVING. *a.* [from *shelf*.] Sloping; inclining; having declivity. *Shakspeare.*

SHE'LVY. *a.* [from *shelf*.] Shallow; rocky; full of banks. *Shakspeare.*

To SHEND. *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *shent*. [*ŷcendan*, Sax. *schenden*, Dutch.]

1. To ruin; to spoil. *Dryden.*
2. To disgrace; to degrade; to blame. *Spenser.*

3. To overpower; to crush. *Spenser.*

It is wholly obsolete.

SHE'PHERD. *s.* [*ŷceap*, sheep, and *hŷpð*, a keeper, Sax. *ŷceapahŷpð*; *ŷchäfer*, Germ.]

1. One who tends sheep in the pasture. *Milton.*

2. One who tends the congregation; a pastor. *Prior.*

SHE'PHERDESS. *s.* [from *shepherd*.] A woman that tends sheep; a rural lass. *Dryden.*

SHE'PHERDS Needle. *s.* [*scandix*, Lat.] Venus-comb. An herb.

SHE'PHERDS Purse or Pouch. *s.* [*bursa pastoris*, Lat.] A common weed.

SHE'PHERDS Rod. *s.* Teasel; a plant.

SHE'PHERDISH. *a.* [from *shepherd*.] Resembling a shepherd; suiting a shepherd; pastoral; rustick. Not in use. *Sidney.*

SHE'RBET. *s.* [*sharbat*, Arab.] The juice of lemons or oranges mixed with water and sugar. *Dict.*

SHERD. *s.* [*ŷceapð*, Sax.] The fragment of broken earthen ware. *Dryden.*

SHE'RIF. *s.* [*ŷcypeŷepeŷa*, Sax. from *ŷcype*, a shire, and *peve*, a steward.] An officer to whom is intrusted in each county the execution of the laws. *Bacon.*

SHE'RIFALTY. } *s.* [from *sheriff*.] The
SHE'RIFDOM. } office or jurisdiction of
SHE'RIFSHIP. } the sheriff.

SHE'RIFFWICK. }
SHE'RRIS. } *s.* [from *Xeres*, a town
SHE'RRIS Sack. } of *Andalusia* in *Spain*.]
SHE'RRY. } A kind of Spanish wine.
Shakspeare.

SHEW. See SHOW.

* To SHEW. See To SHOW.

* SHE'WER. *s.* One who sheweth or teacheth what is to be done. *Huloet.*

* SHI'BBOLETH. *s.* [Hebr. an ear of corn and also a flood of water.] A word which was made a criterion, whereby the Gileadites distinguished the Ephraimites in their pronouncing *s* for *sh*: hence, in a figurative sense, the criterion of a party. *South.*

SHIDE. *s.* [from *ŷceadan*, to divide, Sax.] A board; a cutting. *Skinner.*

SHIELD. *s.* [*ŷcylð*, Sax. *ŷchild*, Germ.]

1. A buckler; a broad piece of defensive armour held on the left arm to ward off blows. *Shakspeare.*

2. Defence; protection.
3. One that gives protection or security.
Dryden.

To SHIELD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a shield.
2. To defend; to protect; to secure. *Smith.*
3. To keep off; to defend against. *Spenser.*

To SHIFT. *v. n.* [*skipta*, Runick, to change.]

1. To change place. *Woodward.*
2. To change; to give place to other things; as, *the colours of the summer clouds often shift.* *Locke.*
3. To change clothes, particularly the linen. *Young.*
4. To find some expedient; to act or live though with difficulty. *Daniel.*
5. To practise indirect methods. *Raleigh.*
6. To take some method for safety. *L'Estrange.*

To SHIFT. *v. a.*

1. To change; to alter. *Swift.*
2. To transfer from place to place. *Tusser.*
3. To put by some expedient out of the way. *Bacon.*
4. To change in position. *Raleigh.*
5. To change, as clothes. *Shakspeare.*
6. To dress in fresh clothes. *Shakspeare.*
7. *To SHIFT off.* To defer; to put away by some expedient. *Rogers.*

SHIFT. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. Expedient found or used with difficulty; difficult means. *More.*
2. Indirect expedient; mean refuge; last recourse. *Bacon.*
3. Fraud; artifice; stratagem. *Denham.*
4. Evasion; elusory practice. *South.*
5. A woman's under linen.

SHIFTER. *s.* [from *shift*.] One who plays tricks; a man of artifice. *Milton.*

* **SHIFTING.** *s.* 1. Act of changing; act of putting by some expedient out of the way. *Bacon.*

2. Evasion; fraud. *Mirr. for Mag.*

* **SHIFTINGLY.** *ad.* Cunningly; deceitfully. *Cotgrave.*

SHIFTLESS. *v.* [from *shift*.] Wanting expedients; wanting means to act or live. *Derham.*

* **To SHILL.** *v. a.* [See *To SHELL*.] To separate; to put under cover: more properly *to sheal*: as *shilling* sheep.

SHILLING. *s.* [*ſcylling*, Sax. and Erse; *schelling*, Dutch.] A coin of various value in different times. It is now twelve pence. *Locke.*

SHILL-I-SHALL-I. A corrupt reduplication of *shall I*? To stand *shill-I-shall-I*, is to continue hesitating. *Congreve.*

SHILY. *ad.* [from *shy*.] Not familiarly; not frankly.

* **To SHIMMER.** *v. n.* [*ſcympan*, Sax. *ſchimmern*, Germ.] To gleam. *Chaucer.*

SHIN. *s.* [*ſcina*, Sax. *ſchinnen*, Germ.] The forepart of the leg. *Hudibras.*

To SHINE. *v. n.* preterit. *I shone, I have*

shone; sometimes *I shined, I have shined.* [*ſcinan*, Sax. *schijnen*, Dutch; *ſcheinen*, Germ.]

1. To have bright resplendence; to glitter; to glisten; to gleam. *Denham.*

2. To be without clouds. *Bacon.*

3. To be glossy. *Jer.*

4. To be gay; to be splendid. *Spenser.*

5. To be beautiful. *Pope.*

6. To be eminent or conspicuous. *Add.*

7. To be propitious. *Numbers.*

8. To give light real or figurative. *Wisd.*

* **To SHINE.** *v. a.* To cause to shine. *Wicliffe.*

SHINE. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. Fair weather. *Locke.*

2. Brightness; splendour; lustre. Little used. *Decay of Piety.*

SHINESS. *s.* [from *shy*.] Unwillingness to be tractable or familiar. *Arbuthnot.*

SHINGLE. *s.* [*ſchindel*, Germ.] A thin board to cover houses. *Mortimer.*

* **To SHINGLE.** *v. a.* To cover with tiles or shingles. *Evelyn.*

SHINGLES. *s.* [*cingulum*, Lat.] A kind of tetter or herpes that spreads itself round the loins. *Arbuthnot.*

* **SHININGNESS.** *s.* Brightness; splendour. *Spenser.*

SHINY. *a.* [from *shine*.] Bright; splendid; luminous. *Dryden.*

SHIP. [*ſcip*, *ſcyp*, Sax. *ſchap*, Dutch.] A termination noting quality or adjunct, as *lordship*; or office, as *stewardship*.

SHIP. *s.* [*ſcip*, Sax. *ſchippen*, Dutch; *ſchiff*, Germ.] A ship may be defined a large hollow building made to pass over the sea with sails.

To SHIP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into a ship. *Knolles.*

2. To transport in a ship. *Shakspeare.*

SHIPBOARD. *s.* [*ship* and *board*.] See *BOARD*. 1. This word is seldom used but in adverbial phrases: *a shipboard, on shipboard, in a ship.* *Dryden.*

2. The plank of a ship. *Ezekiel.*

SHIPBOY. *s.* [*ship* and *boy*.] Boy that serves in a ship. *Shakspeare.*

* **SHIPLESS.** *a.* Without ships. *Gray.*

SHIPMAN. *s.* [*ship* and *man*.] Sailor; seaman. *Shakspeare.*

SHIPMASTER. *s.* Master of the ship. *Jonas.*

* **SHIPMONEY.** *s.* An imposition formerly levied on porttowns, and other places for fitting out ships: revived by King Charles I. and abolished by the same. *Selden.*

* **SHIPPEN.** *s.* [*ſcypen*, Sax. *ſchoppen*, Germ.] A stable; a cowhouse. *Chaucer.*

SHIPPING. *s.* [from *ship*.]

1. Vessels of navigation; fleet. *Raleigh.*

2. Passage in a ship. *John.*

SHIPWRECK. *s.* [*ship* and *wreck*.]

1. The destruction of ships by rocks or shelves. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The parts of a shattered ship. *Dryden.*

3. Destruction; miscarriage. *Tim.*
To SHI'PWRECK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To destroy by dashing on rocks or shallows. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To make to suffer the dangers of a wreck. *Prior.*
 3. To throw by loss of the vessel: *he was shipwrecked on a barbarous coast.* *Shakspeare.*
SHI'PWRIGHT. *s.* [*ship* and *wright.*] A builder of ships. *Shakspeare.*
SHIRE. *s.* [*ſcip*, from *ſcipan*, to divide, Sax.] A division of the kingdom; a country; so much of the kingdom as is under one sheriff. *Prior.*
*** SHI'REMOTE.** *s.* [*ſcip-gemor*, Sax.] Anciently a county court; a meeting of the persons of the county on an extraordinary occasion. *Burke.*
*** To SHIRK.** *v. n.* To shirk; to practise mean artful tricks. *Harbottle Grimstone.*
*** To SHIRK.** *v. a.* 1. To procure by mean tricks; to steal. *Bp. Rainbow.*
 2. To avoid.
*** SHIRL.** *Shrill.* See **SHRILL.**
SHIRT. *s.* [*shiert*, Danish; *ſcypc*, *ſcypic*, Sax.] The under linen garment of a man. *Dryden.*
To SHIRT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover; to clothe as in a shirt. *Dryden.*
SHI'RTLESS. *a.* [from *shirt.*] Wanting a shirt. *Pope.*
SHI'TTAH. } *s.* A sort of precious wood,
SHI'TTIM. } of which *Moses* made the greatest part of the tables, altars, and planks belonging to the tabernacle. The wood is hard, tough, smooth, without knots, and extremely beautiful. It grows in Arabia. *Calmet.*
*** SHI'TTLE.** *a.* Wavering; unsettled: as, a *shittle-headed* or *shittle-brained* person. *Mirr. for Mag.*
SHI'TTLECOCK. *s.* A cork stuck with feathers, and driven by players from one to another with battledoors. *Collier.*
*** SHI'TTLENESS.** *s.* Unsettledness; inconstancy; lightness. *Barret.*
SHIVE. *s.* [*schive*, Dutch; *ſchiffe*, Germ.]
 1. A slice of bread. *Shakspeare.*
 2. A thick splinter, or lamina cut off from the main substance. *Boyle.*
To SHI'VE. *v. a.* To break by one act into many parts; to shatter. *Phillips.*
To SHI'VE. *v. n.* [*ſchauer*, Germ.] To quake; to tremble; to shudder, as with cold or fear. *Cleaveland.*
To SHI'VE. *v. n.* [from *shive.*] To fall at once into many parts; to shatter. *Woodw.*
SHI'VE. *s.* [from the verb.] One fragment of many into which any thing is broken. *Shakspeare.*
*** SHI'VERING.** *s.* Act of trembling.
SHI'VEY. *a.* [from *shiver.*] Loose of coherence; incompact; easily falling into many fragments. *Woodward.*

- * SHO'ADSTONE.** *s.* A small stone, smooth without of a dark liver colour, and of the same colour within, only with the addition of a faint purple. It is a fragment broke off an iron vein. *Woodward.*
SHOAL. *s.* [*ſcole*, Sax.] 1. A croud; a multitude; a throng. *Waller.*
 2. A shallow; a sand bank. *Abbot.*
To SHOAL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To croud; to throng. *Chapman.*
 2. To be shallow; to grow shallow. *Milton.*
SHOAL. *a.* Shallow; obstructed or incumbered with banks.
SHOA'LINESS. *s.* [from *shoaly.*] Shallowness; frequency of shallow places.
SHOA'LY. *a.* [from *shoal.*] Full of shoals; full of shallow places. *Dryden.*
SHOCK. *s.* [*choc*, Fr. *schocken*, Dutch.]
 1. Conflict; mutual impression of violence; violent concourse. *Milton.*
 2. Concussion; external violence. *Hale.*
 3. The conflict of enemies. *Milton.*
 4. Offence; impression of disgust. *Young.*
 5. A pile of sheaves of corn. *Sandys.*
 6. [from *shag.*] A rough dog. *Locke.*
To SHOCK. *v. a.* [*schocken*, Dutch.]
 1. To shake by violence. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To offend; to disgust. *Dryden.*
 3. To meet force by force; to encounter. *Shakspeare.*
To SHOCK. *v. n.* To be offensive. *Addison.*
To SHOCK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To build up piles of sheaves. *Tusser.*
*** SHO'CKINGLY.** *ad.* So as to disgust; offensively. *Ld. Chesterfield.*
SHOD, for *shoed*, the preterit and participle passive of *to shoe*. *Tusser.*
SHOE. *s.* plural *shoes*, anciently *shoon*. [*ſce*, Sax. *schoe*, Dutch; *ſchuh*, Germ.] The cover of the foot. *Boyle.*
To SHOE. *v. a.* preterit, *I shod*; participle passive, *shod*. [from the noun.]
 1. To fit the foot with a shoe. *Shaksp.*
 2. To cover at the bottom. *Drayton.*
*** SHO'EBLACK.** *s.* One who cleans shoes.
SHOE'BOY. *s.* [*shoe* and *boy.*] A boy that cleans shoes. *Swift.*
SHOE'ING-HORN. *s.* [*shoe* and *horn.*]
 1. A horn used to facilitate the admission of the foot into a narrow shoe.
 2. Any thing by which a transaction is facilitated: in contempt. *Spectator.*
SHOE'MAKER. *s.* [*shoe* and *maker.*] One whose trade is to make shoes.
*** SHO'ESTRING.** *s.* A string or ribband with which the shoe is tied. *Randolph.*
SHOE'TYE. *s.* [*shoe* and *tye.*] The ribband with which women tie their shoes. *Hudibras.*
SHOG. *s.* [from *shock.*] Violent concussion; not used. See **SCHOCK.** *Bentley.*
To SHOG. *v. a.* To shake; to agitate by sudden interrupted impulses. *Carew.*
*** To SHOG.** *v. n.* To move off; to be gone; to jog. *Hall.*

* **SHO'GGING.** *s.* Concussion; agitation.

Harmer.

To SHO'GGLE. *v. a.* [*schaukeln*, Germ.] To shake about; to joggle.

Pegge.

SHONE. The preterit of *shine*.

Milton.

SHOOK. The preterit, and in poetry participle passive, of *shake*.

Dryden.

To SHOOT. *v. a.* preterit, *I shot*; participle, *shot* or *shotten*. [*yceotan*, Sax. *schießen*, Germ.]

1. To discharge any thing so as to make it fly with speed or violence.

Milton.

2. To discharge from a bow or gun.

Shakspeare.

3. To use in discharging or emitting.

Abb.

4. To strike with any thing emitted from a distance.

Exod.

5. To emit new parts, as a vegetable.

Denham.

6. To emit; to dart or thrust forth.

Add.

7. To push suddenly.

Dryden.

8. To push forward.

Psalms.

9. To fit to each other by plaining; a workman's term.

Moxon.

10. To pass through with swiftness.

Dryd.

To SHOOT. *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of shooting.

Temple.

2. To germinate; to increase in vegetable growth.

Cleaveland.

3. To form itself into any shape, by emissions from a radical particle.

Burnet.

4. To be emitted.

Watts.

5. To protuberate; to jet out.

Abbot.

6. To pass as an arrow.

Addison.

7. To become any thing suddenly.

Dryd.

8. To move swiftly along.

Dryden.

9. To feel a quick pain.

SHOOT. *s.* [*from the verb*; *Schuß*, Germ.]

1. The act or impression of any thing emitted from a distance.

Bacon.

2. The act of striking, or endeavouring to strike with a missive weapon discharged by any instrument.

Shakspeare.

3. [*Scheuten*, Dutch.] Branches issuing from the main stock.

Evelyn.

SHOO'TER. *s.* [*from shoot*.] One that shoots; an archer; a gunner.

Herbert.

* **SHO'OTING.** *s.* [*yceotung*, Sax.] 1. Act of emitting as from a gun or bow.

Sprat.

2. Sensation of quick pain.

Goldsmith.

SHOP. *s.* [*yceop*, Sax.] 1. A place where any thing is sold.

Shakspeare.

2. A room in which manufactures are carried on.

Bacon.

* **To SHOP.** *v. n.* To frequent shops: as, they are *shopping*.

SHO'PBOARD. *s.* [*shop* and *board*.] Bench or table on which any work is done.

South.

SHO'PBOOK. *s.* [*shop* and *book*.] Book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts.

Locke.

* **SHOPE.** *old pret.* of *shape*. Shaped.

Spens.

SHO'PKEEPER. *s.* [*shop* and *keep*.] A trader who sells in a shop; not a merchant who only deals by wholesale.

Addison.

* **SHO'PLIFTER.** *s.* [*from shop* and *lift* to rob.] One who under pretence of buying takes occasion to steal goods out of a shop.

Swift.

* **SHO'PLIFTING.** *s.* The crime of a shop-lifter.

* **SHO'PLIKE.** *a.* Low; vulgar.

Ben Jonson.

SHO'PMAN. *s.* [*shop* and *man*.] A petty trader.

Dryden.

SHORE. The preterit of *shear*.

Shaksp.

SHORE. *s.* [*ycope*, Sax.]

1. The coast of the sea.

Milton.

2. The bank of a river. A licentious use.

Spenser.

3. A drain; properly *sewer*.

4. [*Schooren*, Dutch, to prop.] The support of a building; a buttress.

Wotton.

To SHORE. *v. a.* [*schooren*, Dutch.]

1. To prop; to support.

Watts.

2. To set on shore. Not in use.

Shaksp.

* **SHO'RED.** *a.* Having a bank or shore.

Mirr. for Mag.

SHO'RELESS. *a.* [*from shore*.] Having no coast.

Boyle.

* **SHO'RELING.** *s.* The felt or skin of a sheep shorn.

SHORN. The participle passive of *shear*: with *of*.

Dryden.

SHORT. *a.* [*yceort*, Sax. *kurz*, Germ.]

1. Not long; commonly not long enough.

Pope.

2. Not long in space or extent.

Pope.

3. Not long in time or duration.

Dryden.

4. Repeated by quick iterations.

Smith.

5. Not attaining an end; not reaching the purposed point; not adequate: with *of* before the thing with which the comparison is made.

Newton.

6. Not far distant in time.

Clarendon.

7. Defective; imperfect.

8. Scanty; wanting.

Hayward.

9. Not fetching a compass.

L'Estrange.

10. Not going so far as was intended.

Dryd.

11. Defective as to quantity.

Dryden.

12. Narrow; contracted.

Burnet.

13. Brittle; friable.

Walton.

14. Not bending.

Dryden.

SHORT. *s.* [*from the adjective*.] A summary account.

Shakspeare.

SHORT. *ad.* Not long.

Dryden.

* **To SHORT.** *v. n.* [*ge-yceptan*, Sax.] To fail; to be deficient; to decrease.

The Book of good Manners.

* **To SHORT.** *v. a.* To abbreviate; to shorten.

Chaucer.

* **SHORTDA'TED.** *a.* Having little time to run.

Sandys.

To SHO'RTEN. *v. a.* [*from short*.] 1. To make short, either in time or space.

Hook.

2. To contract; to abbreviate.

Suckling.

3. To confine; to hinder from progression.

Shakspeare.

4. To cut off; to defeat.

Spenser.

5. To lop.

Dryden.

SHO'RTHAND. *s.* [*short* and *hand*.] A

- method of writing in compendious characters. *Dryden.*
- SHO/RTLIVED. *a.* [*short and live.*] Not living or lasting long. *Addison.*
- SHO/RTLY. *ad.* [*from short.*] 1. Quickly; soon; in a little time. *Calamy.*
2. In a few words; briefly. *Pope.*
- SHO/RTNESS. *s.* [*from short.*]
1. The quality of being short, either in time or space. *Bacon.*
2. Fewness of words; brevity; conciseness. *Hooker.*
3. Want of reach. *Bacon.*
4. Deficiency; imperfection. *Glanville.*
- SHO/RTRIBS. *s.* [*short and ribs.*] The bastard ribs. *Wiseman.*
- SHORTSI/GHTED. *a.* [*short and sight.*]
1. Unable by the convexity of the eye to see far. *Newton.*
2. Unable by intellectual sight to see far. *Denham.*
- SHORTSI/GHTEDNESS. *s.* [*short and sight.*]
1. Defect of sight, commonly proceeding from the convexity of the eye.
2. Defect of intellectual sight. *Addison.*
- SHO/RTWAISTED. *a.* [*short and waist.*] Having a short body. *Dryden.*
- SHORTWI/NDED. *a.* [*short and wind.*] Shortbreathed; asthmatick; breathing by quick and faint reciprocations. *May.*
- SHORTWI/NGED. *a.* [*short and wing.*] Having short wings. So hawks are divided into long and short winged. *Dryden.*
- *SHORTWI/TTED. *a.* Scant of wit; simple; not wise. *Hales.*
- SHO/RV. *a.* [*from shore.*] Lying near the coast. *Burnet.*
- SHOT. The preterit and participle passive of shoot. *Spenser.*
- SHOT. *s.* [*schot, Dutch; Schuß, Germ.*]
1. The act of shooting. *Sidney.*
2. The flight of a shot. *Genesis.*
3. [*Écot, Fr.*] A sum charged; a reckoning. *Dryden.*
- *SHOT *of. part.* Discharged; quit; freed from, as, he cannot get shot of it.
- SHOTE. *s.* [*yceora, Sax.*] A fish. *Carew.*
- SHO/TFREE. *a.* [*shot and free.*]
1. Clear of the reckoning. *Shaksp.*
2. Not to be hurt by shot.
3. Unpunished.
- SHO/TTEN. *a.* [*from shoot.*]
1. Having ejected the spawn. *Shaksp.*
2. Curdled by keeping too long.
- To SHOVE. *v. a.* [*yceyan, Sax. schuyvan, Dutch; schieben, geschoben, Germ.*]
1. To push by main strength. *Shaksp.*
2. To drive a boat by a pole that reaches to the bottom of the water.
3. To push; to rush against. *Arbuthnot.*
- To SHOVE. *v. n.*
1. To push forward before one. *Swift.*
2. To move in a boat, not by oars but a pole. *Garth.*
- SHOVE. *s.* [*from the verb.*] The act of

- shoving; a push. *Gulliver's Travels.*
- SHO/VEL. *s.* [*yceyl, Sax. schoeffel, Dutch; Schaufel, Germ.*] An instrument consisting of a long handle and broad blade with raised edges. *Glanville.*
- To SHO/VEL. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] 1. To throw or heap with a shovel. *Shakspeare.*
2. To gather in great quantities. *Derham.*
- SHO/VELBOARD. *s.* [*shovel and board.*] A long board on which they play by sliding metal pieces at a line marked on the table. *Dryden.*
- SHO/VELLER, or Shovelard. *s.* [*from shovel.*] A bird. *Grew.*
- *SHOUGH. *interj.* [*from scheuchen, Germ.*] An exclamation used in driving away fowls: pronounced shoo. *Beaum. and Fl.*
- SHOUGH. *s.* [*for shock.*] A species of shaggy dog; a shock. *Shakspeare.*
- SHOULD. [*scude, Dutch; yceoldan, Sax.*]
1. This is a kind of auxiliary verb used in the conjunctive mood, of which the signification is not easily fixed. *Bacon.*
2. *I should go.* It is my business or duty to go.
3. *If I should go.* If it happens that I go.
4. *Thou shouldst go.* Thou oughtest to go.
5. *Should be.* A proverbial phrase of slight contempt or irony.
- SHO/ULDER. *s.* [*yculdpe, Sax. Schulter, Germ.*] 1. The joint which connects the arm to the body. *Shakspeare.*
2. The upper joint of the fore leg of edible animals. *Addison.*
3. The upper part of the back. *Dryden.*
4. The shoulders are used as emblems of strength. *Shakspeare.*
5. A rising part; a prominence. Among artificers. *Moxon.*
- To SHOU/LDER. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]
1. To push with insolence and violence. *Spenser.*
2. To put upon the shoulder. *Glanville.*
- SHOU/LDERBELT. *s.* [*shoulder and belt.*] A belt that comes across the shoulder. *Dryden.*
- *SHO/ULDERBLADE. *s.* [*Schulterblatt, Germ.*] The capsula: the blade bone to which the arm is connected. *Job. xxxi.*
- SHO/ULDERCLAPPER. *s.* [*shoulder and clap.*] One who affects familiarity. *Shaksp.*
- *SHO/ULDERKNOT. *s.* An epaulet; a knot of lace or riband worn on the shoulder. *Swift.*
- SHO/ULDERSHOTTEN. *a.* [*shoulder and shot.*] Strained in the shoulder. *Shaksp.*
- SHOU/LDERSLIP. *s.* [*shoulder and slip.*] Dislocation of the shoulder. *Swift.*
- To SHOUT. *v. n.* To cry in triumph or exultation. *Waller.*
- *To SHOUT. *v. a.* To treat with noise and shouts. *Bp. Hall.*
- SHOUT. *s.* A loud and vehement cry of triumph or exultation. *Dryden.*

SHO'UTER. *s.* [from *shout*.] He who shouts. *Dryden.*

* SHO'UTING. *s.* Act of shouting; loud cry. *Zach. iv.*

To SHOW. *v. a.* pret. *showed* and *shown*; part. pass. *shown*. [*ycceapian*, Sax. *schowen*, Dutch; *schauen*, Germ.]

1. To exhibit to view. *L'Estrange.*

2. To give proof of; to prove. *Dryden.*

3. To publish; to make publick; to proclaim. *Peter.*

4. To make known. *Milton.*

5. To point the way; to direct. *Swift.*

6. To offer; to afford. *Deuter.*

7. To explain; to expound. *Daniel.*

8. To teach; to tell as an instructor: with of. *Milton.*

To SHOW. *v. n.* 1. To appear; to be in appearance. *Dryden.*

2. To have appearance; to look; to seem. *Shakspeare.*

SHOW. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. A spectacle; something publickly exposed to view for money. *Addison.*

2. Superficial appearance, not reality. *Milton.*

3. Ostentatious display. *Granville.*

4. Object attracting notice. *Addison.*

5. Splendid appearance. *Milton.*

6. Semblance; likeness. *Milton.*

7. Speciousness; plausibility. *Whitgift.*

8. External appearance. *Sidney.*

9. Exhibition to view. *Shakspeare.*

10. Pomp; magnificent spectacle. *Bacon.*

11. Phantom; not reality. *Dryden.*

12. Representative action. *Addison.*

SHO'WBREAD, or *Shewbread*. *s.* [*show* and *bread*.] Among the Jews, loaves that the priest of the week puts every Sabbath day upon the golden table before the Lord. They were covered with leaves of gold, and were twelve in number, representing the twelve tribes of Israel. They served them up hot, and took away the stale ones, which could not be eaten but by the priest alone. This offering was accompanied with frankincense and salt. *Calmet.*

SHO'WER. *s.* [*Schauer*, Germ.]

1. Rain either moderate or violent. *Bacon.*

2. Storm of any thing falling thick. *Pope.*

3. Any very liberal distribution. *Shaksp.*

To SHOWE'R. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To wet or drown with rain. *Milton.*

2. To pour down. *Milton.*

3. To distribute or scatter with great liberality. *Wotton.*

To SHO'WER. *v. n.* To be rainy. *Addison.*

* SHO'WER. *s.* One who shows.

* SHO'WERLESS. *a.* Without showers. *Armstrong.*

SHO'WERY. *a.* [from *shower*.] Rainy. *Add.*

* SHO'WGHE. *s.* A rough-coated dog. *Shakspeare.*

* SHO'WINESS. *s.* State of being showy.

Johnson's Dictionary II.

SHO'WISH, or *Showy*. *a.* [from *show*.]

1. Splendid; gaudy. *Swift.*

2. Ostentatious.

SHOWN. pret. and part. pass. of *To shew*. Exhibited. *Milton.*

* SHOWY. *a.* 1. Ostentatious. *Addison.*

2. Splendid; gaudy. *Addison.*

* To SHRAG. *v. a.* [*ycpeadan*, Sax.] To lop; to trim: as, *to shrag* trees. *Huloet.*

* SHRAG. *s.* A twig of a tree cut off. *Huloet.*

* SHRA'GGER. *s.* A lopper; one that trims trees. *Huloet.*

SHRANK. The preterit of *shrink*. *Gen.*

* SHRAP. } *s.* A place baited with chaff

* SHRAPE. } to entice birds. *Bp. Bedell.*

To SHRED. *v. a.* pret. *shred*. [*ycpeadan*, Sax.] To cut in small pieces. Commonly used of cloth or herbs. *Hooker.*

SHRED. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. A small piece cut off. *Bacon.*

2. A fragment. *Shakspeare.*

* SHRE'DDING. *s.* [*ycpeadung*, Sax.] What is cut off. *Hooker.*

SHREVV. *s.* [*schreven*, Germ. to clamour.] A peevish malignant, clamorous, spiteful, vexatious, turbulent woman. *Shakspeare.*

* To SHREVV. *v. a.* [*schreven*, Germ.] To beschrew; to curse. *Chaucer.*

SHREVD. *a.* [Contracted from *shrewed*.]

1. Having the qualities of a shrew; malicious; troublesome. *Shakspeare.*

2. Maliciously; cunning. *Tillotson.*

3. Bad; ill-betokening. *South.*

4. Painful; pinching; dangerous; mischievous. *South.*

SHRE'WDLY. *ad.* [from *shrewd*.]

1. Mischievously, destructively. *Wotton.*

2. Vexatiously. *South.*

3. With strong suspicion. *Locke.*

4. Slyly; with mischievous cunning.

5. With good guess. *Locke.*

SHRE'WDNESS. *s.* [from *shrewd*.]

1. Sly cunning; archness. *Shakspeare.*

2. Mischievousness; petulance.

SHRE'WISH. *a.* [from *shrew*.] Having the qualities of a shrew; froward; petulantly clamorous. *Shakspeare.*

SHRE'WISHLY. *ad.* [from *shrewish*.] Petulantly; peevishly; clamorously; frowardly. *Shakspeare.*

SHRE'WISHNESS. *s.* [from *shrewish*.] The qualities of a shrew; frowardness; petulance; clamorousness. *Shakspeare.*

SHRE'WMOUSE. *s.* [*ycpeapa*, Sax.] A mouse of which the bite is falsely supposed venomous; her teeth being equally harmless with those of any other mouse.

To SHRIEK. *v. n.* [*skriegar*, Danish; *scrichiolare*, Ital.] To cry out inarticulately with anguish or horror; to scream. *Dryden.*

SHRIEK. *s.* [*shrieg*, Dan.] An inarticulate cry of anguish or horror. *Dryden.*

* SHRI'EVAL. *a.* Belonging to the shrieve or sheriff. *Abs. and Achitophel.*

- * **SHRI'EVALTY.** *s.* Sheriffalty.
- * **SHRIEVE.** *s.* A corruption of *sheriff*.
- SHRIFT.** *s.* [ʃcpiʃt, Sax.] Confession made to a priest. Out of use. *Rowe.*
- SHRIGHT,** for *shrieked.* *Spenser.*
- * **SHRIGHT.** *s.* [ʃdʁen, Germ.] A shriek. *Spenser.*
- SHRILL.** *a.* Sounding with a piercing, tremulous, or vibratory sound. *Shakspeare.*
- To SHRILL.** *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To pierce the ear with quick and sharp vibrations of sound. *Fenton.*
- * **To SHRILL.** *v. a.* To express in a shrill manner; to cause to make a shrill sound. *Spenser.*
- SHRI'LLNESS.** *s.* [from *shrill*.] The quality of being shrill.
- SHRI'LLY.** *ad.* [from *shrill*.] With a shrill noise.
- SHRIMP.** *s.* [ʃdʁumʃen, to wrinkle, Germ.]
1. A small crustaceous fish. *Carew.*
 2. A little wrinkled man; a dwarf. In contempt. *Shakspeare.*
- * **To SHRIMP.** *v. a.* [ʃdʁumʃen, Germ.] To contract. *Echard.*
- SHRINE.** *s.* [ʃcpiɪn, Sax. *scrinium*, Lat. *ʃdʁein*, Germ.] A case in which something sacred is reposed. *Watts.*
- To SHRINK.** *v. a.* preterit, *I shrunk*, or *shrank*; participle, *shrunk*. [ʃcpiɪncan, Sax.]
1. To contract itself into less room; to shrivel; to be drawn together by some internal power. *Bacon.*
 2. To withdraw as from danger. *Dryden.*
 3. To express fear, horror, or pain, by shrugging or contracting the body. *Shakspeare.*
 4. To fall back as from danger. *South.*
- To SHRINK.** *v. a.* participle pass. *shrunk*, *shrank*, or *shrunk*. To make to shrink. Not in use. *Taylor.*
- SHRINK.** *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Corrugation; contraction into less compass. *Woodward.*
 2. Contraction of the body from fear or horror. *Daniel.*
- SHRI'NKER.** *s.* [from *shrink*.] He who shrinks.
- * **SHRI'NKing.** *s.* Act of falling back as from danger, or of drawing back through fear. *South.*
- * **SHRI'VALTY.** *s.* Corrupted for Sheriffalty.
- To SHRIVE.** *v. a.* [ʃcpiʃan, Sax.] To hear at confession. Not used. *Cleaveland.*
- * **To SHRIVE.** *v. n.* To administer confession. *Spenser.*
- To SHRI'VEL.** *v. n.* [ʃchʁompelen, Dutch.] To contract itself into wrinkles. *Arbuthn.*
- To SHRI'VEL.** *v. a.* To contract into wrinkles. *Dryden.*
- SHRI'VEr.** *s.* [from *shrive*.] A confessor. Not in use. *Shakspeare.*
- * **SHRI'VING.** *s.* Shrift. *Spenser.*
- SHROUD.** *s.* [ʃcpiʊd, Sax.]
1. A shelter; a cover. *Milton.*

2. The dress of the dead; a winding-sheet. *Shakspeare.*
 3. The sail ropes. *Pope.*
- To SHROUD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To shelter; to cover from danger. *Waller.*
 2. To dress for the grave. *Donne.*
 3. To clothe; to dress.
 4. To cover or conceal. *Addison.*
 5. To defend; to protect. *Waller.*
- To SHROUD.** *v. n.* To harbour; to take shelter. *Milton.*
- * **SHRO'UDY.** *a.* Affording shelter. *Milton.*
- * **To SHROVE.** *v. n.* To join in processions, sports and feastings anciently observed at *shrovetide*. *Beaum. and Fl.*
- SHRO'VETIDE.** } *s.* [from *shrove*, the
SHRO'VETUESDAY. } preterit of *shrive*.]
The time of confession; the day before Ash-Wednesday or Lent. *Tusser.*
- * **SHRO'VING.** *s.* The festivity of *shrovetide*. *Hales.*
- * **SHROWDS.** *s. pl.* The great ropes in a ship fastened over the heads of the masts and below the ships sides.
- SHRUB.** *s.* [ʃcpiʊbbe, Sax.]
1. A bush; a small tree. *Locke.*
 2. Spirit, acid, and sugar mixed. A cant word.
- * **To SHRUB.** *v. a.* To rid from bushes or trees. *Anderson.*
- * **SHRU'BBERY.** *s.* A plantation of shrubs. *Graves.*
- SHRU'BBY.** *a.* [from *shrub*.]
1. Resembling a shrub. *Mortimer.*
 2. Full of shrubs; bushy. *Milton.*
- * **SHRUFF.** *s.* The refuse of metal tired by the fire; dross. *Dict.*
- To SHRUG.** *v. n.* [ʃchricken, Dutch, to tremble.] To express horror or dissatisfaction by motion of the shoulders, or whole body. *Swift.*
- To SHRUG.** *v. a.* To contract or draw up. *Hudibras.*
- SHRUG.** *s.* [from the verb.] A motion of the shoulders usually expressing dislike or aversion. *Swift.*
- SHRUNK.** The preterit and part. pass. of *shrink*. *1 Maccabees.*
- SHRU'NKEN.** The part. passive of *shrink*. *Bacon.*
- To SHU'DDER.** *v. a.* [ʃchudren, Dutch; ʃchaudern, Germ.] To quake with fear, or with aversion. *Smith.*
- * **SHU'DDER.** *s.* [ʃchauder, Germ.] A tremor; the state of trembling. *Shakspeare.*
- To SHU'FFLE.** *v. a.* [ʃyʃelɪŋ, Sax. a bustle, a tumult.]
1. To throw into disorder; to agitate tumultuously, so as that one thing takes the place of another. *Blackmore.*
 2. To remove, or put by with some artifice or fraud. *Locke.*
 3. To shake; to divest. *Shakspeare.*
 4. To change the position of cards with respect to each other. *Bacon.*

5. To form tumultuously or fraudulently. *Howel.*
 6. To SHUFFLE off. To get rid of. *Locke.*
 To SHU'FFLE. *v. n.* 1. To throw the cards into a new order. *Granville.*
 2. To play mean tricks; to practise fraud; to evade fair questions. *South.*
 3. To struggle; to shift. *Shakspeare.*
 4. To move with an irregular gait. *Shaksp.*
 SHU'FFLE. *s.* [from the verb.]
 1. The act of disordering things, or making them take confusedly the place of each other. *Bentley.*
 2. A trick; an artifice. *L'Estrange.*
 * SHU'FFLEBOARD. *s.* The old name of shovelboard.
 SHU'FFLEGAP. *s.* [shuffle and cap.] A play at which money is shaken in a hat. *Arbuthnot.*
 SHU'FFLER. *s.* [from shuffle.] He who plays tricks or shuffles.
 * SHU'FFLING. *s.* 1. Act of throwing into disorder; confusion. *Locke.*
 2. Trick; artifice. *Bentley.*
 3. An irregular gait.
 SHU'FFLINGLY. *ad.* [from shuffle.] With an irregular gait. *Dryden.*
 To SHUN. *v. a.* [aycunian, Sax. *schuen*, Germ.] To avoid; to decline; to endeavour to escape; to eschew. *Waller.*
 * To SHUN. *v. n.* To decline; to avoid to do a thing. *Acts. xx.*
 SHU'NLESS. *a.* [from shun.] Inevitable; unavoidable. *Shakspeare.*
 To SHUT. *v. a.* pret. *I shut*; part. pass. *shut*. [*ycittan*, Sax. *schutten*, Dutch.]
 1. To close so as to prohibit ingress or regress; to make not open: *he shut his door.* *Milton.*
 2. To enclose; to confine: *they shut him in a dungeon.* *Galat.*
 3. To prohibit; to bar. *Milton.*
 4. To exclude: *he was shut from his own house.* *Dryden.*
 5. To contract; not to keep expanded. *Deuteronomy.*
 6. To SHUT out. To exclude; to deny admission to. *Locke.*
 7. To SHUT up. To close; to confine; to make impervious. *Raleigh.*
 8. To SHUT up. To conclude. *Knolles.*
 To SHUT. *v. n.* To be closed; to close itself: as, *flowers shut at night.*
 SHUT. *part. adj.* Rid; clear; free. *L'Estr.*
 SHUT. *s.* [from the verb.]
 1. Close; act of shutting. *Dryden.*
 2. Small door or cover. *Wilkins.*
 SHU'TTER. *s.* [from shut.]
 1. One that shuts.
 2. A cover; a door. *Dryden.*
 SHU'TTLE. *s.* [*schietspole*, Dutch; *skutul*, Islandick.] The instrument with which the weaver shoots the cross threads. *Sandys.*
 SHU'TTLECOCK. *s.* [See SHUTTLECOCK.] A cork stuck with feathers, and beaten back-

- ward and forward. *Spenser.*
 SHY. *a.* [*schowe*, Dutch; *schu*, Germ.]
 1. Reserved; not familiar; not free of behaviour. *Addison.*
 2. Cautious; wary; chary. *Hudibras.*
 3. Keeping at a distance; unwilling to approach. *Norris.*
 4. Suspicious; jealous; unwilling to suffer near acquaintance. *Southern.*
 * SHY'LY. *ad.* Not familiarly.
 * SHY'NESS. *s.* Unwillingness to be familiar; unsociableness; reservedness. *Tatler.*
 * SIB. *s.* [*yib*, Sax. *Sippe*, Germ.] Related by blood. *Chaucer.*
 * SIB. *s.* [*Sippeschaft*, Germ.] A relation. *Mountague.*
 SI'BILANT. *a.* [*sibilans*, Lat.] Hissing. *Holder.*
 SIBILA'TION. *s.* [from *sibilo*, Lat.] A hissing sound. *Bacon.*
 * SI'BYL. *s.* [*sibylla*, Lat.] A prophetess among the pagans. *Milton.*
 * SI'BYLLINE. *a.* Of or belonging to a sibyl. *Addison.*
 SI'CAMORE. *s.* A tree. *Peacham.*
 To SI'CCATE. *v. a.* [*sicco*, Lat.] To dry.
 SICCA'TION. *s.* [from *siccate*.] The act of drying.
 SICCI'FICK. *a.* [*siccus* and *fio*, Lat.] Causing dryness.
 SI'CCITY. *s.* [from *siccus*, Lat.] Dryness; aridity; want of moisture. *Wiseman.*
 SICE. *s.* [*six*, Fr.] The number six at dice. *Dryden.*
 SICH. *ad.* Such. See SUCH. *Spenser.*
 SICK. *a.* [*yeoc*, Sax. *fied*, Germ.]
 1. Afflicted with disease. *Cleaveland.*
 2. Disordered in the organs of digestion; ill in the stomach.
 3. Corrupted. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Disgusted. *Pope.*
 To SICK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sicken; to take a disease. Not used. *Shakspeare.*
 To SI'CKEN. *v. a.* [from *sick*.]
 1. To make sick; to disease. *Prior.*
 2. To weaken; to impair. *Shakspeare.*
 To SI'CKEN. *v. n.* 1. To grow sick; to fall into disease. *Bacon.*
 2. To be satiated; to be filled with disgust. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To be disgusted or disordered with abhorrence. *Dryden.*
 4. To grow weak; to decay; to languish. *Pope.*
 SI'CKER. *a.* [*sicker*, Welsh; *seker*, Dutch; *ficher*, Germ.] Sure; certain; firm. *Spenser.*
 SI'CKER. *ad.* Surely; certainly. *Spenser.*
 * SI'CKERLY. *ad.* [*ficherlich*, Germ.] Surely. *Robinson.*
 * SI'CKERNESS. *s.* [from *ficher*, Germ.] Security. *Spenser.*
 * SI'CKISH. *a.* Somewhat sick; inclined to be sick. *Hakewill.*
 SI'CKLE. *s.* [*yicol*, Sax. *sickel*, Dutch; *Sichel*, Germ. from *secale*, or *siculo*, Lat.]

The hook with which corn is cut; a reaping hook. *South.*

* SI'CKLED. *a.* Supplied with a sickle; carrying a sickle. *Thomson.*

SI'CKLEMAN. } *s.* [from *sickle*.] A reaper.

SI'CKLER. } *Sandys.*

* SI'CKLEWORT. *s.* [*yicol-pýpt*, Sax.] A plant.

SI'CKLINESS. *s.* [from *sickly*.] Disposition to sickness; habitual disease. *Graunt.*

SI'CKLY. *ad.* [from *sick*.] Not in health. *Shakspeare.*

SI'CKLY. *a.* [from *sick*.]

1. Not healthy; not sound; not well; somewhat disordered. *Dryden.*

2. Faint; weak; languid. *Prior.*

To SI'CKLY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make diseased; to taint with the hue of disease. Not used. *Shakspeare.*

SI'CKNESS. *s.* [from *sick*.]

1. State of being diseased. *Shakspeare.*

2. Disease; malady. *Watts.*

3. Disorder in the organs of digestion.

SIDE. *s.* [*yide*, Sax. *sijde*, Dutch; *Seite*, Germ.] 1. The part of animals fortified by the ribs. *Spenser.*

2. Any part of the body opposed to any other part: as, *the left side, not the right. The upper side, not the under.* *Wilkins.*

3. The right or left. *Dryden.*

4. Margin; edge; verge. *Roscommon.*

5. Any thing of local respect. *Milton.*

6. Party; interest; faction; sect. *Spratt.*

7. Any part placed in contradiction or opposition to another. *Tillotson.*

SIDE. *a.* [from the noun.] Lateral; oblique; not direct; being on either side. *Exodus.*

To SIDE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To take a party; to engage in a faction. *K. Charles.*

2. To lean on one side. *Bacon.*

* To SIDE. *v. a.* 1. To be at the side of, to stand at the side of. *Spenser.*

2. To suit; to pair. *Ld. Clarendon.*

SI'DEBOARD. *s.* [*side* and *board*.] The side table on which conveniencies are placed for those that eat at the other table. *Dryd.*

SI'DEBOX. *s.* [*side* and *box*.] Seat for the ladies on the side of the theatre. *Pope.*

SI'DEFLY. *s.* An insect. *Derham.*

SI'DELONG. *a.* [*side* and *long*.] Lateral; oblique; not in front; not direct. *Locke.*

SI'DELONG. *ad.*

1. Laterally; obliquely; not in pursuit; not in opposition. *Dryden.*

2. On the side. *Evelyn.*

SI'DER. See CIDER.

SI'DERAL. *a.* [from *sidus*, Lat.] Starry; astral. *Milton.*

SI'DERATED. *a.* [from *sideratus*, Lat.] Blast-ed; planet-struck. *Brown.*

SIDERA'TION. *s.* [*sidération*, Fr. *sideratio*, Lat.] A sudden mortification; a blast;

or a sudden deprivation of sense: as in an apoplexy. *Ray.*

* SIDE'REAL. *a.* [from *sidus*, Lat.] Starry; astral; relating to the stars. *Coventry.*

* SI'DERITE. *s.* [*sideritis*, Lat.] A load-stone. *Brewer.*

SI'DESADDLE. *s.* [*side* and *saddle*.] A woman's seat on horseback.

SI'DESMAN. *s.* [*side* and *man*.] An assistant to the church warden. *Ayliffe.*

SI'DEWAYS. } *ad.* [from *side* and *way* or
SI'DEWISE. } *wise*.] Laterally; on one side. *Newton.*

* SI'DING. *s.* Engagement in a faction.

King Charles.

To SI'DLE. *v. n.* [from *side*.] To go with the body the narrowest way; to saunter. *Swift.*

SIEGE. *s.* [*siège*, Fr.] 1. The act of besetting a fortified place; a leaguer. *Knolles.*

2. Any continued endeavour to gain possession. *Dryden.*

3. State of being beset.

4. [*Siège*, Fr.] Seat; throne. *Spenser.*

5. Place; class; rank. Obsolete. *Shaksp.*

6. Stool. *Brown.*

To SIEGE. *v. a.* [*siéger*, Fr.] To besiege. Not in use. *Spenser.*

SIEVE. *s.* [from *sift*; *Sieb*, Germ.] Hair or lawn strained upon a hoop, by which flour is separated from bran; a boulder; a searce. *Dryden.*

To SIFT. *v. a.* [*yifran*, Sax. *siften*, Dutch.]

1. To separate by a sieve. *Wotton.*

2. To separate; to part. *Dryden.*

3. To examine; to try. *Hooker.*

SI'FTER. *s.* [from *sift*.] He who sifts.

SIG was used by the Saxons for victory; as *Sigbert*, famous for victory; *Sigward*, victorious preserver. *Gibson.*

To SIGH. *v. n.* [*yican*, *yicetan*, Sax. *suchten*, Dutch.] To emit the breath audibly, as in grief. *Prior.*

To SIGH. *v. a.* To lament; to mourn. *Prior.*

SIGH. *s.* [from the verb.] A violent and audible emission of breath which has been long retained. *Taylor.*

* SI'CHER. *s.* One who sighs. *Beaum. and Fl.*

* SI'CHING. *s.* The act of emitting the breath audibly, as in grief. *Ps. xii.*

SIGHT. *s.* [*zeyide*, Sax. *sicht*, Dutch; *Gesicht*, Germ.] 1. Perception by the eye; the sense of seeing. *Bacon.*

2. Open view; a situation in which nothing obstructs the eye. *Dryden.*

3. Act of seeing or beholding. *Dryden.*

4. Notice; knowledge. *Wake.*

5. Eye; instrument of seeing. *Dryden.*

6. Aperture pervious to the eye, or other points fixed to guide the eye: as, *the sights of a quadrant.* *Shakspeare.*

7. Spectacle; show; thing wonderful to be seen. *Sidney.*

SI'GHTED. *a.* [from *sight*.] Seeing in a particular manner. It is used only in composition: as *quicksighted*, *short-*

sighted. *Clarendon.*
 SI'GHTFULNESS. *s.* [from *sight* and *full*] Perspicuity; clearness of sight. *Sidney.*
 SI'GHTLESS. *a.* [from *sight*.]
 1. Wanting sight; blind. *Pope.*
 2. Not sightly; offensive to the eye; unpleasing to look at. *Sharp.*
 * SI'GHTLINESS. *s.* Appearance pleasing or agreeable to the eye. *Fuller.*
 SI'GHTLY. *a.* [from *sight*.] Pleasing to the eye; striking to the view. *Addison.*
 SI'GIL. *s.* [*sigillum*, Lat. *Seigel*, Germ.] Seal. *Dryden.*
 * SI'GILLATIVE. *a.* [from *sigillum*, Lat.] Fit to seal; belonging to a seal; composed of wax. *Cotgrave.*
 * SIGMO'IDAL. *a.* [from σ the Greek letter *sigma* and *ἰδός*.] Curved like the Greek letter Σ : a medical term. *Smith.*
 SIGN. *s.* [*signe*, Fr. *signum*, Lat.]
 1. A token of any thing; that by which any thing is shewn. *Holder.*
 2. A wonder; a miracle. *Milton.*
 3. A picture, or token hung at a door, to give notice what is sold within. *Donne.*
 4. A monument; a memorial. *Numbers.*
 5. A constellation in the zodiack. *Dryden.*
 6. Note of distinction. *Milton.*
 7. Ensign. *Milton.*
 8. Typical representation; symbol. *Brerewood.*
 9. Token without words.
 10. A subscription of one's name; as, a sign manual.
 To SIGN. *v. a.* [*signo*, Lat.]
 1. To mark. *Shakspeare.*
 2. [*signer*, Fr.] To ratify by hand or seal. *Dryden.*
 3. To betoken; to signify; to represent typically. *Taylor.*
 * To SIGN. *v. n.* To be a sign, or omen. *Shakspeare.*
 SI'GNAL. *s.* [*signal*, Fr.] Notice given by some action; a sign that gives notice. *Dryden.*
 SI'GNAL. *a.* Eminent; memorable; remarkable. *Clarendon.*
 SIGNA'LITY. *s.* [from *signal*.] Quality of something remarkable or memorable. *Glanville.*
 To SI'GNALIZE. *v. a.* [*signaliser*, Fr.] To make eminent; to make remarkable. *Swift.*
 SI'GNALLY. *ad.* [from *signal*.] Eminently; remarkably; memorably. *South.*
 SIGNA'TION. *s.* [from *signo*, Lat.] Sign given; act of betokening. *Brown.*
 SI'GNATURE. *s.* [Fr.]
 1. A sign or mark impressed upon any thing; a stamp; mark. *Watts.*
 2. A mark upon any matter, particularly upon plants, by which their nature or medicinal use is pointed out. *More.*
 3. Proof; evidence. *Rogers.*
 4. [Among printers.] Some letter or figure

to distinguish different sheets.
 SI'GNATURIST. *s.* [from *signature*.] One who holds the doctrine of signatures. Little used. *Brown.*
 * SI'GNER. *s.* One that signs.
 SI'GNET. *s.* [Fr.] A seal commonly used for the seal-manual of a king. *Dryden.*
 SIGNI'FICANCE. } *s.* [from *signify*.]
 SIGNI'FICANCY. } 1. Power of signifying; meaning. *Stillingsfleet.*
 2. Force; energy; power of impressing the mind. *Swift.*
 3. Importance; moment; consequence. *Addison.*
 SIGNI'FICANT. *a.* [*significans*, Lat.]
 1. Expressive of something beyond the external mark. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Betokening; standing as a sign of something. *Raleigh.*
 3. Expressive or representative in an eminent degree. *Hooker.*
 4. Important; momentous. A low word.
 * SIGNI'FICANT. *s.*
 1. That which expresses something beyond the external marks. *Shakspeare.*
 2. A token; that which stands as a sign of something. *Wotton.*
 SIGNI'FICANTLY. *ad.* [from *significant*.] With force of expression. *South.*
 SIGNIFICA'TION. *s.* [*significatio*, Lat.]
 1. The act of making known by signs. *South.*
 2. Meaning expressed by signs or words. *Holder.*
 SIGNI'FICATIVE. *a.* [*significatif*, Fr. from *signify*.] 1. Betokening by an external sign. *Brerewood.*
 2. forcible; strongly expressive. *Camden.*
 * SIGNI'FICATIVELY. *ad.* So as to betoken by an external sign. *Abp. Usher.*
 SIGNI'FICATORY. *s.* [from *signify*.] That which signifies or betokens. *Taylor.*
 To SI'GNIFY. *v. a.* [*significo*, Lat.]
 1. To declare by some token or sign. *Dryd.*
 2. To mean; to express. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To import; to weigh. This is seldom used but interrogatively, *what signifies?* or with *much*, *little* or *nothing*. *Taylor.*
 4. To make known. *Swift.*
 To SI'GNIFY. *v. n.* To express meaning with force. *Ben Jonson.*
 * SI'GNIOR. *s.* [*signiore*, Ital. *seigneur*, Fr.] A title of respect among the Italians; with the Turks the grand signior is the emperour. *Shakspeare.*
 * To SI'GNIORIZE. *v. a.* To exercise dominion over; to subject. *Shelton.*
 * To SI'GNIORIZE. *v. n.* To have dominion. *Hewyt.*
 SI'GNIORY. *s.* [*signoria*, Ital.] Lordship; dominion. *Daniel.*
 SI'GNPOST. *s.* [*sign* and *post*.] That upon which a sign hangs. *Ben Jonson.*

- * SIK. } *a.* Such. *Spenser.*
 * SIKE. }
 * SIKE. *s.* [yic, yick, Sax.] A small stream or rill, which is usually dry in summer.
 SI'KER. *ad.* [sicher, Germ.] The old word for *sure* or *surely*. *Spenser.*
 SI'KERNESS. *s.* [from *siker*.] Sureness; safety.
 * To SILE. *v. a.* [*sila*, Su. Goth.] To strain, as fresh milk from the cow.
 SI'LENCE. *s.* [Fr. *silentium*, Lat.]
 1. The state of holding peace. *Milton.*
 2. Habitual taciturnity; not loquacity. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Secrecy.
 4. Stillness; not noise. *Pope.*
 5. Not mention; oblivion. *Milton.*
 SI'LENCE. *interj.* An authoritative restraint of speech. *Shakspeare.*
 To SI'LENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To still; to oblige to hold peace; to forbid to speak. *Clarendon.*
 SI'LENT. *a.* [*silens*, Lat.]
 1. Not speaking; mute. *Psalms.*
 2. Not talkative; not loquacious.
 3. Still; having no noise. *Milton.*
 4. Wanting efficacy. *Milton.*
 5. Not mentioning. *Milton.*
 * SILE'NTIARY. *s.* [*silentarius*, low Lat.]
 1. One who is appointed to take care, that silence and proper order be kept in court.
 2. One who is sworn not to divulge secrets of state. *Barrow.*
 SI'LENTLY. *ad.* [from *silent*.]
 1. Without speech. *Dryden.*
 2. Without noise. *Dryden.*
 3. Without mention. *Locke.*
 * SI'LENTNESS. *s.* State or quality of being silent. *Ash.*
 SILI'CIOUS. *a.* [from *cilicium*, Lat.] Made of hair: it should be written *cilicious*. *Brown.*
 SILI'CULOSE. *a.* [*silicula*, Lat.] Husky; full of husks. *Dict.*
 * SI'LING-Dish. *s.* [from *sile* and *dish*.] A strainer; a colander. *Barret.*
 SILI'CINOSE. *a.* [*sillginosus*, Lat.] Made of fine wheat. *Dict.*
 SI'LIQUA. *s.* [Lat.]
 1. A carat, of which six make a scruple.
 2. The seed-vessel, husk, cod, or shell of such plants as are of the pulse kind. *Dict.*
 SI'LIQUOSE. } *a.* [from *siliqua*, Lat.] Hav-
 SI'LIQUOUS. } ing a pod, or capsula. *Arbuthnot.*
 SILK. *s.* [yeolc, Sax.]
 1. The thread of the worm that turns afterward to a butterfly. *Shakspeare.*
 2. The stuff made of the worms thread. *Knolles.*
 SI'LKEN. *a.* [from *silk*.]
 1. Made of silk. *Milton.*
 2. Soft; tender. *Dryden.*

3. Dressed in silk. *Shakspeare.*
 * To SI'LKEN. *v. a.* To make soft or smooth.
 * SI'LKINESS. } *s.* 1. Softness; effeminacy;
 * SI'LKNESS. } pusillanimity. *B. Jonson.*
 2. Smoothness. *Chesterfield.*
 * SI'LKMAN. *s.* A dealer in silk. *Shaksp.*
 SILKME'RCER. *s.* [*silk* and *merc*.] A dealer in silk.
 SILKWEA'VER. *s.* [*silk* and *weaver*.] One whose trade is to weave silken stuffs. *Dryden.*
 SI'LKWORM. *s.* [*silk* and *worm*.] The worm that spins silk. *Dryden.*
 SI'LKY. *a.* [from *silk*.] 1. Made of silk.
 2. Soft; pliant. *Shakspeare.*
 SILL. *s.* [yyl, Sax. *sulle*, Dutch; @welle, Germ.] The timber or stone at the foot of the door. *Swift.*
 SI'LLABUB. *s.* Curds made by milking upon vinegar. *Wotton.*
 SI'LLILY. *ad.* [from *silly*.] In a silly manner; simply; foolishly. *Dryden.*
 SI'LLINESS. *s.* [from *silly*.] Simplicity; weakness; harmless folly. *L'Estrange.*
 SI'LLY. *a.* [sella, Germ.] 1. Harmless; innocent; inoffensive; plain; artless.
 2. Weak; helpless. *Spenser.*
 3. Foolish; witless. *Watts.*
 SI'LLYHOW. *s.* [yelig, happy, and heoyr.] The membrane that covers the head of the fœtus. *Brown.*
 SILT. *s.* Mud; slime. *Hale.*
 SI'LVAN. *a.* [from *silva*, Lat.] Woody; full of woods. *Dryden.*
 SI'LVER. *s.* [yeolyp, Sax. @ilber, Germ.]
 1. A white and hard metal, next in weight to gold. *Watts.*
 2. Any thing of soft splendour. *Pope.*
 3. Money made of silver.
 SI'LVER. *a.* 1. Made of silver. *Genesis.*
 2. White like silver. *Spenser.*
 3. Having a pale lustre. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Soft of voice. *Spenser.*
 To SI'LVER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To cover superficially with silver. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To adorn with mild lustre. *Pope.*
 SI'LVERBEATER. *s.* [*silver* and *beat*.] One that foliates silver. *Boyle.*
 * SI'LVER fir. *s.* A species of the fir tree. *Bp. Berkeley.*
 * SI'LVERLING. *s.* A silver coin. *Isaiah vii.*
 SI'LVERLY. *ad.* [from *silver*.] With the appearance of silver. *Shakspeare.*
 SI'LVERSMITH. *s.* [*silver* and *smith*.] One that works in silver. *Acts.*
 SI'LVERTHISTLE. } *s.* Plants.
 SI'LVERWEED. }
 SI'LVERTREE. *s.* [*conocarpodendron*, Lat.] A plant. *Milton.*
 SI'LVERY. *a.* [from *silver*.] Besprinkled with silver. *Dunciad.*
 * SI'MAGRE. *s.* [*simagrée*, Fr.] Grimace. *Dryden.*
 SI'MAR. *s.* [*simarre*, Fr.] A woman's robe. *Dryden.*

SI/MILAR. } *a.* [from *similis*, Lat.]
 SI'MILARY. } 1. Homogeneous; having one
 part like another; uniform. *Boyle.*
 2. Resembling; having resemblance. *Hale.*
 SIMILA'RITY. *s.* [from *similar*.] Likeness;
 uniformity. *Arbuthnot.*
 *SI/MILARLY. *ad.* With resemblance;
 without difference; in the same manner.
Reid.
 SI/MILE. *s.* [Lat.] A comparison by which
 any thing is illustrated or aggrandized.
Shakspeare.
 SIMI'LITUDE. *s.* [*similitudo*, Lat.]
 1. Likeness; resemblance. *South.*
 2. Comparison; simile. *Wotton.*
 *SIMILITU'DINARY. *a.* Denoting resem-
 blance or comparison. *Coke.*
 SI'MITAR. *s.* A crooked or falcated sword
 with a convex edge. See CIMETER.
 To SI'MMER. *v. n.* To boil gently; to boil
 with a gentle hissing. *Boyle.*
 SI'MNEL. *s.* [*simnellus*, low Lat.] A kind
 of sweet bread or cake.
 *SIMONI'ACAL. *a.* Guilty of buying or
 selling ecclesiastical preferment. *Sandys.*
 *SIMONI'ACALLY. *ad.* With the guilt of
 simony. *Burnet.*
 SIMO'NIACK. *s.* [*simoniacus*, Lat.] One
 who buys or sells preferment in the church.
Bp. Bedell.
 SI'MONY. *s.* [*simonie*, Fr. *simonia*, Lat.]
 The crime of buying or selling church pre-
 ferment. *Garth.*
 *SI'MOUS. *a.* Having a flat or snub nose.
 To SI'MPER. *v. n.* [from *yymbelan*, Sax.
 to keep holiday. *Skinner.*] To smile; ge-
 nerally to smile foolishly. *Sidney.*
 SI'MPER. *s.* [from the verb.] Smile; ge-
 nerally a foolish smile. *Pope.*
 *SI'MPERER. *s.* One who simpers. *Nevile.*
 *SI'MPERINGLY. *ad.* With a foolish smile.
Marston.
 SI'MPLE. *a.* [*simplex*, Lat.]
 1. Plain; artless; unskilled; undesigning;
 sincere; harmless. *Hooker.*
 2. Uncompounded; unmingled; single;
 only one; plain; not complicated.
Watts.
 3. Silly; not wise; not cunning. *Prov.*
 SI'MPLE. *s.* [Fr.] A single ingredient in a
 medicine; a drug; an herb. Popularly
 used for an herb. *Temple.*
 To SI'MPLE. *v. n.* To gather simples. *Garth.*
 *SI'MPLEMINDED. *a.* Having a simple,
 unskilled, and artless mind. *Blackstone.*
 SI'MPLER. *s.* [from *simple*.] A simplist; an
 herbalist.
 SI'MPLENESS. *s.* [from *simple*.] The qua-
 lity of being simple. *Digby.*
 SI'MPLESS. *s.* [*simplesse*, Fr.] Simplicity;
 silliness; folly. Obsolete. *Spenser.*
 SI'MPLETON. *s.* [from *simple*.] A silly
 mortal; a trifler; a foolish fellow. A
 low word. *L'Estrange.*
 *SIMPLI'CIAN. *s.* [*simplex*, Lat.] An un-

designing, unskilled person: opposed to
politician, one of deep contrivance. *Arnw.*
 SIMPLI'CITY. *s.* [*simplicitas*, Lat.]
 1. Plainness; artlessness; not subtility;
 not cunning; not deceit. *Sidney.*
 2. Plainness; not subtility; not abstruse-
 ness. *Hammond.*
 3. Plainness; not finery. *Dryden.*
 4. Singleness; not composition; state of
 being uncompounded. *Brown.*
 5. Weakness; silliness. *Prov.*
 *SIMPLIFICA'TION. *s.* Act of reducing
 to simplicity, or uncompounded state.
A. Smith.
 *To SI'MPLIFY. *v. a.* [*simplifier*, Fr.] To
 render plain; to bring back to simplicity.
Barrow.
 SI'MPLIST. *s.* [from *simple*.] One skilled
 in simples. *Brown.*
 SI'MPLY. *ad.* [from *simple*.]
 1. Without art; without subtility; plain-
 ly; artlessly. *Milton.*
 2. Of itself; without addition. *Hooker.*
 3. Merely; solely. *Hooker.*
 4. Foolishly; sillily.
 *SI'MULACHRE. *s.* [*simulacrum*, Lat.] An
 image. *Elyot.*
 SI'MULAR. *s.* [from *simulo*, Lat.] One that
 counterfeits. *Shakspeare.*
 *SI'MULATE. *part.* Feigned; pretended.
Bale.
 *To SI'MULATE. *v. a.* [*simulo*, Lat.] To
 feign; to counterfeit. *Thomson.*
 SIMULA'TION. *s.* [*simulatio*, Lat.] That
 part of hypocrisy which pretends that to
 be which is not. *Bacon.*
 SIMULTA'NEOUS. *a.* [*simultaneus*, Lat.]
 Acting together; existing at the same time.
Glanville.
 *SIMULTA'NEOUSLY. *ad.* At the same
 time; together; in conjunction. *Shenstone.*
 *SI'MULTY. *s.* [*simultas*, Lat.] Private
 quarrel. *Ben Jonson.*
 *SIN. *ad.* Since. Obsolete. *Spenser.*
 SIN. *s.* [*syn*, Sax. *Sünde*, Germ.]
 1. An act against the laws of God; a vio-
 lation of the laws of religion. *Shaksp.*
 2. Habitual negligence of religion. *Watts.*
 To SIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To neglect the laws of religion; to
 violate the laws of religion. *Psalms.*
 2. To offend against right. *Shakspeare.*
 SINCE. *conj.* [formed by contraction from
sithence, or *sith thence*, from *ȝiðe*, Sax.]
 1. Because that. *Locke.*
 2. From the time that. *Pope.*
 3. Ago; before this. *Sidney.*
 SINCE. *preposition.* After; reckoning from
 some time past to the time present: as,
 since the restoration. *Dryden.*
 *SINCE. *ad.* Ago; before this. *Sidney.*
 SINCE'RE. *a.* [*sincerus*, Lat. *sincère*, Fr.]
 1. Unhurt; uninjured. *Dryden.*
 2. Pure; unmingled. *Atterbury.*
 3. Honest; undissembling; uncorrupt. *Milt.*

SINCE'RELY. *ad.* [from *sincere.*] Honestly; without hypocrisy. *Watts.*

SINCE'RENESS. } *s.* [*sincérité*, Fr.]

SINCE'RITY. } 1. Honesty of intention; purity of mind. *Rogers.*

2. Freedom from hypocrisy. *Pope.*

SI'NDON. *s.* [Lat.] A fold; a wrapper. *Bac.*

SINE. *s.* [*sinus*, Lat.] A right *sine*, in geometry, is a right line drawn from one end of an arch perpendicularly upon the diameter drawn from the other end of that arch. *Harris.*

SI'NECURE. *s.* [*sine*, without, and *cura*, care, Lat.] An office which has revenue without any employment. *Garth.*

SI'NEW. *s.* [*senpe*, Sax. *senewen*, Dutch; *Gebne*, Germ.]

1. A tendon; the ligaments by which the joints are moved. *Dryden.*

2. Whatever gives strength or compactness: as, *money is the sinews of war.* *Dryden.*

3. Muscle or nerve. *Davies.*

To SI'NEW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To knit as by sinews. Not in use. *Shakspeare.*

SI'NEVED. *a.* [from *sinew.*]

1. Furnished with sinews. *Dryden.*

2. Strong; firm; vigorous. *Shakspeare.*

* SI'NEWLESS. *a.* Having no sinews; without power or strength. *Bp. Taylor.*

SI'NEWSHRUNK. *a.* [*sinew* and *shrunk.*] A horse is said to be *sinewshrunk* when he has been over-ridden, and so fatigued that he becomes gaunt-bellied. *Farrier's Dict.*

SI'NEWY. *a.* [from *sinew.*]

1. Consisting of a sinew; nervous. *Donne.*

2. Strong; nervous; vigorous; forcible. *Hale.*

SI'NFUL. *a.* [*sin* and *full.*] 1. Alien from God; not holy; unsanctified. *Milton.*

2. Wicked; not observant of religion; contrary to religion. It is used both of persons and things. *South.*

SI'NFULLY. *ad.* [from *sinful.*] Wickedly; not piously; not according to the ordinance of God. *South.*

SI'NFULNESS. *s.* [from *sinful.*] Alienation from God; neglect or violation of the duties of religion; contrariety to religious goodness. *Wake.*

To SING. *v. n.* preterit, *I sang*, or *sung*, participle pass. *sung.* [*singan*, Sax. *singia*, Islandick; *singen*, Germ.]

1. To form the voice to melody; to articulate musically. *Dryden.*

2. To utter sweet sounds inarticulately.

3. To make any small or shrill noise.

4. To tell in poetry. *Prior.*

To SING. *v. a.* 1. To relate or mention in poetry. *Milton.*

2. To celebrate; to give praises to in verse.

3. To utter melodiously. *Shakspeare.*

To SINGE. *v. a.* [*singan*, Sax. *sengen*, Germ.]

To scorch; to burn slightly or super-

ficially.

L'Estrange.

* SINGE. *s.* A slight burn.

SI'NGER. *s.* [from *sing.*] One that sings; one whose profession or business is to sing.

* SI'NGING. *s.* Act of modulating the voice to melody; musical articulation; utterance of sweet sounds. *Cantic. ii.*

* SI'NGINGBOOK. *s.* A book of tunes.

Brewer.

* SI'NGINGLY. *ad.* With a kind of tune.

North.

* SI'NGINGMAN. *s.* One who is employed to sing: a term still used in our cathedrals. *Shakspeare.*

SI'NGINGMASTER. *s.* [*sing* and *master.*] One who teaches to sing. *Addison.*

SI'NGLE. *a.* [*singular*, Lat.]

1. One; not double; not more than one.

2. Particular; individual. *Watts.*

3. Not compounded. *Watts.*

4. Alone; having no companion; having no assistant. *Denham.*

5. Unmarried. *Dryden.*

6. Not complicated. *Bacon.*

7. Pure; uncorrupt; not double minded; simple. A scriptural sense. *Matthew.*

8. That in which one is opposed to one: as, *single combat.* *Dryden.*

To SI'NGLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To chuse out from among others. *Milt.*

2. To sequester; to withdraw. *Hooker.*

3. To take alone. *Hooker.*

4. To separate. *Sidney.*

SI'NGLENESS. *s.* [from *single.*]

1. Not duplicity or multiplicity; the state of being only one.

2. Simplicity; sincerity; honest plainness. *Hooker.*

SI'NGLY. *ad.* [from *single.*]

1. Individually; particularly. *Taylor.*

2. Only; by himself. *Shakspeare.*

3. Without partners or associates. *Pope.*

4. Honestly; simply; sincerely.

* SI'NGSONG. *s.* A contemptuous expression for bad singing. *Rymer.*

SI'NGULAR. *a.* [*singulier*, Fr. *singularis*, Lat.] 1. Single; not complex; not compound. *Watts.*

2. [In grammar.] Expressing only one; not plural. *Locke.*

3. Particular; unexampled. *Denham.*

4. Having something not common to others. It is commonly used in a sense of disapprobation, whether applied to persons or things. *Tillotson.*

5. Alone; that of which there is but one. *Addison.*

6. Affecting peculiarity of manners; deviating from common practice.

* SI'NGULAR. *s.* Particular; single instance. *More.*

* SI'NGULARIST. *s.* One who affects singularity. *Barrow.*

SINGULA'RITY. *s.* [*singularité*, Fr.]

1. Some character or quality by which

- one is distinguished from others. *Till.*
2. Any thing remarkable; a curiosity; uncommon character or form. *Shaksp.*
3. Particular privilege or prerogative. *Hooker.*
4. Character or manners different from those of others. *South.*
- To SI'NGULARIZE. *v. a.* [*se singulariser*, Fr.] To make single.
- SI'NGULARLY. *ad.* [from *singular*.] Particularly; in a manner not common to others. *South.*
- SI'NGULT. *s.* [*singultus*, Lat.] A sigh. *Spenser.*
- SI'NISTER. *a.* [Lat.]
1. Being on the left hand; left; not right; not dexter. *Dryden.*
2. Bad; perverse; corrupt; deviating from honesty; unfair. *South.*
3. Unlucky; inauspicious. [*sinistre*, Fr.] *Ben Jonson.*
- * SI'NISTER-HANDED. *a.* Left-handed; unlucky. *Lovelace.*
- * SI'NISTERLY. *ad.* Perversely; corruptly; unfairly. *Wood.*
- SINI'STROUS. *a.* [*sinister*, Lat.] Absurd; perverse; wrong-headed. *Bentley.*
- SINI'STROUSLY. *ad.* [from *sinistrous*.]
1. With a tendency to the left. *Brown.*
2. Perversely; absurdly.
- To SINK. *v. n.* pret. *I sunk*, anciently *sank*; part. *sunk*, or *sunken*. [*senkan*, Sax. *sinfen*, Germ.] 1. To fall down through any medium; not to swim; to go to the bottom. *Milton.*
2. To fall gradually. *2 Kings.*
3. To enter or penetrate into any body. *1 Samuel.*
4. To lose height; to fall to a level. *Addison.*
5. To lose or want prominence. *Dryden.*
6. To be overwhelmed or depressed. *Milt.*
7. To be received; to be impressed. *Locke.*
8. To decline; to decrease; to decay. *Add.*
9. To fall into rest or indolence. *Addison.*
10. To fall into any state worse than the former; to tend to ruin. *Dryden.*
11. To be left; to vanish from notice.
- To SINK. *v. a.* [*senfen*, Germ.]
1. To put under water; to disable from swimming or floating. *Bacon.*
2. To delve; to make by delving. *Boyle.*
3. To depress; to degrade. *Prior.*
4. To plunge into destruction. *Shaksp.*
5. To make to fall. *Woodward.*
6. To bring low; to diminish in quantity. *Addison.*
7. To crush; to overbear; to depress. *Pope.*
8. To lessen; to diminish. *Rogers.*
9. To make a decline. *Rowe.*
10. To suppress; to conceal; to intervert. *Swift.*
- SINK. *s.* [*ync*, Sax.]
1. A drain; a jakes. *Shakspeare.*
2. Any place where corruption is ga-

- thered. *Ben Jonson.*
- SI'NLESS. *a.* [from *sin*.] Exempt from sin. *Rogers.*
- SI'NLESSNESS. *s.* [from *sinless*.] Exemption from sin. *Boyle.*
- SI'NNER. *s.* [from *sin*; *Sünder*, Germ.]
1. One at enmity with God; one not truly or religiously good. *South.*
2. An offender; a criminal. *Pope.*
- * To SI'NNER. *v. n.* To act the part of a sinner. *Pope.*
- SINO'FFERING. *s.* [*sin* and *offering*.] An expiation or sacrifice for sin. *Exodus.*
- SI'NOPER, or *Sinople*. *s.* A species of earth; ruddle. *Ainsworth.*
- To SI'NUATE. *v. a.* [*sinuo*, Lat.] To bend in and out. *Woodward.*
- SINUA'TION. *s.* [from *sinuate*.] A bending in and out. *Hale.*
- * SINUO'SITY. *s.* The quality of being sinuous. *Biblioth. bibl.*
- SI'NUOUS. *a.* [*sinueux*, Fr. from *sinus*, Lat.] Bending in and out. *Brown.*
- SI'NUS. *s.* [Lat.] 1. A bay of the sea; an opening of the land. *Burnet.*
2. Any fold or opening.
- To SIP. *v. a.* [*yipen*, Sax. *sippen*, Dutch.]
1. To drink by small draughts. *Pope.*
2. To drink in small quantities. *Milton.*
3. To drink out of. *Dryden.*
- To SIP. *v. n.* To drink a small quantity.
- SIP. *s.* [from the verb.] A small draught; as much as the mouth will hold. *Milton.*
- * To SIPE. *v. a.* To ooze, or drain out slowly. *Grose.*
- SI'PHON. *s.* [Fr. *σιφον*.] A pipe through which liquors are conveyed. *Tillotson.*
- * SI'PID. *a.* [an old form of *sapid*.] Savoury. *Cockeram.*
- SI'PPER. *s.* [from *sip*.] One that sips.
- SI'PPET. *s.* [from *sip*.] A small sop.
- * SI'QUIS. *s.* [Lat. meaning *if any one*.] An advertisement or notification. The word is still used when a candidate for holy orders causes notice to be given of his intention, to enquire if there be any impediment that may be alleged against him; and a certificate is then given accordingly. *Bp. Hall.*
- SIR. [*sieur*, Fr. *seignior*, Ital. *senhor*, Span. *senior*, Lat.] 1. The word of respect in compellation. *Shakspeare.*
2. The title of a knight or baronet. *Bacon.*
3. It is sometimes used for *man*. *Shaksp.*
4. A title given to the loin of beef, which one of our kings knighted in a fit of good humour. *Addison.*
- SIRE. *s.* [*sire*, Fr. *senior*, Lat.]
1. A father, in poetry. *Prior.*
2. It is used of beasts: as, the horse had a good *sire*.
3. It is used in composition: as, grand-*sire*.
- * To SIRE. *v. a.* To beget; to produce. *Shakspeare.*

SI'REN. *s.* [Lat.] A goddess who enticed men by singing, and devoured them; any mischievous alluring woman.

* SI'REN. *a.* Alluring; bewitching like a siren. *Hammond.*

* To SI'RENIZE. *v. n.* To practise the allurements of a siren. *Cockeram.*

SIRI'ASIS. *s.* [σιρίασις.] An inflammation of the brain and its membrane, through an excessive heat of the sun. *Dict.*

SI'RRIUS. *s.* [Lat.] The dogstar.

* SIRLO'IN. *s.* The loin of beef. See SIR.

* SI'RNAME. See SURNAME.

SIRO'CCO. *s.* [Ital.] The south-east or Syrian wind. *Milton.*

SI'RRAH. *s.* [*sir ha!* *Minshew.*] A compellation of reproach and insult. *L'Estrange.*

* SIRT. *s.* [*syrtis*, Lat.] A bog; a quicksand. *Transl. of Boccacini.*

SI'ROP. } *s.* [Arabick.] The juice of ve-
SI'RUP. } getables boiled with sugar. *Sidn.*

SI'RUPED. *a.* [from *sirup*.] Sweet, like sirup; bedewed with sweets. *Drayton.*

SI'RUPY. *a.* [from *sirup*.] Resembling sirup. *Mortimer.*

SISE. *s.* Contracted from *assize*. *Donne.*

SI'SKIN. *s.* A bird; a green-finch.

SI'STER. *s.* [γρεογρεπ, Sax. Schwester, Germ.]

1. A woman born of the same parents, correlative to brother. *Job.*

2. One of the same faith; a christian.

3. One of the same nature; human being. *James.*

4. A woman of the same kind. *Shaksp.*

5. One of the same kind; one of the same condition. *Pope.*

SI'STER in law. *s.* A husband or wife's sister. *Ruth.*

* To SI'STER. *v. a.* To resemble closely. *Shakspeare.*

* To SI'STER. *v. n.* To be a kin; to be near to. *Shakspeare.*

SI'STERHOOD. *s.* [from *sister*.]

1. The office or duty of a sister. *Daniel.*

2. A set of sisters.

3. A number of women of the same order. *Addison.*

SI'STERLY. *a.* [from *sister*.] Like a sister; becoming a sister. *Shakspeare.*

To SIT. *v. n.* preterit, *I sat*. [*sitan*, Gothick; *sittan*, Sax. *sitzen*, Germ.]

1. To rest upon the buttocks. *May.*

2. To perch. *Bourd.*

3. To be in a state of rest, or idleness. *Milton.*

4. To be in any local position. *Milton.*

5. To rest as a weight or burthen. *Taylor.*

6. To settle; to abide. *Milton.*

7. To brood; to incubate. *Bacon.*

8. To be adjusted; to be with respect to fitness or unfitness. *Shakspeare.*

9. To be placed in order to be painted. *Garth.*

10. To be in any situation or condition. *Bacon.*

11. To be convened, as an assembly.

12. To be placed at the table. *Luke.*

13. To exercise authority. *Milton.*

14. To be in any solemn assembly as a member. *Mac.*

15. To SIT down. To begin a siege. *Clarendon.*

16. To SIT down. To rest; to cease as satisfied. *Rogers.*

17. To SIT down. To settle; to fix abode. *Spenser.*

18. To SIT out. To be without engagement or employment. *Saunderson.*

19. To SIT up. To rise from lying to sitting. *Luke.*

20. To SIT up. To watch; not to go to bed. *Ben Jonson.*

To SIT. *v. a.*

1. To keep the seat upon. *Prior.*

2. To place on a seat, with the reciprocal pronoun. [*sich setzen*, Germ.] *Bacon.*

SITE. *s.* [Fr. *situs*, Lat.] Situation; local position. *Bentley.*

* SI'TED. *a.* Placed; situated. *Spenser.*

SI'TFAST. *s.* [*sit* and *fast*.] A hard knob growing under the saddle.

SITH. *ad.* [*sith*, Sax. *seit*, Germ.] Since; seeing that. Obsolete. *Hooker.*

SITHE. *s.* [*sith*, Sax. *senfe*, Germ.] The instrument of mowing; a crooked blade joined at right angles to a long pole. *Crashaw.*

* SITHE. *s.* Time: obsolete. *Spenser.*

* To SITHE. *v. a.* To cut down with a sithe. *Shakspeare.*

* SI'THED. *a.* Armed with sithes. *Warton.*

SI'THENCE. *ad.* Since; in latter times. *Spencer.*

* SI'THEMAN. *s.* One who uses a sithe; a mower. *Peacham.*

SI'THES. *s.* Times. *Spenser.*

SI'THNESS. *ad.* Since. *Spenser.*

SI'TTER. *s.* [from *sit*.]

1. One that sits. *Bacon.*

2. A bird that broods. *Mortimer.*

SI'TTING. *s.* [from *sit*.]

1. The posture of sitting on a seat.

2. The act of resting on a seat. *Psalms.*

3. A time at which one exhibits himself to a painter. *Dryden.*

4. A meeting of an assembly. *Bacon.*

5. A course of study unintermitted. *Locke.*

6. A time for which one sits without rising. *Dryden.*

7. Incubation. *Addison.*

SI'TUATE. *part. a.* [from *situs*, Lat.]

1. Placed with respect to any thing else. *Bacon.*

2. Placed; consisting. *Milton.*

SITUA'TION. *s.* [Fr. from *situate*.]

1. Local respect; position. *Addison.*

2. Condition; state. *Rogers.*

SIX. *a.* [*six*, Fr. *sex*, Germ.] Twice three; one more than five. *Brown.*

SIX and seven. *s.* To be at six and seven, is

- to be in a state of disorder and confusion.
Shakspeare.
- * **SIX.** *s.* The number six. *Brown.*
- * **SI'XFOLD.** *a.* [*ŷyx-ŷeald*, Sax.] Six times told.
- SI'XPENCE.** *s.* [*six and pence*.] A coin; half a shilling. *Pope.*
- * **SI'XPENNY.** *a.* Worth sixpence. *Preston.*
- SIXSCO'RE.** *a.* [*six and score*.] Six times twenty. *Sandys.*
- SIXTEE'N.** *a.* [*ŷixtyne*, Sax.] Six and ten. *Taylor.*
- SI'XTEENTH.** *a.* [*ŷixteoða*, Sax.] The sixth from the tenth. *Chron.*
- SIXTH.** *a.* [*ŷixta*, Sax.] The first after the fifth; the ordinal of six. *Bacon.*
- SIXTH.** *s.* [from the adjective.] A sixth part. *Cheyne.*
- SI'XTHLY.** *ad.* [from *six*] In the sixth place. *Bacon.*
- SI'XTIETH.** *a.* [*ŷixteoðoða*, Sax.] The tenth six times repeated. *Digby.*
- SI'XTY.** *a.* [*ŷixtiŷ*, Sax.] Six times ten. *Brown.*
- * **SI'ZABLE.** *a.* Of considerable bulk. *Hurd.*
- SIZE.** *s.* 1. Bulk; quantity of superficies; comparative magnitude. *Raleigh.*
2. A settled quantity. *Shakspeare.*
3. Figurative bulk; condition. *Swift.*
4. Any viscous or glutinous substance.
- To SIZE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To adjust, or arrange according to size. *Dryden.*
2. To settle; to fix. *Bacon.*
3. To cover with glutinous matter; to besmear with size.
- SI'ZED.** *a.* [from *size*.] Having a particular magnitude. *Shakspeare.*
- SI'ZEABLE.** *a.* [from *size*.] Reasonably bulky. *Arbuthnot.*
- SI'ZER**, or *Servitor.* *s.* A certain rank of students in the universities. *Corbet.*
- SI'ZERS.** *s.* See **SCISSARS.**
- * **SI'ZES.** *s. pl.* A certain portion of victuals which in publick societies are set apart to the account of some particular persons. Still used in the colleges of the universities.
- SI'ZINESS.** *s.* [from *sizy*.] Glutinousness; viscosity. *Floyer.*
- SI'ZY.** *a.* [from *size*.] Viscous; glutinous. *Arbuthnot.*
- SKA'DDLE.** *s.* [*ŷceaðniŷŷe*, Sax.] Hurt; damage. *Dict.*
- * **SKA'DDLE.** *a.* Mischievous; ravenous. *Ray.*
- SKA'DDONS.** *s.* The embryos of bees. *Bailey.*
- * **SKAIN.** See **SKEIN.**
- SKAI'NSMATE.** *s.* A messmate. *Shaksp.*
- SKATE.** *s.* [*ŷceaðða*, Sax.]
1. A flat sea fish.
2. A sort of shoe armed with iron, for sliding on the ice. *Thomson.*
- * **To SKATE.** *v. a.* To slide on scates.
- SKE'AN.** *s.* A short sword; a knife. *Bacon.*
- * **SKEEL.** *s.* [*ŷkaale*, Germ.] A shallow wooden vessel for holding milk or cream. *Grose.*
- SKEG.** *s.* A wild plum.
- SKE'GGER.** *s.* *Skeggers*, are bred of such sick salmon that might not go to the sea. *Wotton.*
- SKEIN.** *s.* A knot of thread or silk wound. *Ben Jonson.*
- SKE'LETON.** *s.* [*σκελετός*.]
1. The bones of the body preserved together as much as can be in their natural situation. *Dryden.*
2. The compages of the principle parts. *Hale.*
3. A naked delineation; a mere sketch.
- SKE'LLUM.** *s.* [*ŷchelm*, Germ.] A villain; a scoundrel. *Skinner.*
- SKEP.** *s.* [*ŷcephen*, lower Sax. to draw.]
1. *Skep* is a sort of basket, narrow at the bottom, and wide at the top, to fetch corn in. *Tusser.*
2. In Scotland, the repositories where the bees lay their honey is still called *skep*.
- SKE'PTICAL.** *a.* [from *skeptick*.] Doubtful; pretending to universal doubt. *Bentley.*
- * **SCE'PTICALLY.** *ad.* With doubts; in a skeptical manner. *Goodman.*
- SKE'PTICISM.** *s.* Universal doubt; pretence or profession of universal doubt. *Dryden.*
- * **SKE'PTICIZE.** *v. n.* To pretend to doubt on every thing. *Shaftsbury.*
- SKE'PTICK.** *s.* [*σκεπτομαι*.] One who doubts, or pretends to doubt of every thing. *Blackmore.*
- SKETCH.** *s.* [*esquisse*, Fr. *ŷfizze*, Germ.] An outline; a rough draught; a first plan. *Addison.*
- To SKETCH.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To draw, by tracing the outline.
2. To plan, by giving the first or principal notion.
- * **SKEW.** *v.* [*ŷkaev*, Dan.] Oblique; distorted. *Brewer.*
- * **SKEW.** *ad.* Awry.
- SKE'WER.** *s.* [*ŷkere*, Danish.] A wooden or iron pin, used to keep meat in form. *King.*
- To SKE'WER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fasten with skewers.
- SKIFF.** *s.* [*esquif*, Fr. *scapha*, Lat.] A small light boat. *Swift.*
- * **To SKIFF.** *v. a.* [*ŷchiffen*, Germ. *esquif*, Fr.] To pass over in a light small boat. *Beaum. and Fl.*
- SKI'LFUL.** *a.* [*skill and full*.] Knowing; qualified with skill. It is used with *of*, *at* and *in*. *Of* seems poetical; *at* ludicrous, *in* popular and proper. *Tatler.*
- SKI'LFULLY.** *ad.* [from *skilful*.] With skill; with art; with uncommon ability; dexterously. *Broome.*
- SKI'LFULNESS.** *s.* [from *skilful*.] Art; ability; dexterousness. *Psalms.*

SKILL. *s.* [*skil*, Islandick.]

1. Knowledge of any practice or art; readiness in any practice; knowledge; dexterity. *Milton.*
2. Any particular art. *Hooker.*

To SKILL. *v. n.* [*skilia*, Islandick.]

1. To be knowing in; to be dexterous at; with *of*. *Whitgift.*
2. To differ; to make difference; to interest; to matter. Not in use. *Hooker.*

* To SKILL. *v. a.* To know; to understand. *Beaum. and Fl.*

SKI'LLED. *a.* [from *skill*.] Knowing; dexterous; acquainted with. *Milton.*

SKI'LESS. *a.* [from *skill*.] Wanting art. Not in use. *Shakspeare.*

SKI'LLET. *s.* [*écuellette*, Fr.] A small kettle or boiler. *Shakspeare.*

* SKILT. Used by *Cleaveland*. *Johnson* has not ventured to state the meaning of it; *Todd* takes it for *difference*.

To SKIM. *v. a.* [properly to *scum*; from *écume*, Fr.]

1. To clear the upper part, by passing a vessel a little below the surface. *Prior.*
2. To take by skimming. *Addison.*
3. To brush the surface slightly; to pass very near the surface. *Dryden.*
4. To cover superficially. Improper. *Dryden.*

To SKIM. *v. n.* To pass lightly; to glide along. *Pope.*

* SKIM. *s.* [*Schaum*, Germ.] Skum; refuse. *Bryskett.*

SKI'MBLESKAMBLE. *a.* Wandering; wild. *Shakspeare.*

SKI'MMER. *s.* [from *skim*.] A shallow vessel with which the skum is taken off. *Mortimer.*

SKI'MMILK. *s.* [*skim* and *milk*.] Milk from which the cream has been taken. *King.*

SKIN. *s.* [*skind*, Danish.]

1. The natural covering of the flesh. It consists of the *cuticle*, outward skin, or scarf-skin, which is thin and insensible, and the *cutis*, or inner skin, extremely sensible.
2. Hide; pelt; that which is taken from animals to make parchment or leather.
3. The body; the person. *L'Estrange.*

To SKIN. *v. a.* [from the noun; *schinden*, Germ.] 1. To flay; to strip or divest of the skin. *Ellis.*

2. To cover with the skin. *Dryden.*
3. To cover superficially. *Addison.*

* SKI/NDEEP. *a.* Slight; superficial. *Felth.*

* SKI/NFLINT. *s.* A niggardly person.

SKINK. *s.* [*ycenc*, Sax.]

1. Drink; any thing potable. *Bacon.*
2. Pottage. *Bacon.*

To SKINK. *v. n.* [*ycencan*, Sax. *schinken*, Germ.] To serve drink.

SKI/NKER. *s.* [from *skink*.] One that serves drink. *Dryden.*

* SKI/NLESS. *a.* Having a slight skin: as,

the *skinless* pear.

SKI'NNED. *a.* [from *skin*.] Having skin. *Sharp.*

SK'INNER. *s.* [from *skin*.] A dealer in skins.

SKI'NNINESS. *s.* [from *skinny*.] The quality of being skinny.

SKI'NNY. *a.* [from *skin*.] Consisting only of skin; wanting flesh. *Shakspeare.*

To SKIP. *v. n.* [*esquiver*, Fr.] 1. To fetch quick bounds; to pass by quick leaps; to bound lightly and joyfully. *Hudibras.*

2. To pass without notice. *Bacon.*

To SKIP. *v. a.* [*esquiver*, Fr.] To miss; to pass. *Shakspeare.*

SKIP. *s.* [from the verb.] A light leap or bound. *More.*

SKI'PJACK. *s.* [*skip* and *jack*.] An upstart. *L'Estrange.*

SKI'PKENNEL. *s.* [*skip* and *kennel*.] A lackey; a footboy.

SKI'PPER. *s.* [*schipper*, Dutch.] A ship-master or shipboy. *Congreve.*

SKI'PPET. *s.* [probably from *skiff*.] A small boat. *Spenser.*

* SKI'PPINGLY. *ad.* By skips and leaps. *Howel.*

* To SKIRL. *v. n.* To screan out. See To SHRILL.

SKI'RMISH. *s.* [from *ys* and *carm*, Welsh, the shout of war; *escarmouche*, Fr.]

1. A slight fight; less than a set battle. *Phillips.*
2. A contest; a contention. *Shakspeare.*

To SKI'RMISH. *v. n.* [*escarmoucher*, Fr.]

- To fight loosely; to fight in parties before or after the shock of the main battle. *Atterbury.*

SKI'RMISHER. *s.* [from *skirmish*.] He who skirmishes.

* SKI'RMISHING. *s.* Act of fighting loosely. *Bp. Taylor.*

To SKIRRE. *v. a.* [This word seems to be derived from *ycip*, Sax. pure, clean; *schœuren*, Germ.] To scour; to ramble over in order to clear.

To SKIRRE. *v. n.* To scour; to scud; to run in haste. *Shakspeare.*

SKI'RRET. *s.* [*sisarum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

SKIRT. *s.* [*skiorte*, Swed.] 1. The loose edge of a garment; that part which hangs loose below the waist. *Shakspeare.*

2. The edge of any part of the dress. *Add.*
3. Edge; margin; border; extreme part. *Spenser.*

To SKIRT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To border; to run along the edge. *Addison.*

* SKIT. *s.* 1. [*skats*, Iceland.] A light wanton wench. *Howard.*

2. A reflection.
3. [*ycitan*, Sax.] Some jeer or gibe cast upon any one.

* To SKIT. *v. a.* To cast reflections on. *Grose.*

SKI'TTISH. *a.* [*skyc*, Dan. *schew*, Dutch.]

1. Shy; easily frightened. *L'Estrange.*
 2. Wanton; volatile; hasty; precipitate. *Hudibras.*
 3. Changeable; fickle. *Shakspeare.*
 SKI'TTISHLY. *ad.* [from *skittish.*] Wantonly; uncertainly; fickle.
 SKI'TTISHNESS. *s.* [from *skittish.*] Wantonness; fickleness.
 * SKI'TTLES. *s.* [formerly *keeles*, or *kayles* and *kettlepins.*] Ninepins. *Warton.*
 SKONCE. *s.* See *SCONCE.*
 SKREEN. *s.* [*Schrein*, Germ. *écran*, Fr.]
 1. Riddle or coarse sieve. *Tusser.*
 2. Any thing by which the sun or weather is kept off.
 3. Shelter; concealment. *Dryden.*
 To SKREEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To riddle; to sift: still used when masons sift sand.
 2. To shade from sun or light, or weather.
 3. To keep off light or weather. *Dryden.*
 4. To shelter; to protect. *Spectator.*
 * To SKRINGE. } *v. a.* [perhaps a corruption from *skrew.*]
 * To SKRUNGE. } ruction from *skrew.*
 To squeeze violently.
 SKUE. *a.* Oblique; sidelong. See *ASKEW.* *Bentley.*
 * To SKUG. *v. a.* [perhaps a corruption from *skiolka*; Su. Goth.] To hide. *Grose.*
 To SKULK. *v. n.* To hide; to lurk in fear or malice. *Dryden.*
 SKULL. *s.* [*skiola*, Islandick.]
 1. The bone that incloses the head: it is made up of several pieces, which, being joined together, form a considerable cavity, which contains the brain as in a box, and is proportionate to the bigness of the brain. *Quincy.*
 2. [Sceole, Sax. a company.] A shoal. See *SCULL.* *Walton.*
 SKU'LLCAP. *s.* A headpiece.
 SKU'LLCAP. *s.* [*cassida*, Lat.] A plant.
 * SKUTE. *s.* [*schuyt*, Dutch.] A boat or small vessel. *Williams.*
 SKY. *s.* [*sky*, Dan.] 1. The region which surrounds this earth beyond the atmosphere. It is taken for the whole region without the earth. *Roscommon.*
 2. The heavens. *Davies.*
 3. The weather; the climate. *Shaksp.*
 SKY'COLOUR. *s.* [*sky* and *colour.*] An azure colour: the colour of the sky. *Boyle.*
 SKY'COLOURED. *a.* [*sky* and *colour.*] Blue; azure; like the sky. *Addison.*
 SKY'DYED. *a.* [*sky* and *dye.*] Coloured like the sky. *Pope.*
 SKY'ED. *a.* [from *sky.*] Enveloped by the skies. Unauthorized and inelegant. *Thoms.*
 * SKY'EY. *a.* [Not very elegantly formed.] Ethereal. *Shakspeare.*
 SKY'ISH. *a.* [from *sky.*] Coloured by the ether. *Shakspeare.*
 SKY'LARK. *s.* [*sky* and *lark.*] A lark that mounts and sings. *Spectator.*

- SKY'LIGHT. *s.* [*sky* and *light.*] A window placed in a room not laterally, but in the cieling. *Arbuthnot. and Pope.*
 SKY'ROCKET. *s.* [*sky* and *rocket.*] A kind of firework, which flies high and burns as it flies. *Addison.*
 SLAB. *s.* 1. A puddle. *Ainsworth.*
 2. A plane of stone: as, a marble slab.
 SLAB. *a.* Thick; viscous; glutinous. *Shakspeare.*
 To SLA'BBER. *v. n.* [*slabben*, *slabberen*, Dutch.] Commonly written *slaver.*
 1. To let the spittle fall from the mouth; to drivel.
 2. To shed or pour any thing.
 To SLABBER. *v. a.*
 1. To smear with spittle. *Arbuthnot.*
 2. To shed; to spill. *Tusser.*
 SLA'BBERER. *s.* [from *slabber.*] He who slabbers; an idiot.
 SLA'BBY. *a.* [The same with *slab.*]
 1. Thick; viscous. Not used. *Wiseman.*
 2. Wet; floody: in low language. *Gay.*
 SLACK. *a.* [*yleac*, Sax. *schlaß*, Germ.]
 1. Not tense; not hard drawn; loose. *Arbuthnot.*
 2. Remiss; not diligent; not eager. *Hooker.*
 3. Not violent; not rapid. *Mortimer.*
 4. Relaxed; weak; not holding fast. *Milt.*
 To SLACK. } *v. n.* [from the adjective.]
 To SLA'CKEN. }
 1. To be remiss; to neglect. *Deut.*
 2. To lose the power of cohesion. *Moxon.*
 3. To abate. *Milton.*
 4. To languish; to fail; to flag. *Ainsw.*
 To SLACK. } *v. a.* 1. To loosen; to
 To SLA'CKEN. } make less tight. *Dryden.*
 2. To relax; to remit. *Davies.*
 3. To ease; to mitigate. *Phillips.*
 4. To remit for want of eagerness. *B. Jons.*
 5. To cause to be remitted. *Hammond.*
 6. To relieve; to unbind. *Denham.*
 7. To with-hold; to use less liberally. *Shakspeare.*
 8. To crumble; to deprive of the power of cohesion. *Mortimer.*
 9. To neglect. *Daniel.*
 10. To repress; to make less quick or forcible. *Addison.*
 SLACK. *s.* Small coal; coal broken in small parts.
 * SLACK. *s.* A valley or small shallow dell. *Grose.*
 SLA'CKLY. *ad.* [from *slack.*]
 1. Loosely; not tightly; not closely.
 2. Negligently; remissly. *Shakspeare.*
 SLA'CKNESS. *s.* [from *slack.*]
 1. Looseness; not tightness.
 2. Negligence; inattention; remissness. *Hooker.*
 3. Want of tendency; tardiness. *Sharp.*
 4. Weakness; not force; not intenseness. *Brerewood.*
 * SLADE. *s.* [*ylæd*, Sax.] A flat piece of

ground lying low and moist; a little dell or valley. *Drayton.*
SLAG. *s.* [*ſchlacken*, Germ.] The dross or recrement of metal. *Boyle.*
SLAIE. *s.* A weaver's reed. *Ainsworth.*
SLAIN. *s.* The participle passive of *slay*.
To SLAKE. *v. a.* To quench; to extinguish. *Crashaw.*
To SLAKE. *v. n.* To grow less tense; to be relaxed. *Davies.*
*** SLAKE.** *s.* See **SLACK**.
To SLAM. *v. a.* [*schlagen*, Dutch.] To slaughter; to crush. A low word.
*** SLAM.** *s.* Defeat: applied, at cards, to the adversary who has not reckoned a single point. *Loyal songs.*
*** SLA'MKIN.** } *s.* [perhaps the Ger-
*** SLA'MMERKIN.** } man *ſchlammpe*] A
 slatternly woman; a trollop.
To SLANDER. *v. a.* [*esclandre*, Fr.] To
 censure falsely; to belie. *Whitgifte.*
SLA'NDER. *s.* [from the verb.]
 1. False invective. *Ben Jonson.*
 2. Disgrace; reproach. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Disreputation; ill name. *Shakspeare.*
SLA'NDERER. *s.* [from *slander*.] One who
 belies another; one who lays false impu-
 tations on another. *Taylor.*
SLA'NDEROUS. *a.* [from *slander*.]
 1. Uttering reproachful falsehoods. *Shak.*
 2. Containing reproachful falsehoods; ca-
 lumnious. *South.*
SLA'NDEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *slanderous*.]
 Calumniously; with false reproach. *Daniel.*
*** SLA'NDEROUSNESS.** *s.* State or quality
 of being reproachful. *Scott.*
SLANG. *s.* The preterit of *sling*. *Sam.*
SLANK. *s.* An herb.
*** To SLANT.** *v. a.* To turn aslant or aside.
Fuller.
SLANT. } *ad.* [from *slanghe*, a ser-
SLA'NTING. } pent, Dutch. *Skinner.*
 Oblique; not direct; not perpendicular.
Blackmore.
SLA'NTLY. } *ad.* [from *slant*.] Ob-
SLA'NTWISE. } liquely; not perpendicu-
 larly; slope. *Tusser.*
SLAP. *s.* [*ſchlappe*, Germ.] A blow.
SLAP. *ad.* [from the noun.] With a sudden
 and violent blow. *Arbuthnot.*
To SLAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strike
 with a slap. *Prior.*
SLA'PDASH. *interj.* [from *slap* and *dash*.]
 All at once. A low word. *Prior.*
*** SLAPE.** *a.* Slippery; smooth. *Grose.*
To SLASH. *v. a.* [*slasa*, to strike, Island.]
 1. To cut; to cut with long cuts.
 2. To lash. *Slash* is improper. *King.*
To SLASH. *v. n.* To strike at random with a
 sword. *Pope.*
SLASH. *s.* [from the verb.]
 1. Cut; wound. *Clarendon.*
 2. A cut in cloth. *Shakspeare.*
*** To SLAT.** See **To SLATTER**.
SLATCH. *s.* [A sea term.] The middle part

of a rope or cable that hangs down loose.
Bailey.
SLATE. *s.* [from *slit*: *slate* is in some coun-
 ties a crack; or from *éclat*, a tile, Fr.]
 A grey fossile stone, easily broken into
 thin plates, which are used to cover houses,
 or to write upon. *Grew.*
To SLATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover
 the roof; to tile. *Swift.*
*** To SLATE.** } *v. n.* [perhaps from *ylæ-*
*** To SLETE.** } ringe, Sax.] To set a dog
 loose at any thing, as sheep, swine etc.
Ray.
SLA'TER. *s.* [from *slate*.] One who covers
 with slates or tiles.
*** To SLA'TTER.** *v. n.* [Icel.]
 1. To be slovenly and dirty. *Ray.*
 2. To be careless or awkward; to spill
 carelessly. *Chesterfield.*
SLA'TTERN. *s.* [*slaetti*, Swed.] A woman
 negligent, not elegant or nice. *Dryden.*
*** To SLA'TTERN.** *v. a.* To consume care-
 lessly or negligently. *Chesterfield.*
*** SLA'TTERNLY.** *a.* Not clean; slovenly.
Chesterfield.
*** SLA'TTERNLY.** *ad.* Awkwardly; negligent-
 ly. *Chesterfield.*
SLA'TY. *a.* [from *slate*.] Having the nature
 of slate. *Woodward.*
SLAVE. *s.* [*esclave*, Fr. *ſclave*, Germ.] One
 mancipated to a master; not a freeman;
 a dependant. *Addison.*
To SLAVE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
 drudge; to toil; to toil. *Swift.*
*** To SLAVE.** *v. a.* To enslave. *Feltham.*
*** SLA'VEBORN.** *a.* Not inheriting liberty.
Drummond.
*** SLA'VELIKE.** *a.* Becoming a slave.
Shakspeare.
SLA'VER. *s.* [*saliva*, Lat. *släfa*, Islandick.]
 Spittle running from the mouth; drivell.
Brown.
To SLA'VER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To be smeared with spittle. *Shaksp.*
 2. To emit spittle. *Sidney.*
To SLA'VER. *v. a.* To smear with drivell.
Dryden.
SLA'VERER. *s.* [*slabbaerd*, Dutch; from
slaver.] One who cannot hold his spittle;
 a driveller; an idiot.
*** SLA'VERINGLY.** *ad.* With slaver, or
 drivell. *Cotgrave.*
SLA'VERY. *s.* [from *slave*; *ſclaverey*, Germ.]
 Servitude; the condition of a slave; the
 offices of a slave. *K. Charles.*
SLA'UGHTER. *s.* [*onylaugt*, Sax.] Massacre;
 destruction by the sword. *Dryden.*
To SLA'UGHTER. *v. a.* [from the noun;
ſchlachten, Germ.] To massacre; to slay;
 to kill with the sword.
*** SLA'UGHTERER.** *s.* One employed in
 killing. *Shakspeare.*
SLA'UGHTERHOUSE. *s.* [*slaughter* and
house.] House in which beasts are killed
 for the butcher. *Shakspeare.*

SLA'UGHTERMAN. *s.* [*slaughter and man.*] One employed in killing. *Shakspeare.*

SLA'UGHTEROUS. *a.* [*from slaughter.*] Destructive; murderous. *Shakspeare.*

SLA'VISH. *a.* [*from slave.*] Servile; mean; base; dependant. *Milton.*

SLA'VISHLY. *ad.* [*from slavish.*] Servilely; meanly.

SLA'VISHNESS. *s.* [*from slavish.*] Servility; meanness.

To SLAY. *v. a.* preter. *slew*; part. pass. *slain.* [*slaban, Goth. ylean, Sax. slachten, Dutch, to strike.*] To kill; to butcher; to put to death. *Prior.*

* SLAY. See SLEY.

SLA'YER. *s.* [*from slay.*] Killer; murderer; destroyer. *Abbot.*

* SLEAVE. *s.* [*slefa, Icel.*] The ravelled knotty part of the silk, which gives great trouble to the knitter or weaver. *Shaksp.*

* To SLEAVE. *v. a.* To separate into threads; to sleid. *Whitlock.*

* SLE'AVED. *a.* Raw; not spun; unwrought. *Holinshed.*

SLE'AZY. *a.* Weak; wanting substance.

SLED. *s.* [*slæd, Dan. sledde, Dutch; Schlitten, Germ.*] A carriage drawn without wheels. *Dryden.*

SLE'DDED. *a.* [*from sled.*] Mounted on a sled. *Shakspeare.*

SLEDGE. *s.* [*yleeg, Sax. sleggia, Island.*]

1. A large heavy hammer.

2. A carriage without wheels, or with very low wheels. *Mortimer.*

* SLEEK. *a.*

1. Smooth; nitid; glossy. *Shakspeare.*

2. Not rough; not harsh. *Milton.*

To SLEEK. *v. a.* [*from the adjective.*]

1. To comb smooth and even. *Milton.*

2. To render soft, smooth, or glossy. *Boyle.*

SLEE'KLY. *ad.* [*from sleek.*] Smoothly; glossily. *Shakspeare.*

* SLEE'KNESS. *s.* Smoothness. *Feltham.*

* SLE'EKSTONE. *s.* A smoothing stone. *Peacham.*

* SLE'EKY. *a.* Of a sleek or smooth appearance. *Thomson.*

To SLEEP. *v. n.* [*yleepan, Sax. slaepen, Dutch; schlafen, Germ.*]

1. To take rest, by suspension of the mental powers. *Crashaw.*

2. To rest; to be motionless. *Shaksp.*

3. To live thoughtlessly. *Atterbury.*

4. To be dead; death being a state from which man will some time awake. *1 Thess.*

5. To be inattentive; not vigilant. *Shak.*

6. To be unnoticed; or unattended. *Shak.*

SLEEP. *s.* [*from the verb.*] Repose; rest; suspension of the mental powers; slumber.

SLE'EPER. *s.* [*from sleep.*]

1. One who sleeps; one who is not awake.

2. A lazy inactive drone.

3. That which lies dormant, or without effect. *Bacon.*

4. A fish. *Ainsworth.*

* SLE'EPFUL. *a.* [*ylapful, Sax.*] Overpowered by desire to sleep. *Scott.*

* SLE'EPFULNESS. *s.* Strong desire to sleep.

SLEE'PILY. *ad.* [*from sleepy.*]

1. Drowsily; with desire to sleep.

2. Dully; lazily. *Raleigh.*

3. Stupidly. *Atterbury.*

SLEE'PINESS. *s.* [*from sleepy.*] Drowsiness; disposition to sleep; inability to keep awake. *Arbuthnot.*

* SLE'EPING. *s.*

1. The state of resting in sleep.

2. The state of not being disturbed, or noticed. *Shakspeare.*

SLE'EPLESS. *a.* [*from sleep.*] Wanting sleep; always awake. *Milton.*

* SLE'EPLESSNESS. *s.* Want of sleep. *Bp. Hall.*

SLE'EPY. *a.* [*from sleep.*]

1. Drowsy; disposed to sleep.

2. Not awake. *Dryden.*

3. Soporiferous; somniferous; causing sleep. *Gulliver.*

SLEET. *s.* [*perhaps from the Danish, slet, or the Germ. Schlössen.*] A kind of smooth or small hail or snow, not falling in flakes, but single particles.

To SLEET. *v. n.* [*from the noun.*] To snow in small particles intermixed with rain.

SLE'ETY. *a.* [*from the noun.*] Bringing sleet.

SLEEVE. *s.* [*yliy, Sax.*] 1. The part of a garment that covers the arms. *Spenser.*

2. Sleeve, in some provinces, signifies a knot or skein of silk.

3. A fish. *Ainsworth.*

SLE'EVED. *a.* [*from sleeve.*] Having sleeves.

SLE'EVELESS. *a.* [*from sleeve.*]

1. Wanting sleeves; having no sleeves.

2. Wanting reasonableness; wanting propriety; wanting solidity. *Obsolete. Hall.*

* To SLEID. *v. a.* [*from sley.*] To prepare for use in the weaver's sley or slay. *Shakspeare.*

SLEIGHT. *s.* [*slagd, cunning, Islandick.*]

Artful trick; cunning artifice; dexterous practice. *Swift.*

SLEIGHT of hand. *s.* The tricks of a juggler.

* SLEIGHT. *a.* [*ylyð, Sax.*] Deceitful; artful. *Milton.*

* SLE'IGHTFUL. *a.* Artful; cunning. *Browne.*

* SLE'IGHTILY. *ad.* Craftily; cunningly. *Huloet.*

* SLEIVE. See SLEAVE.

SLE'NDER. *a.* [*slinder, Dutch.*]

1. Thin; small in circumference compared with the length; not thick. *Milton.*

2. Small in the waist; having a fine shape. *Dryden.*

3. Not bulky; slight; not strong. *Pope.*

4. Small; inconsiderable; weak: as, a slender proof. *Tillotson.*

5. Sparing; less than enough. *Arbuthnot.*
 6. Not amply supplied. *Phillips.*
SLENDERLY. *ad.* [from *slender.*]
 1. Without bulk.
 2. Slightly; meanly. *2 Mac.*
SLE/NDERNESS. *s.* [from *slender.*]
 1. Thinness; smallness of circumference.
 2. Want of bulk or strength. *Arbuthnot.*
 3. Slightness; weakness; inconsiderableness. *Whitgiste.*
 4. Want of plenty.
SLEPT. The preterit of *sleep.* *Pope.*
SLEW. The preterit of *slay.* *Knolles.*
To SLEY. *v. n.* [See *To SLEAVE.*] To part or twist into threads. *Shakspeare.*
*** SLEY.** *s.* [ɣlæ, Sax.] A weaver's reed. *Croxall.*
To SLICE. *v. n.* [ɣlɪzan, Sax. *schleiffen*, Germ.] 1. To cut into flat pieces. *Sandys.*
 2. To cut into parts. *Cleaveland.*
 3. To cut off in a broad piece. *Gay.*
 4. To cut; to divide. *Burnet.*
SLICE. *s.* [ɣlɪze, Sax.]
 1. A broad piece cut off. *Swift.*
 2. A broad piece. *Pope.*
 3. A broad head fixed in a handle; a peel; a spatula. *Hakewill.*
SLICK. *a.* [*slickt*, Dutch. See *SLEEK.*] *Brown.*
SLID. The preterit of *slide.* *Dryden.*
SLI'DDEN. The participle passive of *slide.* *Jeremiah.*
To SLI'DDER. *v. n.* [*slidderen*, Dutch.] To slide with interruption. *Dryden.*
*** SLI'DDER.** } *a.* Slippery. *Chaucer.*
*** SLI'DDERY.** }
To SLIDE. *v. n.* *slid*, preterit; *slidden*, part. pass. [ɣlɪdan, Sax. *slidjen*, Dutch.]
 1. To pass along smoothly; to slip; to glide. *Bacon.*
 2. To move without change of the foot. *Milton.*
 3. To pass inadvertently. *Ecclus.*
 4. To pass unnoticed. *Sidney.*
 5. To pass along by silent and unobserved progression. *Shakspeare.*
 6. To pass silently and gradually from good to bad. *South.*
 7. To pass without difficulty or obstruction. *Pope.*
 8. To move upon the ice by a single impulse, without change of feet. *Waller.*
 9. To fall by error. *Bacon.*
 10. To be not firm. *Thomson.*
 11. To pass with a free and gentle course or flow.
To SLIDE. *v. a.* To put imperceptibly. *Watts.*
SLIDE. *s.* [from the verb.]
 1. Smooth and easy passage. *Bacon.*
 2. Flow; even course. *Bacon.*
SLI'DER. *s.* [from *slide.*] He who slides.
*** SLI'DING.** *s.* Transgression: hence *back-sliding.* *Shakspeare.*
SLIGHT. *a.* [*slight*, Dutch; *schlecht*, Germ.]
 1. Small; worthless; inconsiderable. *Dryd.*

2. Not important; not cogent; weak. *Locke.*
 3. Negligent; not vehement; not done with effort. *Milton.*
 4. Foolish; weak of mind. *Hudibras.*
 5. Not strong; thin: as, *a slight silk.*
SLIGHT. *s.* [from the adjective.]
 1. Neglect; contempt; act of scorn.
 2. Artifice; cunning practice. (sleight.) *Arbuthnot.*
*** SLIGHT.** *ad.* Slightly. *Shakspeare.*
To SLIGHT. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
 1. To neglect; to disregard. *Locke.*
 2. To throw carelessly. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To overthrow; to demolish. *Junius.*
 4. *To SLIGHT over.* To treat or perform carelessly. *Bacon.*
*** To SLI'GHTEN.** *v. n.* To neglect; to disregard. *Ben Jonson.*
SLI'GHTER. *s.* [from *slight.*] One who disregards.
SLI'GHTINGLY. *ad.* [from *slighting.*] Without reverence; with contempt. *Boyle.*
SLI'GHTLY. *ad.* [from *slight.*]
 1. Negligently; without regard. *Hooker.*
 2. Scornfully; contemptuously. *Phillips.*
 3. Weakly; without force. *Milton.*
 4. Without worth.
SLI'GHTNESS. *s.* [from *slight.*]
 1. Weakness; want of strength.
 2. Negligence; want of attention. *Dryden.*
*** SLI'GHTLY.** *a.* Trifling; superficial. *Echard.*
*** SLI'LY.** *ad.* [from *sly.*] Cunningly; with cunning secrecy; with subtle covertness. *Shakspeare.*
SLIM. *ad.* Slender; thin of shape. *Addison.*
SLIME. *s.* [ɣlam, Sax. *sligm*, Dutch; *schleim*, Germ.] Viscous mire; any glutinous substance. *Raleigh.*
SLI'MINESS. *s.* [from *slimy.*] Viscosity; glutinous matter. *Floyer.*
*** SLI'MNESS.** *s.* State or quality of being slim.
SLI'MY. *a.* [from *slime.*]
 1. Overspread with slime. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Viscous; glutinous. *Milton.*
SLI'NESS. *s.* [from *sly.*] Designing artifice.
SLING. *s.* [ɣlingan, Sax. *slingen*, Dutch.]
 1. A missive weapon made by a strap and two strings; the stone is lodged in the strap, and thrown by loosing one of the strings. *Job.*
 2. A throw; a stroke. *Milton.*
 3. A kind of hanging bandage in which a wounded limb is sustained. [*schlinge*, Germ.]
To SLING. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To throw by a sling.
 2. To throw; to cast. *Addison.*
 3. To hang loosely by a string. *Dryden.*
 4. To move by means of a rope. *Dryden.*
SLI'NGER. *s.* [from *sling.*] One who slings or uses the sling. *Kings.*
To SLINK. *v. a.* preter. *slunk.* [ɣlingan,

Sax. to creep.] To sneak; to steal out of the way. *Milton.*
 To SLINK. *v. n.* To cast; to miscarry of. *Mortimer.*
 * SLINK. *a.* Produced before its time; applied to the young of a beast. *Stud. vol. 1.*
 To SLIP. *v. n.* [*ylipan*, Sax. *slippen*, Dutch.]
 1. To slide; not to tread firm! *South.*
 2. To slide; to glide. [*schleifen*, Germ.] *Sidney.*
 3. To move or fly out of place. *Wiseman.*
 4. To sneak; to slink. *Spenser.*
 5. To glide; to pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly. [*schlüpfen*, Germ.] *Sidney.*
 6. To fall into fault or error. *Ecclus.*
 7. To creep by oversight. *Pope.*
 8. To escape; to fall out of the memory. [*entschleüpfen*, Germ.] *Hooker.*
 To SLIP. *v. a.*
 1. To convey secretly. *Arbuthnot.*
 2. To lose by negligence. *Ben Jonson.*
 3. To part twigs from the main body by laceration. *Mortimer.*
 4. To escape from; to leave slily. *Shaksp.*
 5. To let loose. *Dryden.*
 6. To let a dog loose. *Dryden.*
 7. To throw off any thing that holds one. *Swift.*
 8. To pass over negligently. *Atterbury.*
 SLIP. *s.* [from the verb.]
 1. The act of slipping; a false step.
 2. Error; mistake; fault. *Wotton.*
 3. A twig torn from the main stock. *Ray.*
 4. A leash or string in which a dog is held. [*schleife*, Germ.] *Bramhall.*
 5. An escape; a desertion. *Hudibras.*
 6. A long narrow piece. *Addison.*
 SLI'PBOARD. *s.* [*slip* and *board*.] A board sliding in grooves. *Gulliver.*
 SLI'PKNOT. *s.* [*slip* and *knot*.] A bow-knot; a knot easily untied. *Moxon.*
 SLI'PPER, or *Slipshoe*. *s.* [from *slip*.] A shoe without leather behind, into which the foot slips easily. *Raleigh.*
 SLIPPER. *a.* For *slippery*. *Spenser.*
 * SLI'PPERED. *a.* Wearing slippers. *Wart.*
 * SLI'PPERILY. *ad.* In a slippery manner.
 SLI'PPERINESS. *s.* [from *slippery*.]
 1. State or quality of being slippery; smoothness; glibness. *Sharp.*
 2. Uncertainty; want of firm footing.
 SLI'PPERERY. *a.* [*ylipup*, Sax. *sliperig*, Swed. *schlüpféria*, Germ.]
 1. Smooth; glib. *Arbuthnot.*
 2. Not affording firm footing. *Cowley.*
 3. Hard to hold; hard to keep. *Dryden.*
 4. Not standing firm. *Shakspeare.*
 5. Uncertain; changeable; mutable; unstable. *Shakspeare.*
 6. Not certain in its effects. *L'Estrange.*
 7. Not chaste. *Shakspeare.*
 SLI'PPY. *ad.* [from *slip*.] Slippery; easily sliding. A barbarous word. *Floyer.*
 SLI'PSHOD. *a.* [*slip* and *shod*.] Having the shoes not pulled up at the heels, but barely
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slipped on. *Swift.*
 SLI'PSLOP. *s.* Bad liquor.
 * SLI'PSTRING. } *s.* One who has loosened
 * SLI'PTHRIFF. } himself from restraint; a prodigal; a spendthrift. *Cotgrave.*
 SLISH. *s.* A low word formed by reduplicating *slash*. *Shakspeare.*
 To SLIT. *v. a.* pret. and part. *slit* and *slitted*. [*ylitan*, Sax. *schlitzén*, Germ.] To cut lengthwise. *Newton.*
 SLIT. *s.* [*ylitz*, Sax. *schlitz*, Germ.] A long cut, or narrow opening.
 * SLI'TTER. *s.* One who cuts or slashes. *Cotgrave.*
 To SLIVE. } *v. a.* [*ylippan*, Sax.] To split;
 To SLI'VER. } to divide longwise; to tear off longwise. *Shakspeare.*
 * To SLIVE. *v. n.* [*slæver*, Dan.] To sneak. *Grose.*
 SLI'VER. *s.* [from the verb.] A branch torn off. *Shakspeare.*
 SLOATS. *s.* Of a cart are those underpieces which keep the bottom together. *Bailey.*
 SLO'BBER. *s.* [*glavoerio*, Welsh.] Slaver.
 * To SLO'BBER. *v. a.* [*schlabbern*, low Germ.] To slaver; to spill upon; to slabber.
 * SLO'BBERER. *s.* A slovenly farmer. *Grose.*
 * SLO'BBERY. *a.* Moist; dank; floody. *Shakspeare.*
 To SLOCK. *v. n.* [*slocken*, to quench, Swedish and Scottish] To slake; to quench.
 SLOE. *s.* [*yla*, Sax. *schlebe*, Germ.] The fruit of the blackthorn. *Blackmore.*
 * SLOOM. } *s.* [*ylumepian*, Sax. *schlummer*,
 * SLOUM. } Germ.] A gentle sleep or slumber. *Grose.*
 * SLO'OMY. *a.* Sluggish; slow. *Skinner.*
 SLOOP. *s.* A small ship, with two masts.
 To SLOP. *v. a.* [from *lap*, *lop*, *slop*.] To drink grossly and greedily.
 * SLOP. *s.*
 1. Mean and vile liquor of any kind.
 2. Soil or spot made by water or other liquors fallen upon the place.
 SLOP. *s.* [*yllop*, Sax. *sloove*, Dutch, a covering.] Trowsers; open breeches. *Shakspeare.*
 SLOPE. *a.* Oblique; not perpendicular: generally used of acclivity or declivity. *Bac.*
 SLOPE. *s.* [from the adjective.]
 1. An oblique direction; any thing obliquely directed.
 2. Declivity; ground cut or formed with declivity. *Pope.*
 SLOPE. *ad.* Obliquely; not perpendicularly. *Milton.*
 To SLOPE. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To form to obliquity or declivity; to direct obliquely. *Pope.*
 To SLOPE. *v. a.* To take an oblique or declivous direction. *Dryden.*
 SLO'PENESS. *s.* [from *slope*.] Obliquity; declivity; not perpendicularity. *Wotton.*
 SLO'PEWISE. *a.* [*slope* and *wise*.] Obliquely not perpendicularly. *Carew.*

SLO/PINGLY. *ad.* [from *sloping*.] Obliquely; not perpendicularly. *Dict.*

SLO'PPY. *a.* [from *slop*.] Miry and wet. See **SLAB**.

To SLOUT. *v. a.* [*slughen*, Dutch.] To strike or clash hard.

SLOT. *s.* [*slod*, Islandick.] The track of deer.

SLOTH. *s.* [*ylæpð*, *ylepð*, Sax.]

1. Slowness; tardiness. *Shakspeare.*

2. Laziness; sluggishness; idleness.

3. An animal of so slow a motion, that he will be three or four days at least in climbing and coming down a tree.

* **To SLOTH.** *v. n.* To slug; to lie idle.

Gower.

SLO'THFUL. *a.* [*sloth* and *full*.] Idle; lazy; sluggish; inactive; indolent; dull of motion. *Proverbs.*

SLO'THFULLY. *ad.* [from *slothful*.] With sloth.

SLO'THFULNESS. *s.* [from *slothful*.] Idleness; laziness; sluggishness; inactivity.

Hooker.

* **SLO'TTERY.** *a.* [from *slottern*, Germ.]

1. Squalid; dirty; untrimmed. *Chaucer.*

2. Foul; wet; as *slottery* weather. *Pryce.*

SLOUCH. *s.* [*sloff*, Danish, stupid.] 1. A downcast look; a depression of the head. In Scotland, an ungainly gait. *Swift.*

2. A man who looks heavy and clownish.

Gay.

To SLOUCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To have a downcast clownish look.

* **To SLOUCH.** *v. a.* To depress; to press down: as, to *slouch* the hat.

SLO'VEN. *s.* [*sloef*, Dutch; *yslyen*, Welsh.] A man indecently negligent of cleanliness; a man dirtily dressed. *Herbert.*

SLO'VENLINESS. *s.* [from *slovenly*.] Indecent negligence of dress; neglect of cleanliness. *Wotton.*

SLO'VENLY. *a.* [from *sloven*.] Negligent of dress; negligent of neatness; not neat; not cleanly. *L'Estrange.*

SLO'VENLY. *ad.* [from *sloven*.] In a coarse inelegant manner. *Pope.*

SLO'VENRY. *s.* [from *sloven*.] Dirtiness; want of neatness. *Shakspeare.*

SLOUGH. *s.* [*yløg*, Sax.] 1. A deep miry place; a hole full of dirt. *Hayward.*

2. The skin which a serpent casts off at his periodical renovation. *Grew.*

3. The part that separates from a foul sore. *Wiseman.*

* **To SLOUGH.** *v. n.* To part from the sound flesh: a surgical term.

SLO'UGHY. *a.* [from *slough*.] Miry; boggy; muddy. *Swift.*

SLOW. *a.* [*ylap*, *yleap*, Sax. *slieuw*, Frisick.]

1. Not swift; not quick of motion; not speedy; not having velocity; wanting celerity. *Locke.*

2. Late; not happening in a short time. *Milton.*

3. Not ready; not prompt; not quick. *Addison.*

4. Dull; inactive; tardy; sluggish. *Dryd.*

5. Not hasty; acting with deliberation; not vehement. *Common Prayer.*

6. Dull; heavy in wit. *Pope.*

SLOW. In composition, is an adverb, *slowly*: as, *slowpaced*.

To SLOW. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To omit by dilatoriness; to delay; to procrastinate. Not in use. *Shakspeare.*

* **SLO'WBACK.** *s.* A lubber; an idle fellow. *Favour.*

SLO'WLY. *ad.* [from *slow*.]

1. Not speedily; not with celerity; not with velocity. *Pope.*

2. Not soon; not early; not in a little time. *Dryden.*

3. Not hastily; not rashly.

4. Not promptly; not readily.

5. Tardily; sluggishly. *Addison.*

SLO'WNESS. *s.* [from *slow*.]

1. Smallness of motion; not speed; want of velocity; absence of celerity or swiftness. *Watts.*

2. Length of time in which any thing acts or is brought to pass; not quickness. *Hooker.*

3. Dulness to admit conviction or affection. *Bentley.*

4. Want of promptness; want of readiness. *Bentley.*

5. Deliberation; cool delay.

6. Dilatoriness; procrastination.

SLO'WWORM. *s.* [*ylapypm*, Sax.] The blind worm; a small viper, scarcely venomous. *Brown.*

To SLU'BBER. *v. a.* [Probably from *lubber*.]

1. To do any thing lazily, imperfectly, or with idle hurry. *Sidney.*

2. To stain; to daub. *Shakspeare.*

3. To cover coarsely or carelessly. A low colloquial word. *Wotton.*

* **To SLU'BBER.** *v. n.* To be in a hurry; to move with hurry. *More.*

SLU'BBERDEGULLION. *s.* A paltry, dirty, sorry wretch. *Hudibras.*

* **SLU'BBERINGLY.** *ad.* In an imperfect or slovenly manner. *Drayton.*

SLUDGE. *s.* Mire; dirt mixed with water. *Mortimer.*

SLUG. *s.* [*slung*, Danish, and *slock*, Dutch, signifying a glutton.]

1. An idler; a drone; a slow, heavy, sleepy, lazy wretch. *Shakspeare.*

2. An hindrance; an obstruction. *Bacon.*

3. A kind of slow creeping snail.

4. [*Slecg*, an hammerhead, Sax.] A cylindrical or oval piece of metal shot from a gun. *Pope.*

To SLUG. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie idle; to play the drone; to move slowly. *Spenser.*

* **To SLUG.** *v. a.* To make sluggish. *Milton.*

* **SLUG a-bed.** *s.* One who is fond of lying

in bed; a drone. *Shakspeare.*
SLU'GGARD. *s.* [from *slug.*] An idler; a drone; an inactive lazy fellow. *Dryden.*
To SLU'GGARDIZE. *v. a.* [from *sluggard.*] To make idle; to make dronish. *Shaksp.*
SLU'GGISH. *a.* [from *slug.*] Dull; drowsy; lazy; slothful. *Waller.*
SLU'GGISHLY. *ad.* [from *sluggish.*] Dully; not nimbly; lazily; idly; slowly.
SLU'GGISHNESS. *s.* [from *sluggish.*] Dulness; sloth; laziness; idleness; inertness. *Locke.*
*** SLU'GGY.** *a.* Sluggish. *Chaucer.*
SLUICE. *s.* [*sluyse*, Dutch; *écluse*, Fr. *Schleuse*, Germ.] A water-gate; a flood-gate; a vent for water. *Milton.*
To SLUICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To emit by floodgates. *Milton.*
SLUI'CY. *a.* [from *sluice.*] Falling in streams as from a sluice or floodgate. *Dryden.*
To SLU'MBER. *v. n.* [*ylumepan*, Sax. *sluymeren*, Dutch; *schlunmern*, Germ.]
 1. To sleep lightly; to be not awake nor in profound sleep. *Milton.*
 2. To sleep; to repose; *sleep* and *slumber* are often confounded. *Job.*
 3. To be in a state of negligence and supineness.
To SLUMBER. *v. a.* 1. To lay and sleep.
 2. To stupify; to stun. *Spenser.*
SLU'MBER. *s.* [from the verb.]
 1. Light sleep; sleep not profound. *Pope.*
 2. Sleep; repose. *Dryden.*
*** SLU'MBERER.** *s.* One who slumbers. *Donne.*
*** SLU'MBERING.** *s.* State of repose. *Job. xxxiii.*
SLU'MBEROUS. } *a.* [from *slumber.*]
SLU'MBERY. } 1. Inviting to sleep; soporiferous; causing sleep. *Pope.*
 2. Sleepy; not waking. *Shakspeare.*
SLUNG. The preterit and participle passive of *sling*.
SLUNK. The preterit and participle passive of *slink*. *Milton.*
To SLUR. *v. a.* [*sloorig*, Dutch, nasty; *sloore*, a slut.]
 1. To sully; to soil; to contaminate.
 2. To pass lightly; to balk; to miss. *Cudworth.*
 3. To cheat; to trick. *Hudibras.*
SLUR. *s.* [from the verb.] Faint reproach; slight disgrace. *South.*
SLUT. *s.* [*stodde*, Dutch.]
 1. A dirty woman. *King.*
 2. A word of slight contempt to a woman. *L'Estrange.*
SLU'TTERY. *s.* [from *slut.*] The qualities or practice of a slut. *Drayton.*
SLU'TTISH. *a.* [from *slut.*] Nasty; not nice; not cleanly; dirty; indecently negligent of cleanliness. *Raleigh.*
SLU'TTISHLY. *ad.* [from *sluttish.*] In a sluttish manner; nastily; dirtily.
SLU'TTISHNESS. *s.* [from *sluttish.*] The qualities or practice of a slut; nastiness;

dirtiness. *Ray.*
SLY. *a.* [*ylid*, Sax. *slægur*, Island. *schlau*, Germ.] Meanly artful; secretly insidious; cunning. *Fairfax.*
SLY'LY. *ad.* [from *sly.*] With secret artifice; insiduously.
*** SLY'NESS.** *s.* See *SLINESS.*
To SMACK. *v. n.* [*ymæckan*, Sax. *smacken*, Dutch; *schmecken*, Germ.]
 1. To have a taste; to be tinctured with any particular taste.
 2. To have a tincture or quality infused. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To make a noise by separation of the lips strongly pressed together, as after a taste.
 4. To kiss with a quick separation of the lips. *Gay.*
To SMACK. *v. a.* 1. To kiss. *Donne.*
 2. To make any quick smart noise.
SMACK. *s.* [*smæck*, Dutch.]
 1. Taste; savour.
 2. Tincture; quality from something mixed. *Spenser.*
 3. A pleasing taste. *Tusser.*
 4. A small quantity; a taste. *Dryden.*
 5. The act of parting the lips audibly, as after a pleasing taste.
 6. A loud kiss. *Donne.*
 7. [*Snacca*, Sax.] A small ship.
SMALL. *a.* [*ymall*, Sax. *small*, Dutch; *schmal*, Germ.]
 1. Little in quantity; not great. *Dryden.*
 2. Slender; exile; minute. *Deut.*
 3. Little in degree. *Acts.*
 4. Little in importance; petty; minute. *Genesis.*
 5. Little in the principal quality, as, *small* beer; not strong; weak. *Swift.*
SMALL. *s.* [from the adjective.] The small or narrow part of any thing. *Sidney.*
*** To SMALL.** *v. a.* To make little or less. *Prompt. pare.*
SMA'LLAGE. *s.* A plant. It is a species of parsley. *Miller.*
SMA'LLCOAL. *s.* [*small* and *coal.*] Little wood coals used to light fires. *Spectator.*
SMA'LLCRAFT. *s.* [*small* and *craft.*] A little vessel below the denomination of ship. *Dryden.*
*** SMA'LLISH.** *a.* Somewhat small. *Chaucer.*
SMA'LLNESS. *s.* [from *small.*]
 1. Littleness; not greatness. *Bacon.*
 2. Want of bulk; minuteness; exility. *Bacon.*
 3. Want of strength; weakness.
SMALLPO'X. *s.* [*small* and *pox.*] An eruptive distemper of great malignity; *variola*. *Wiseman.*
SMA'LLY. *ad.* [from *small.*] In a little quantity; with minuteness; in a little or low degree. *Ascham.*
*** SMA'LNES.** See *SMALLNESS.*
SMALT. *s.* [*Schmalte*, Germ.] A beautiful blue substance, two parts of zaffre being

- fused with three parts common salt, and one part potash. *Hill.*
- * **SMA'RAGD.** *s.* [σμάραγδος.] The emerald. *Bale.*
- SMA'RAGDINE.** *a.* [smaragdinus, Lat.] Made of emerald; resembling emerald.
- SMART.** *s.* [ymeopta, Sax. *smert*, Dutch, *smarta*, Swed. *schmerz*, Germ.]
1. Quick, pungent, lively pain. *Sidney.*
 2. Pain, corporal or intellectual. *Atterb.*
- To SMART.** *v. n.* [ymeoptan, Sax. *smerten*, Dutch; *schmerzen*, Germ.]
1. To feel quick lively pain. *Arbuthnot.*
 2. To feel pain of body or mind. *Pope.*
- SMART.** *a.* [from the noun.]
1. Pungent; sharp; causing smart. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Quick; vigorous; active. *Clarendon.*
 3. Producing any effect with force and vigour. *Dryden.*
 4. Acute; witty. *Tillotson.*
 5. Brisk; vivacious; lively. *Addison.*
- SMART.** *s.* A fellow affecting briskness and vivacity. A cant word.
- * **To SMA'RTEN.** *v. a.* To make smart or showy.
- * **To SMA'RTLE.** *v. n.* To smartle away is to waste or melt away. *Ray.*
- SMA'RTLY.** *ad.* [from *smart*.] After a smart manner; sharply; briskly; vigorously. *Clarendon.*
- SMA'RTNESS.** *s.* [from *smart*.]
1. The quality of being smart; quickness; vigour. *Boyle.*
 2. Liveliness; briskness; wittiness. *Swift.*
- * **To SMASH.** *v. a.* [from *smacco*, Ital. or *schmeissen*, Germ.] To break in pieces.
- SMATCH.** *s.* [corrupted from *smack*.]
1. Taste; tincture; twang. *Holder.*
 2. A bird.
- * **To SMATCH.** *v. n.* [*schmecken*, Germ.] To have a taste.
- To SMA'TTER.** *v. n.*
1. To have a slight taste; to have a slight superficial and imperfect knowledge. *Watts.*
 2. To talk superficially or ignorantly. *Hudibras.*
- SMA'TTER.** *s.* [from the verb.] Superficial or slight knowledge. *Temple.*
- SMA'TTERER.** *s.* [from *smatter*.] One who has a slight or superficial knowledge. *Swift.*
- * **SMA'TTERING.** *s.* Superficial knowledge. *Bp. Hall.*
- To SMEAR.** *v. a.* [ymeapan, Sax. *smeeren*, Dutch; *schmeren*, Germ.]
1. To overspread with something viscous and adhesive; to besmear. *Milton.*
 2. To soil; to contaminate. *Shakspeare.*
- * **SMEAR.** *s.* [*schmier*, Germ.] An ointment; any fat liquor or juice.
- SMEA'RY.** *a.* [from *smear*.] Dawby; adhesive. *Rowe.*
- SMEATH.** *s.* A sea fowl.
- To SMEETH,** or *smutch.* *v. n.* [ymiðde, Sax.] To smoke; to blacken with smoke.
- SME'GMATICK.** *a.* [σμήγμα.] Soapy;

- detersive. *Dict.*
- To SMELL.** *v. a.* [from *smoel*, warm, Dutch, because smells are increased by heat, *Skinner*.]
1. To perceive by the nose. *Collier.*
 2. To find out by mental sagacity. *L'Estr.*
- To SMELL.** *v. n.*
1. To strike the nostrils. *Bacon.*
 2. To have any particular scent. *Brown.*
 3. To have a particular tincture or smack of any quality. *Shakspeare.*
 4. To practise the act of smelling. *Addis.*
 5. To exercise sagacity. *Shakspeare.*
- SMELL.** *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Power of smelling; the sense of which the nose is the organ. *Davies.*
 2. Scent; power of affecting the nose. *Bac.*
- SME'LLER.** *s.* [from *smell*.] He who smells.
- SME'LLFEAST.** *s.* [*smell* and *feast*.] A parasite; one who haunts good tables. *L'Estr.*
- * **SME'LLING.** *s.* The sense by which smells are perceived. *1 Cor. xii.*
- SMELT.** The preterit and participle pass. of *smell*.
- SMELT.** *s.* [ymelt, Sax.] A small sea-fish. *Carew.*
- To SMELT.** *v. a.* [*smelten*, Dutch; *schmelzen*, Germ.] To melt ore, so as to extract the metal. *Woodward.*
- SME'LLTER.** *s.* [from *smelt*.] One who melts ore. *Woodward.*
- To SMERK.** *v. a.* [ymepran, Sax.] To smile wantonly. *Swift.*
- * **SMERK.** *s.* [ymæpc, Sax.] A kind of
- * **SMIRK.** *s.* fawning smile. *Chesterfield.*
- SME'RKY.** *a.* Nice; smart; jaunty.
- SMERK.** *s.* *Spenser.*
- SME'RLIN.** *s.* [*schmerle*, Germ.] A fish. *Ains.*
- * **To SMI'CKER.** *v. n.* [*smickra*, Swed.] To smirk; to look amorously or wantonly. *Kersey.*
- * **SMI'CKERING.** *s.* A look of amorous inclination. *Dryden.*
- SMI'CKET.** *s.* The under garment of a woman.
- * **SMI'DDY.** *s.* [ymiðde, Sax. *schmiede*, Germ.] The shop of a smith. *Comm. on Chaucer.*
- To SMIGHT.** For *smite*. *Spenser.*
- To SMILE.** *v. n.* [*smuylen*, Dutch.]
1. To contract the face with pleasure; to express gladness by the countenance. *Tatler.*
 2. To express slight contempt. *Camden.*
 3. To look gay or joyous. *Milton.*
 4. To be favourable; to be propitious. *Milton.*
- * **To SMILE.** *v. a.* To awe with a contemptuous smile. *Young.*
- SMILE.** *s.* [from the verb.] A slight contraction of the face; a look of pleasure, or kindness. *Wotton.*
- * **SMI'LER.** *s.* One who smiles. *Young.*
- SMI'LINGLY.** *ad.* [from *smiling*.] With a look of pleasure.
- * **To SMILT.** *v. n.* Corrupted from *smelt*

or melt.

Mortimer.

To SMIRCH. *v. a.* [from *murk*, or *murcky*.]

To cloud; to dusk; to soil. *Shakspeare.*

* To SMIRK. *v. n.* To look affectedly soft or kind. *Young.*

SMIT. The participle passive of *smite*. *Tick.*

To SMITE. *v. a.* preterit *smote*; participle pass. *smit*, *smitten*, [ymitan, Sax. *smijten*, Dutch; *schmetzen*, Germ.] 1. To strike; to reach with a blow. *Ezekiel.*

2. To kill; to destroy. 2 *Samuel.*

3. To afflict; to chasten. A scriptural expression. *Wake.*

4. To blast.

5. To affect with any passion. *Milton.*

To SMITE. *v. n.* To strike; to collide.

* SMITE. *s.* A blow: used in the midland counties. *Farmer.*

SMI'TER. *s.* [from *smite*.] He who smites. *Isaiah.*

SMITH. *s.* [ymid, Sax. *Schmied*, Germ. *smid*, Dutch.]

1. One who forges with his hammer; one who works in metals. *Tate.*

2. He that makes or effects any thing. *Dryden.*

* To SMITH. *v. a.* [ymidjan, Sax. *schmieden*, Germ.] To beat into shape, as a smith. *Chaucer.*

SMI'THCRAFT. *s.* [ymidcraeft, Sax.] The art of a smith. *Raleigh.*

SMI'THERY. *s.* [from *smith*.] The shop of a smith.

SMI'THING. *s.* [from *smith*.] An art manual, by which iron is wrought into an intended shape. *Moxon.*

SMI'THY. *s.* [ymidde, Sax.] The shop of a smith. *Dryden.*

* SMITT. *s.* The finest of the clayey ore, made up into balls: they use it for marking sheep and call it *smitt*. *Woodward.*

SMI'TTEN. The participle passive of *smite*.

* To SMI'TTLE. *v. a.* [ymittan, Sax.] To infect. *Grose.*

* SMI'TTLE. } *a.* Infectious.

* SMI'TTLISH. }

SMOCK. *s.* [ymoc, Sax.] The under garment of a woman; a shift. *Sandys.*

SMOCKFA'CED. *a.* [*smock* and *face*.] Pale-faced; maidenly. *Fenton.*

* SMO'CKFROCK. *s.* A gaberdine.

* SMO'CKLESS. *a.* Wanting a smock. *Chaucer.*

SMOKE. *s.* [ymeoc, Sax. *smoock*, Dutch.] The visible effluvium or sooty exhalation from any thing burning. *Cowley.*

To SMOKE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To emit a dark exhalation by heat.

2. To burn; to be kindled. A scriptural sense. *Deut.*

3. To move with such swiftness as to kindle. *Dryden.*

4. To smell, or hunt out. *Hudibras.*

5. To use tobacco. [*schmauchen*, Germ.]

6. To suffer to be punished. *Shakspeare.*

To SMOKE. *v. a.*

1. To scent by smoke, or dry in smoke.

2. To smell out; to find out. *Shakspeare.*

To SMOKE-dry. *v. a.* [*smoke* and *dry*.] To dry by smoke. *Mortimer.*

SMO'KER. *s.* [from *smoke*.]

1. One that dries or perfumes by smoke.

2. One that uses tobacco.

SMO'KELESS. *a.* [from *smoke*.] Having no smoke. *Pope.*

* SMO'KILY. *ad.* So as to be full of smoke. *Sherwood.*

SMO'KY. *a.* [from *smoke*.]

1. Emitting smoke; fumid. *Shakspeare.*

2. Having the appearance or nature of smoke. *Harvey.*

3. Noisome with smoke. *Milton.*

* To SMOORE. } *v. a.* [ymopan, Sax.

* To SMORE. } [*schmoren*, Germ.] To suffocate; to smother. *More.*

SMOOTH. *a.* [ymeð, ymoed, Sax. *mwyth*, Welsh.] 1. Even on the surface; not rough; level. *Milton.*

2. Evenly spread; glossy. *Pope.*

3. Equal in pace; without starts or obstruction. *Milton.*

4. Flowing; soft; not harsh. *Milton.*

5. Bland; mild; adulatory. *Milton.*

6. Having an equal and soft consistence.

7. Soft on the palate.

* SMOOTH. *s.* That which is smooth.

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To SMOOTH. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To level; to make even on the surface.

Shakspeare.

2. To work into a soft uniform mass. *Ray.*

3. To make easy; to rid from obstructions.

Pope.

4. To make flowing; to free from harshness. *Milton.*

5. To palliate; to soften. *Shakspeare.*

6. To calm; to mollify. *Milton.*

7. To ease. *Dryden.*

8. To flatter; to soften with blandishments. *Shakspeare.*

To SMO'OTHEN. *v. a.* To make even and smooth. *Moxon.*

SMO'OTHFACED. *a.* [*smooth* and *face*.]

Mild looking; having a soft air. *Shaksp.*

SMO'OTHLY. *ad.* [from *smooth*.]

1. Not roughly; evenly.

2. With even glide. *Pope.*

3. Without obstruction; easily; readily. *Hooker.*

4. With soft and bland language.

SMO'OTHNESS. *s.* [from *smooth*.]

1. Evenness on the surface; freedom from asperity. *Bacon.*

2. Softness or mildness on the palate.

3. Sweetness and softness of numbers.

4. Blandness and gentleness of speech.

SMOTE. The preterit of *smite*. *Milton.*

To SMO'THER. *v. a.* [ymopan, Sax.]

1. To suffocate with smoke, or by exclusion of the air. *Sidney.*

2. To suppress. *Hooker.*
SMO'THER. *s.* [from the verb.] 1. A state of suppression. Not in use. *Bacon.*
 2. Smoke; thick dusk. *Collier.*
To SMO'THER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To smoke without vent. *Bacon.*
 2. To be suppressed or kept close. *Collier.*
 * **To SMOUCH.** *v. a.* [perhaps from *smack.*] To salute. *Stubber.*
SMO'ULDERING. } [ymopan, Sax. to
SMO'ULDRY. } smother; *smoel*, Dutch,
 hot.] Burning and smoking without vent. *Dryden.*
SMUG. *a.* [*smuck*, dress, *smucken*, to dress, Dutch; *smuck*, Germ.] Nice; spruce; dressed with affectation or niceness. *Spect.*
 * **To SMUG.** *v. a.* [*smücken*, Germ.] To adorn; to spruce. *Chapman.*
To SMU'GGLE. *v. a.* [*smockelen*, Dutch.] To import or export goods without paying the customs.
SMU'GGLER. *s.* [from *smuggle.*] A wretch who imports or exports goods without payment of the customs.
 * **SMU'GGLING.** *s.* The offence of importing goods without paying the duties imposed by the laws of customs and excise. *Blackstone.*
SMU/GLY. *ad.* [from *smug.*] Neatly; sprucely. *Gay.*
SMU'GNESS. *s.* [from *smug.*] Spruceness; neatness without elegance.
 * **SMU'LY.** *a.* [perhaps a corruption of *smoothly.*] Looking smoothly; demure.
SMUT. *s.* [ymitta, Sax. *smette*, Dutch; *smutz*, Germ.]
 1. A spot made with soot or coal.
 2. Must or blackness gathered on corn; mildew. *Mortimer.*
 3. Obscenity.
To SMUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To stain; to mark with soot or coal. *Addison.*
 2. To taint with mildew. *Bacon.*
To SMUT. *v. n.* To gather must. *Mortimer.*
To SMUTCH. *v. a.* [from *smut.*] To black with smoke. *Ben Jonson.*
SMU'TTILY. *ad.* [from *smutty.*]
 1. Blackly; smokily.
 2. Obscenely.
SMU'TTY. *a.* [from *smut.*]
 1. Black with smoke or coal. *Swift.*
 2. Tainted with mildew. *Locke.*
 3. Obscene; not modest. *Collier.*
SNACK. *s.* [from *snatch.*] A share; a part taken by compact. *Dryden.*
 * **SNA'CKET.** } *s.* [See *SNECK.*] The hasp of
 * **SNE'CKET.** } a casement. *Sherwood.*
SNA'COT. *s.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*
SNA'FFLE. *s.* [*snavel*, Dutch, the nose.] A bridle which crosses the nose. *Shaksp.*
To SNA'FFLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bridle; to hold in a bridle; to manage.
SNAG. *s.*
 1. A jag or sharp protuberance. *Spenser.*
 2. A tooth left by itself or standing be-

- yond the rest. *Prior.*
SNA'GGED. } *a.* [from *snag.*] Full of
SNA'GGY. } snags; full of sharp pro-
 tuberances; shooting into sharp points. *More.*
SNAIL. *s.* [ynægl, Sax. *snegel*, Dutch; *schnecke*, Germ.] 1. A slimy animal which creeps on plants; some with shells on their backs: the emblem of slowness. *Don.*
 2. A name given to a drone from the slow motion of a snail. *Shakspeare.*
SNA'IL-CLAVER, or *Snail-trefoil.* *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
 * **SNA'ILLIKE.** *ad.* In a way resembling the slowness of a snail. *Ben Jonson.*
SNAKE. *s.* [ynaca, Sax. *snake*, Dutch.] A serpent of the oviparous kind, distinguished from the viper. Our snake's bite is harmless. *Shakspeare.*
SNA'KEROOT. *s.* [*snake* and *root.*] A species of birthwort growing in Virginia and Carolina.
SNA'KESHEAD *Iris.* [*hermodactylus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
SNA'KEWEED, or *Bistort.* *s.* [*bistorta*, Lat.] A plant.
SNA'KEWOOD. *s.* The smaller branches of the root of a tall strait tree growing in the island of Timor, and other parts of the East; it has no remarkable smell; but is of an intensely bitter taste.
SNA'KY. *a.* [from *snake.*]
 1. Serpentine; belonging to a snake; resembling a snake. *Milton.*
 2. Having serpents. *Ben Jonson.*
To SNAP. *v. a.* [the same with *knap.*]
 1. To break at once; to break short. *Bramhall.*
 2. To strike with a knocking noise, or sharp sound. *Pope.*
 3. To bite. *Wiseman.*
 4. To catch suddenly and unexpectedly. *Dryden.*
 5. To treat with sharp language. *Granville.*
To SNAP. *v. n.* [*schnappen*, Germ.]
 1. To break short: to fall asunder. *Donne.*
 2. To make an effort to bite with eagerness. *Shakspeare.*
SNAP. *s.* [from the verb.] 1. The act of breaking with a quick motion.
 2. A greedy fellow. *L'Estrange.*
 3. A quick eager bite. *Carew.*
 4. A catch; a theft.
SNA'PDRAGON. *s.* 1. A plant.
 2. A kind of play, in which brandy is set on fire, and raisins thrown into it, which those who are unused to the sport are afraid to take out; but which may be safely snatched by a quick motion, and put blazing into the mouth, which being closed the fire is at once extinguished.
 * **SNA'PHANCE.** *s.* [*schnapshahn*, Germ.] A sort of firelock. *Shelton.*
SNA'PPER. *s.* [from *snap.*] One who snaps.

SNA'PPISH. *a.* [from *snap*.]

1. Eager to bite. *Spectator.*
2. Peevish; sharp in reply.

SNA'PPISHLY. *ad.* [from *snappish*.] Peevishly; tartly.

SNA'PPISHNESS. *s.* [from *snappish*.] Peevishness; tartness.

SNA'PSACK. *s.* [*Snapsack*, Germ.] A soldier's bag: more usually *knapsack*.

* **To SNAR.** *v. n.* [*snarren*, Germ.] To snarl. *Spenser.*

SNARE. *s.* [*snara*, Swedish and Islandick; *snore*, Dan.] 1. Any thing set to catch an animal; a gin; a net. *Milton.*

2. Any thing by which one is entrapped or entangled in body or mind. *Taylor.*

To SNARE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To intrap; to entangle; to catch in a nose. *Milton.*

* **SNA'RER.** *s.* One who lays snares. *Crabbe.*

To SNARL. *v. a.* [*snarren*, Dutch.]

1. To growl as an angry animal; to guard. *Shakspeare.*
2. To speak roughly; to talk in rude terms. *Congreve.*

To SNARL. *v. a.* To entangle; to embarrass. Not well authorized. *Decay of Piety.*

SNA'RLER. *s.* [from *snarl*.] One who snarls; a growling, surly, quarrelsome, insulting fellow. *Swift.*

SNA'RY. *a.* [from *snare*.] Entangling; insidious. *Dryden.*

SNAST. *s.* The snuff of a candle. *Bacon.*

To SNATCH. *v. a.* [*snacken*, Dutch.]

1. To seize any thing hastily. *Hooker.*
2. To transport or carry suddenly. *Clar.*

To SNATCH. *v. n.* To bite or catch eagerly at something. *Shakspeare.*

SNATCH. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. A hasty catch.
2. A short fit of vigorous action. *Tusser.*
3. A small part of any thing; a broken part. *Brown.*
4. A broken or interrupted action; a short fit. *Wilkins.*
5. A quip; a shuffling answer. *Shaksp.*

* **SNA'TCH-BLOCK.** *s.* A kind of pulley in a ship.

SNA'TCHER. *s.* [from *snatch*.] One that snatches or takes any thing in haste.

Shakspeare.

SNA'TCHINGLY. *ad.* [from *snatching*.] Hastily; with interruption.

* **To SNATHE.** *v. a.* [*yniðan*, Sax.] To prune; to lop.

* **SNA'TTOCK.** *s.* A chip; a slice; a cutting. *Gayton.*

To SNEAK. *v. n.* [*ynecan*, Sax. *snige*, Dan.]

1. To creep slyly; to come or go as if afraid to be seen. *Watts.*
2. To behave with meanness and servility; to crouch; to truckle. *Pope.*

* **To SNEAK.** *v. a.* To hide; to conceal. *Wake.*

* **SNEAK.** *s.* A sneaking fellow.

* **SNE'AK-CUP.** See **SNEAKUP.**

SNEA'KER. *s.* A small vessel of drink.

SNEA'KING. *participle a.* [from *sneak*.]

1. Servile; mean; low.
2. Covetous; niggardly; meanly parsimonious.

SNE'AKINGLY. *ad.* [from *sneaking*.] Meanly; servilely. *Herbert.*

* **SNE'AKINGNESS.** *s.* Niggardliness; meanness; pitifulness. *Boyle.*

* **SNE'AKSBY.** *s.* A paltry fellow; a cowardly sneaking fellow. *Barrow.*

SNEA'KUP. *s.* [from *sneak*.] A cowardly creeping, insidious scoundrel. *Shaksp.*

To SNEAP. *v. a.*

1. To reprimand; to check. *Chaucer.*
2. To nip. *Shakspeare.*

SNEAP. *s.* [from the verb.] A reprimand; a check. *Shakspeare.*

To SNEB. *v. a.* [properly to *snib*. See **SNEAP**.] To check; to chide; to reprimand. *Spenser.*

* **To SNED.** See **To SNATHE.**

* **SNEED.** *s.* The handle of a sithe. *Evelyn.*

To SNEER. *v. n.*

1. To show contempt by looks.
2. To insinuate contempt by covert expressions. *Pope.*
3. To utter with grimace. *Congreve.*
4. To show awkward mirth. *Taylor.*

SNEER. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. A look of contemptuous ridicule. *Pope.*
2. An expression of ludicrous scorn. *Watts.*

* **SNE'ERER.** *s.* One that sneers or shows contempt. *Warburton.*

* **SNE'ERFUL.** *a.* Given to sneering; a bad word. *Shenstone.*

* **SNE'ERINGLY.** *ad.* With a look or with expression of ludicrous scorn.

To SNEEZE. *v. n.* [*niesen*, Sax. *niesen*, Germ.] To emit wind audibly by the nose. *Wiseman.*

SNEEZE. *s.* [from the verb.] Emission of wind audibly by the nose. *Brown.*

SNEE'ZEWORT. *s.* [*ptarmica*, Lat.] A plant.

* **SNE'EZING.** *s.*

1. Act of sneezing; sternutation.
2. Medicine to promote sneezing. *Burton.*

* **SNELL.** *a.* [*ynel*, Sax. *ðnell*, Germ.] Nimble; active; lively. *Lye.*

SNET. *s.* [Among hunters.] The fat of a deer. *Dict.*

SNEW. The old preterit of *To snow*. *Dict.*

To SNIB. *v. a.* [*snibbe*, Dan.] To check; to nip; to reprimand. *Spenser.*

* **SNICK.** *s.* 1. A small cut or mark.

2. A latch.

To SNI'CKER, or *Snigger.* *v. n.* To laugh slyly, wantonly, or contemptuously.

* **SNIFF.** *s.* Perception by the nose. *Wart.*

To SNIFF. *v. n.* [*sniffa*, Swed.] To draw breath audibly up the nose. *Swift.*

* **To SNIFF.** *v. a.* To draw in with the breath.

- * **To SNIFT.** *v. n.* To snort: to *snift* in contempt. *Johnson.*
- * **SNIG.** *s.* A kind of eel. *Grose.*
- To SNI'GGLE.** *v. n.* *Sniggling* is thus performed; take a strong small hook, tied to a string about a yard long; and then into the hole, where an eel may hide himself, with a short stick put your bait leisurely; if within the sight of it, the eel will bite, pull him out by degrees. *Walt.*
- * **To SNI'GGLE.** *v. a.* To catch; to snare. *Beaum. and Fl.*
- To SNIP.** *v. a.* [*snippen*, Dutch.] To cut at once with scissors. *Arbuthnot.*
- SNIP.** *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A single cut with scissors. *Shaksp.*
 2. A small shred. *Wiseman.*
 3. A share; a snack. A low word. *L'Estrange.*
- SNIPE.** *s.* [*Schneipe*, Germ. *ynite*, Sax.]
1. A small fen fowl with a long bill. *Floyer.*
 3. A fool; a blockhead. *Shakspeare.*
- SNI'PPER.** *s.* [from *snip*.] One that snips.
- SNI'PPET.** *s.* [from *snip*.] A small part; a share. *Hudibras.*
- SNI'PSNAP.** *s.* Tart dialogue. *Pope.*
- SNITE.** *s.* [*ynita*, Sax.] A snipe. *Carew.*
- To SNITE.** *v. a.* [*ynytan*, Sax. *schneuzen*, Germ.] To blow the nose.
- * **SNITHE.** } *a.* [*ynidan*, Sax. *schneiden*,
* **SNI'THY.** } Germ.] Sharp; piercing;
cutting: applied to the wind.
- SNI'VEL.** *s.* [*snevel*, Germ.] Snot; the running of the nose.
- To SNI'VEL.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To run at the nose.
 2. To cry as children. *L'Estrange.*
- SNI'VELLER.** *s.* [from *snivel*.] A weeper; a weak lamenter. *Swift.*
- * **SNI'VELLY.** *a.* 1. Running at the nose.
2. Pitiful; whining.
- * **SNOD.** *a.* Trimmed; smooth; applied, in some parts of the north, both to persons and to grass; in the former meaning well dressed, in the latter even. It is also pronounced *snog*. See **SNUG**.
- * **To SNOOK.** *v. n.* [*snoka*, Swed.] To lurk; to lie in ambush. *Scott.*
- To SNORE.** *v. n.* [*snorken*, Dutch; *schnarchen*, Germ.] To breathe hard through the nose, as men in sleep. *Stillingfleet.*
- SNORE.** *s.* [*ynopa*, Sax.] Audible respiration of sleepers through the nose. *Shaksp.*
- * **SNO'RER.** *s.* One who snores. *Prompt. parv.*
- To SNORT.** *v. n.* [*snorcken*, Dutch.] To blow through the nose as a high mettled horse. *Jeremiah.*
- * **To SNORT.** *v. a.* To turn up in anger, scorn, or derision: applied to the nose. *Chaucer.*
- * **SNO'RTER.** *s.* A snorer; one who snorts. *Sherwood.*
- * **SNO'RTING.** *s.* 1. Act of snorting.
2. Act of blowing through the nose as a

- high-mettled horse. *Jer. viii.*
- SNOT.** *s.* [*ynote*, Sax. *snot*, Dutch.] The mucus of the nose. *Swift.*
- * **To SNOT.** *v. n.* To blow the nose. *Sherw.*
- * **To SNO'TTER.** *v. n.* To snivel; to sob or cry. *Grose.*
- SNO'TTY.** *a.* [from *snot*.] Full of snot.
- SNOUT.** *s.* [*snuyt*, Dutch; *Schnauze*, Germ.]
1. The nose of a beast. *Dryden.*
 2. The nose of a man in contempt. *Swift.*
 3. The nosel or end of any hollow pipe.
- * **To SNOUT.** *v. a.* To furnish with a nosel, or with a point. *Camden.*
- SNO'UTED.** *a.* [from *snout*.] Having a snout. *Grew.*
- * **SNO'UTY.** *a.* Resembling a beast's snout. *Otway.*
- SNOW.** *s.* [*ynap*, Sax. *snee*, Dutch; *Schnee*, Germ.] The small particles of water frozen before they unite into drops. *Sidney.*
- To SNOW.** *v. n.* [*ynapan*, Sax. *sneeuwen*, Dutch.] To fall as snow.
- To SNOW.** *v. a.* To scatter like snow. *Donne.*
- SNO'WBALL.** *s.* [*snow* and *ball*.] A round lump of congelated snow. *Hayward.*
- SNO'WBROTH.** *s.* [*snow* and *broth*.] Very cold liquor. *Shakspeare.*
- * **SNO'WCROWNED.** *a.* Having the top covered with snow. *Drayton.*
- * **SNO'WDEEP.** *s.* An herb.
- SNO'WDROP.** *s.* [*leucium vernal*, Lat.] An early flower. *Boyle.*
- * **SNO'WLIKE.** *a.* Resembling snow.
- SNOW-WHITE.** *a.* [*snow* and *white*.] White as snow. *Dryden.*
- SNO'WY.** *a.* [from *snow*.]
1. White like snow. *Rowe.*
 2. Abounding with snow. *Milton.*
- SNUB.** *s.* [from *snebbe*, Dutch, a nose, or *knubel*, a joint of the finger.] A jag; a snag; a knot in wood. *Spenser.*
- To SNUB.** *v. a.*
1. To check; to reprimand.
 2. To nip. *Ray.*
- To SNUB.** *v. n.* [*snuffen*, Dutch.] To sob with convulsion.
- * **SNU'BNosed.** *a.* Having a flat or short nose.
- * **SNUDGE.** *s.* A miser; a curmudgeon; a niggardly or sneaking fellow.
- To SNUDGE.** *v. n.* [*sniger*, Dan.] To lie idle, close, or snug. *Herbert.*
- SNUFF.** *s.* [*snuf*, Dutch, *snot*.]
1. Snot. In this sense not used.
 2. The useless excrescence of a candle. *Donne.*
 3. A candle almost burnt out. *Shaksp.*
 4. The fired wick of a candle remaining after the flame. *Addison.*
 5. Resentment expressed by snifing; perverse resentment. In low language. *L'Estrange.*
 6. Powdered tobacco taken by the nose. *Pope.*

To SNUFF. *v. a.* [*snuffen*, Dutch; *schmuffen*, Germ.]

1. To draw in with the breath. *Addison.*
2. To scent as a hound. *Tickell.*
3. To crop the candle. *Taylor.*

To SNUFF. *v. n.* 1. To snort; to draw breath by the nose. *King.*

2. To snift in contempt. *Mal. ii.*

SNU'FFBOX. *s.* [*snuff* and *box*.] The box in which snuff is carried. *Pope.*

* SNU'FFER. *s.* One that snuffs.

SNU'FFERS. *s.* [from *snuff*.] The instrument with which the candle is clipped. *Swift.*

To SNU'FFLE. *v. n.* [*snuffelen*, Dutch.] To speak through the nose; to breathe hard through the nose. *Dryden.*

* SNU'FFLER. *s.* One that speaks through the nose.

* SNU'FFTAKER. *s.* One who takes snuff. *Tatler.*

* SNU'FFY. *a.* Grimed with snuff.

To SNUG. *v. n.* [*sniger*, Dutch.] To lie close; to snudge. *L'Estrange.*

SNUG. *a.* [from the verb.]

1. Close; free from any inconvenience, yet not splendid. *Prior.*
2. Close; out of notice. *Swift.*
3. Silly or insidiously close. *Dryden.*

To SNU'GGLE. *v. n.* [from *snug*.] To lie close; to lie warm.

* SNU'GLY. *ad.* Safely; closely. *Bullokar.*

* SNU'GNESS. *s.* Retiredness. *Warton.*

SO. *ad.* [*ypa*, Sax. *soo*, Dutch; *so*, Germ.]

1. In like manner. It answers to *as* either preceding or following.
2. To such a degree. *Ben Jonson.*
3. In such a manner.
4. In the same manner. *Milton.*
5. Thus; in this manner. *Bentley.*
6. Therefore; for this reason; in consequence of this. *Hammond.*
7. On these terms; noting a conditional petition answered by *as*. *Rowe.*
8. Provided that; on condition that.

Atterbury.

9. In like manner; noting concession of one proposition and assumption of another, answering to *as*. *Swift.*

10. Thus it is; this is the state. *Dryden.*

11. At this point; at this time. *Shaksp.*

12. It notes a kind of abrupt beginning. *Well.* *Ben Jonson.*

13. It sometimes is little more than an expletive, though it implies some latent or absurd comparison. *Arbuthnot.*

14. A word of assumption; thus be it. *Shak.*

15. A form of petition. *Shakspeare.*

16. So *so*. An exclamation after something done or known. *Shakspeare.*

17. So *so*. Indifferently; not much amiss nor well. *Felton.*

18. So *then*. Thus then it is that; therefore. *Bacon.*

To SOAK. *v. n.* [*rocian*, Sax. *saugen*, Germ.]

1. To lie steeped in moisture. *Shaksp.*

2. To enter by degrees into pores. *Bacon.*

3. To drink gluttonously and intemperately. *Locke.*

To SOAK. *v. a.* 1. To macerate in any moisture; to steep; to keep well till moisture is imbibed; to drench. *Dryden.*

2. To drain; to exhaust. *Bacon.*

* SO'AKER. *s.*

1. One that macerates in any moisture.

2. A great drinker: in low language. *South.*

* SOAL. *s.* See SOLE.

SOAP. *s.* [*yape*, Sax. *sapo*, Lat. *Seife*, Germ.] A substance used in washing, made of a lixivium of vegetable alkaline ashes and unctuous substance. *Newton.*

SOAPBOI'LER. *s.* [*soap* and *boil*.] One whose trade is to make soap. *Addison.*

SOAP'WORT. *s.* Is a species of campion.

* SO'APY. *a.* Resembling soap; having the quality of soap. *Bp. Berkeley.*

To SOAR. *v. n.* [*sorare*, Ital.]

1. To fly aloft; to tower; to mount; properly to fly without visible action of the wings. *Milton.*

2. To mount intellectually; to tower with the mind. *Addison.*

3. To rise high. [*surgere*, Lat.] *Milton.*

SOAR. *s.* [from the verb.] Towering flight. *Milton.*

* SOAR. *a.* See SORE.

* SO'ARING. *s.*

1. The act of mounting aloft.

2. The act of elevating the mind. *Parr.*

To SOB. *v. n.* [*geoyian*, Sax.] To heave audibly with convulsive sorrow; to sigh with convulsion. *Fairfax.*

SOB. *s.* [from the verb.] A convulsive sigh; a convulsive act of respiration obstructed by sorrow. *Swift.*

To SOB. *v. a.* To soak. A cant word. *Mort.*

* SO'BBING. *s.* Act of lamenting. *Drumm.*

SO'BER. *a.* [*sobrius*, Lat. *sobre*, Fr.]

1. Temperate, particularly in liquors; not drunken. *Taylor.*

2. Not overpowered by drink. *Hooker.*

3. Not mad; right in the understanding. *Dryden.*

4. Regular; calm; free from inordinate passion. *Abbot.*

5. Serious; solemn; grave. *Shakspeare.*

To SO'BER. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make sober; to cure of intoxication. *Pope.*

SO'BERLY. *ad.* [from *sober*.]

1. Without intemperance.

2. Without madness.

3. Temperately; moderately. *Bacon.*

4. Coolly; calmly. *Locke.*

* SOBERMI'NDEDNESS. *s.* Calmness; regularity; freedom from inordinate passion. *Bp. Porteus.*

SO'BERNESS. *s.* [from *sober*.]

1. Temperance in drink. *Comm. Prayer.*

2. Calmness; freedom from enthusiasm; coolness. *Dryden.*

SOBRI'ETY. *s.* [from *sobrius*, Lat.]

1. Temperance in drink; soberness. *Tayl.*
2. Present freedom from the power of strong liquor.
3. General temperance. *Hooker.*
4. Freedom from inordinate passion. *Rog.*
5. Calmness; coolness. *Dryden.*
6. Seriousness; gravity. *Denham.*
- * **SOC.** *s.* [*yoc*, Sax.] 1. Jurisdiction; circuit or place, where a lord has the power or liberty of holding a court of his tenants and administering justice. *Blount.*
2. Liberty or privilege of tenants excused from customary burthens. *Cowell.*
3. An exclusive privilege claimed by millers of grinding all the corn which is used within the manor or township, wherein their mill stands. *Grose.*
- SO/CCAGE.** *s.* [*soc*, Fr. a ploughshare.] A tenure of lands for certain inferiour or husbandry services to be performed on the lord of the fee. All services due for land being knight's service, or *soccage*; so that whatever is not knight's service is *soccage*. *Cowell.*
- * **SO/CCAGER.** *s.* A tenant by *soccage*.
- * **SOCIABI/LITY.** *s.* Sociableness. *Warburt.*
- SO/CIABLE.** *a.* [*sociable*, Fr. *sociabilis*, Lat.]
1. Fit to be conjoined. *Hooker.*
2. Ready to unite in a general interest. *Addison.*
3. Friendly; familiar. *Milton.*
4. Inclined to company. *Wotton.*
- * **SO/CIABLE.** *s.* A kind of less exalted phaeton, with two seats facing each other and a box for the driver. *Mason.*
- SO/CIABLENESS.** *s.* [from *sociable*.] 1. Inclination to company and converse. *More.*
2. Freedom of conversation; good fellowship. *Hayward.*
- SO/CIABLY.** *ad.* [from *sociable*.] Conversibly; as a companion. *Milton.*
- SO/CIAL.** *a.* [Fr. *socialis*, Lat.] 1. Relating to a general or publick interest. *Locke.*
2. Easy to mix in friendly gaiety. *Pope.*
3. Consisting in union or converse with another. *Milton.*
- * **SOCIA/LITY.** *s.* Socialness. *Sterne.*
- * **SO/CIALLY.** *ad.* In a social way.
- SO/CIALNESS.** *s.* [from *social*.] The quality of being social.
- SOCI/ETY.** *s.* [*société*, Fr. *societas*, Lat.]
1. Union of many in one general interest.
2. Numbers united in one interest; community. *Tillotson.*
3. Company; converse. *Shakspeare.*
4. Partnership; union on equal terms. *Dryden.*
- * **SOCI/NIAN.** *s.* One who follows the opinions of *Socinus*, who denied the proper divinity and atonement of Christ. *South.*
- * **SOCI/NIAN.** *a.* Of or belonging to *Soci-nianism*. *Hurd.*
- * **SOCI/NIANISM.** *s.* The tenets first propagated by *Socinus* in the sixteenth century. *Bp. Hall.*

- SOCK.** *s.* [*soccus*, Lat. *yocc*, Sax. *Socten*, Germ.] 1. Something put between the foot and shoe. *Bacon.*
2. The shoe of the ancient comick actors. *Milton.*
- SO/CKET.** [*souche*, Fr.]
1. Any hollow pipe; generally the hollow of a candlestick. *Collier.*
 2. The receptacle of the eye. *Dryden.*
 3. Any hollow that receives something inserted. *Bacon.*
- SO/CKETCHISEL.** *s.* A stronger sort of chisels. *Moxon.*
- * **SO/CKLESS.** *a.* Wanting socks or shoes. *Beaum. and Fl.*
- SO/CLE.** *s.* [with architects; *Soctel*, Germ.] A flat square member, under the bases of pedestals of statues and vases. *Bailey.*
- SO/CMAN,** or *Soccager.* *s.* [*yocayman*, Sax.] A sort of tenant that holds lands and tenements by *soccage*. *Cowell.*
- * **SO/CMANRY.** *s.* Free tenure by *soccage*. *Cowell.*
- SO/COME.** *s.* A custom of tenants being obliged to grind their corn at their lords mill. Still used in Scotland. *Bailey.*
- * **SOCRA/TICAL.** } *a.* After the manner or
- * **SO/CRATICK.** } doctrine of the philosopher *Socrates*. *Harrington.*
- * **SOCRA/TICALLY.** *ad.* With the Socratic mode of disputation. *Goodman.*
- * **SO/CRATISM.** *s.* The philosophy of *Socrates*.
- * **SO/CRATIST.** *s.* A disciple of *Socrates*. *Martin.*
- SOD.** *s.* [*soed*, Dutch.] A turf; a clod. *Collins.*
- SOD.** The *preterit* of *seethe*. *Chapman.*
- * **SOD.** *a.* Made of turf. *Cunningham.*
- * **SO/DA.** *s.* A fixed alkali; sometimes found native, but most generally obtained by burning maritime plants.
- * **SO/DA Water.** A medicated drink prepared by dissolving salt of soda in a certain proportion of water.
- SODA/LITY.** *s.* [*sodalitas*, Lat.] A fellowship; a fraternity. *Stillington.*
- SO/DDEN.** [The *participle passive* of *seethe*; *gefotten*, Germ.] Boiled; seethed. *Dryden.*
- * **SO/DDY.** *a.* Turfy; full of sods. *Cotgrave.*
- To SO/DER.** *v. a.* [*souder*, Fr. *souderen*, Dutch.] To cement with some metallick matter. *Isaiah.*
- SO/DER.** *s.* A metallick cement. *Collier.*
- * **SO/DOMITE.** *s.* One who is guilty of sodomy.
- * **SO/DOMY.** *s.* An unnatural crime.
- SOE.** *s.* A large wooden vessel with hoops, for holding water; a cowl. *More.*
- SOE/VER.** *ad.* [*so* and *ever*.] A word properly joined with a pronoun or adverb, as, *whosoever*; *whatsoever*; *howsoever*. *Temple.*
- SO/FA.** *s.* [Probably an eastern word.] A splendid seat covered with carpets. *Guard.*

SOFT. *a.* [joyr, Sax. *sanft*, Germ.]

1. Not hard. *Bacon.*
2. Not rugged; not rough. *Matthew.*
3. Ductile; not unchangeable of form. *Milton.*
4. Facile; flexible; not resolute; yielding. *K. Charles.*
5. Tender; timorous. *Pope.*
6. Mild; gentle; kind; not severe. *Milton.*
7. Meek; civil; complaisant. *Shaksp.*
8. Placid; still; easy. *Milton.*
9. Effeminate; viciously nice. *Davies.*
10. Delicate; elegantly tender. *Milton.*
11. Weak; simple. *Glanville.*
12. Gentle; not loud; not rough. *Dryden.*
13. Smooth; flowing. *Pope.*
14. Not forcible; not violent. *Milton.*

SOFT. *interject.* Hold; stop; not so fast. *Suckling.*

* **SOFT.** *ad.* Softly; gently; quietly. *Spenser.*

To SO'FTEN. *v. a.* [from *soft*.] 1. To make soft; to make less hard. *Bacon.*

2. To intenerate; to make less fierce or obstinate; to mollify. *Addison.*

3. To make easy; to compose; to make placid; to palliate. *Pope.*

4. To make less harsh of sound. *Dryden.*

5. To make less acrimonious: *he softened the accusation.*

6. To make tender; to enervate.

To SO'FTEN. *v. n.*

1. To grow less hard. *Bacon.*

2. To grow less obdurate, cruel, or obstinate. *Shakspeare.*

* **SO'FTENER.** See **SOFTNER.**

* **SO'FTENING.** *s.* The act of making less hard, less vehement, or less violent. *Abp. Hort.*

* **SO'FTHEARTED.** *a.* Kindhearted; gentle; meek.

* **SO'FTLING.** *s.* An effeminate or viciously nice person. *Woolton.*

SO'FTLY. *ad.* [from *soft*.]

1. Without hardness. *Bacon.*

2. Not violently; not forcibly. *Dryden.*

3. Not loudly. *Dryden.*

4. Gently; placidly. *Dryden.*

5. Mildly; tenderly. *Dryden.*

SO'FTNER. *s.* [from *soft*.]

1. That which makes soft.

2. One who palliates. *Swift.*

SO'FTNESS. *s.* [from *soft*.]

1. The quality of being soft.

2. Quality contrary to hardness. *Bacon.*

3. Mildness; kindness. *Watts.*

4. Civility; gentleness. *Dryden.*

5. Effeminacy; vicious delicacy. *Taylor.*

6. Timorousness; pusillanimity. *Grew.*

7. Quality contrary to harshness; smoothness; gentle or easy flow. *Bacon.*

8. Facility; gentleness; candour; easiness to be affected. *Hooker.*

9. Mildness; meekness. *Waller.*

* **SO'GGY.** *a.* [soggr, Icel. *soegen*, Welsh.] Moist; damp; steaming with damp. *B. Jons.*

SOHO'. *interj.* A form of calling from a distant place.

To SOIL. *v. a.* [yilian, Sax. *souiller*, Fr.]

1. To foul; to dirt; to pollute; to stain; to sully. *Bacon.*

2. To dung; to manure. *South.*

3. To *soil* a horse. To purge him by giving him grass in the spring. *Shaksp.*

SOIL. *s.* [from the verb.] 1. Dirt; spot; pollution; foulness. *Shakspeare.*

2. Ground; earth considered with relation to its vegetative qualities. [*sol*, Fr. *so-lum*, Lat.] *Bacon.*

3. Land; country. *Milton.*

4. Dung; compost. *Mortimer.*

SOI'LINESS. *s.* [from *soil*.] Stain; foulness. *Bacon.*

SOI'LURE. *s.* [from *soil*.] Stain; pollution. *Shakspeare.*

To SO'JOURN. *v. n.* [*séjourner*, Fr.] To dwell any where for a time; to live as not at home; to inhabit as not in a settled habitation. *Donne.*

SO'JOURN. *s.* [*séjour*, Fr. from the verb.] A temporary residence; a casual and no settled habitation. *Milton.*

SO'JOURNER. *s.* [from *sojourn*.] A temporary dweller. *Milton.*

* **SO'JOURNING.** *s.* The act of dwelling any where but for a time. *Exod. xii.*

* **SOL.** *s.* The name of one of the musical notes in *Sol-faing*. See **To SOL-FA.**

* **To SOL-FA.** *v. n.* To pronounce the several notes of a song by the terms of the gamut, *ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si*, and in learning to sing. *A. Smith.*

To SO'LACE. *v. a.* [*solatium*, Lat.] To comfort; to cheer; to amuse. *Milton.*

To SO'LACE. *v. n.* To take comfort. Obsolete. *Shakspeare.*

SO'LACE. *s.* [*solatium*, Lat.] Comfort; pleasure; alleviation; that which gives comfort or pleasure. *Milton.*

* **SOLA'CIOUS.** *a.* Affording comfort, recreation, or amusement. *Bale.*

SOLA'NDER. *s.* [*solandres*, Fr.] An ichorous scab on the inside of the legs of horses. *Dict.*

* **SO'LAND-GOOSE.** See **SOLUND-GOOSE.**

SO'LAR. } *a.* [*solaire*, Fr. *solaris*, Lat.]

SO'LARY. }

1. Being of the sun. *Boyle.*

2. Belonging to the sun. *Brown.*

3. Born under or in the predominant influence of the sun. *Dryden.*

4. Measured by the sun. *Holder.*

* **SO'LAR.** *s.* See **SOLLAR.**

SOLD. The *preterit* and *participle passive* of *sell*.

SOLD. *s.* [*solde*, Fr. *Gold*, Germ.] Military pay; warlike entertainment. *Spenser.*

SO'LDAN. *s.* [for *sultan*.] The emperor of the Turks. *Milton.*

SO'LDANEL. *s.* [*soldanella*, Lat.] A plant.

To SO'LDER. *v. a.* [*souder*, Fr.] See **SODER.**

1. To unite or fasten with any kind of metallick cement. *Newton.*
2. To mend; to unite any thing broken. *Hooker.*
- SO'LDER. *s.* [from the verb.] Metallick cement. *Swift.*
- SO'LDERER. *s.* [from *solder.*] One that solders or mends.
- SO'LDIER. *s.* [Söldner, Germ. *soldat*, Fr.]
 1. A fighting man; a warrior. *Shaksp.*
 2. It is generally used of the common men, as distinct from the commanders.
- * SO'LDIERESS. *s.* A female warrior. *Beaum. and Fl.*
- SO'LDIERLIKE. } *a.* [soldier and like.]
- SO'LDIERY. } Martial; warlike; military; becoming a soldier. *Clarendon.*
- SO'LDIERSHIP. *s.* [from *soldier.*] Military character; martial qualities; behaviour becoming a soldier. *Shakspeare.*
- SO'LDIERY. *s.* [from *soldier.*]
 1. A body of military men; soldiers collectively. *Swift.*
 2. Soldiership; military service. *Sidney.*
- SOLE. *s.* [Soble, Germ.]
 1. The bottom of the foot. *Shakspeare.*
 2. The foot. *Spenser.*
 3. The bottom of the shoe. *Arbuthnot.*
 4. The part of any thing that touches the ground. *Moxon.*
 5. A kind of sea fish. *Carew.*
- To SOLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with soles; as, to sole a pair of shoes. *Grew.*
- SOLE. *a.* [*solus*, Lat.]
 1. Single; only. *Raleigh.*
 2. [In law.] Not married. *Ayliffe.*
- SO'LECIISM. *s.* [σολοικισμός.] Unfitness of one word to another; impropriety in language. A barbarism may be in one word, a solecism must be of more. *Addison.*
- * SO'LECIIST. *s.* One who is guilty of impropriety in language. *Blackwall.*
- * SOLECI'STICAL. Not correct; barbarous. *Blackwall.*
- * SOLECI'STICALLY. *ad.* In an incorrect way. *Wollaston.*
- * To SO'LECIZE. *v. n.* [σολοικίζω.] To be guilty of impropriety in language. *More.*
- SO'LELY. *ad.* [from *sole.*] Singly; only. *Brown.*
- SO'LEMN. *a.* [*solemnis*, Lat. *solennel*, Fr.]
 1. Anniversary; observed once a year, with religious ceremonies. *Stillingfleet.*
 2. Religiously grave; awful. *Milton.*
 3. Formal; striking with seriousness. *Spenser.*
 4. Grave; affectedly serious. *Swift.*
- SO'LEMNESS. } *s.* [from *solemn.*] 1. Cere-
- SOLE'MNITY. } mony or rite annually performed. *Pope.*
2. Religious ceremony.
3. Awful ceremony or procession. *Bacon.*
4. Manner of acting or speaking awfully serious. *Sidney.*
5. Gravity; steady seriousness. *Addison.*
6. Awful grandeur; grave stateliness; sober dignity. *Wotton.*
7. Affected gravity. *Shakspeare.*
- SOLEMNIZA'TION. *s.* [from *solemnize.*] The act of solemnizing; celebration. *Bacon.*
- To SO'LEMNIZE. *v. a.* [from *solemn.*]
 1. To dignify by particular formalities; to celebrate. *Hooker.*
 2. To perform religiously once a year. *Hooker.*
- SO'LEMNLY. *ad.* [from *solemn.*]
 1. With annual religious ceremonies.
 2. With formal gravity and stateliness. *Bacon.*
 3. With formal state. *Shakspeare.*
 4. With affected gravity. *Dryden.*
 5. With religious seriousness. *Swift.*
- * SO'LENESS. { *s.* State of being not col-
- * SO'LESHIP. } lected or implicated with others: single state. *Dering.*
- To SOLI'CIT. *v. a.* [*solicito*, Lat.]
 1. To importune; to entreat. *Milton.*
 2. To call to action; to summon; to awake; to excite. *Rogers.*
 3. To implore; to ask. *Sidney.*
 4. To attempt; to try to obtain. *Pope.*
 5. To disturb; to disquiet. A latinism. *Milton.*
- SOLICITA'TION. *s.* [from *solicit.*]
 1. Importunity; act of importuning. *Milton.*
 2. Invitation; excitement. *Locke.*
- SOLI'CITOR. *s.* [from *solicit.*]
 1. One who petitions for another. *Add.*
 2. One who does in Chancery the business which is done by attorneys in other courts. *Bacon.*
- SOLI'CITOUS. *a.* [*solicitus*, Lat.] Anxious; careful; concerned. Commonly with *about* before that which causes anxiety, and with *for* before something to be obtained. *Clarendon.*
- SOLI'CITOUSLY. *ad.* [from *solicitous.*] Anxiously; carefully. *Boyle.*
- SOLI'CITRESS. *s.* [Feminine of *solicitor.*] A woman who petitions for another. *Dryd.*
- SOLI'CITUDE. *s.* [*solicitududo*, Lat.] Anxiety; carefulness. *Tillotson.*
- SO'LID. *a.* [*solidus*, Lat. *solide*, Fr.]
 1. Not liquid; not fluid. *Milton.*
 2. Not hollow; full of matter; compact; dense. *Dryden.*
 3. Having all the geometrical dimensions. *Arbuthnot.*
 4. Strong; firm. *Addison.*
 5. Sound; not weakly. *Watts.*
 6. Real; not empty; true; not fallacious. *K. Charles.*
 7. Not light; not superficial; grave; profound. *Dryden.*
- SO'LID. *s.* [In physick.] The part containing the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*
- To SO'LIDATE. *v. a.* [from *solidus*, Lat.] To make firm or solid. *Cowley.*
- SOLI'DITY. *s.* [from *solid.*]

1. Fulness of matter; not hollowness.
 2. Firmness; hardness; compactness; density; not fluidity. *Woodward.*
 3. Truth; not fallaciousness; intellectual strength; certainty. *Prior.*
- SO/LIDLY. *ad.* [from *solid*.]
1. Firmly; densely; compactly.
 2. Truly; on good grounds. *Digby.*
- SO/LIDNESS. *s.* [from *solid*.] Solidity; firmness; density. *Howel.*
- SOLID'UNCULOUS. *a.* [*solidus* and *ungula*, Lat.] Wholehoofed, not clovenfooted. *Brown.*
- SOLIFI'DIAN. *s.* [*solus* and *fides*, Lat.] One who supposes only faith, not works, necessary to justification. *Hammond.*
- * SOLIFI'DIAN. *a.* Professing the tenets of a solifidian. *Feltham.*
- * SOLIFI'DIANISM. *s.* The tenets of solifidians. *Bp. Bull.*
- * To SOLI'LOQUIZE. *v. n.* To utter a soliloquy.
- SOLI'LOQUY. *s.* [*solus* and *loquor*, Lat.] A discourse made by one in solitude to himself. *Prior.*
- SO/LIPEDE. *s.* [*solus* and *pedes*, Lat.] An animal whose feet are not cloven. *Brown.*
- SOLITA'IRE. *s.* [Fr.]
1. A recluse; a hermit. *Pope.*
 2. An ornament for the neck.
- * SOLITA'RIAN. *s.* A hermit; a solitary. *Twisden.*
- SO'LITARILY. *ad.* [from *solitary*.] In solitude; with loneliness; without company. *Mic.*
- SO'LITARINESS. *s.* [from *solitary*.] Solitude; forbearance of company; habitual retirement. *Donne.*
- SO'LITARY. *a.* [*solitaire*, Fr. *solitarius*, Lat.]
1. Living alone; not having company. *Dryden.*
 2. Retired; remote from company. *Shak.*
 3. Gloomy; dismal. *Job.*
 4. Single. *Brown.*
- SO'LITARY. *s.* [from the adjective.] One that lives alone; an hermit. *Pope.*
- SO'LITUDE. *s.* [Fr. *solitudo*, Lat.]
1. Lonely life; state of being alone. *Bac.*
 2. A lonely place; a desert.
- * SOLI'VAGANT. *a.* [*solivagus*, Lat.] Wandering about alone. *Granger.*
- SO'LLAR. *s.* [Eöller, Germ.] A garret. *Tusser.*
- * SOLMISA'TION. *s.* [from the musical terms *sol mi*.] A kind of sol-faing. *Burney.*
- SO'LO. *s.* [Ital.] A tune played by a single instrument.
- SO'LOMON's Leaf. *s.* A plant.
- SO'LOMON's Seal. *s.* A plant.
- SO'LISTICE. *s.* [*solstitium*, Lat.]
1. The point beyond which the sun does not go; the tropical point; the point at which the day is longest in summer, or shortest in winter.
 2. It is taken of itself commonly for the

summer solstice.

*Brown.*SOLSTI'TIAL. *a.* [from *solstice*.]

SOLUBI'LITY. *s.* [from *soluble*.] Susceptiveness of separation of parts. *Glanville.*

SO'LUBLE. *a.* [*solubilis*, Lat.]

To SOLVE. *v. a.* [*solvo*, Lat.] To clear; to explain; to untie an intellectual knot. *Tieckell.*

SOL'VENCY. *s.* [from *solvent*.] Ability to pay.

SO'LVENT. *a.* [*solvens*, Lat.]

* SO'LVER. *s.* Whoever or whatever explains or clears.

SO'LVIBLE. *a.* [from *solvo*.] Possible to be cleared by reason or inquiry. *Hale.*

SO'LUND GOOSE. *s.* A fowl in bigness and feather very like a tame goose, but his bill longer; his wings also much longer. *Cleaveland.*

SOLU'TION. *s.* [*solutio*, Lat.]

SO'LUTIVE. *a.* [from *solvo*, Lat.] Laxative; causing relaxation. *Bacon.*

* SOMA'TICAL. } *a.* [*σωματικός*.] Corpo-

* SOMA'TICK. } real; belonging to the body. *Scott.*

* SO'MATIST. *s.* [*σώμα*.] One who denies all spiritual substances. *Glanville.*

SOMATO'LOGY. *s.* [*σῶμα* and *λέγω*.] The doctrine of bodies.

* SO'MBRE. } *a.* [*sombre*, Fr.] Dark;

* SO'MBROUS. } gloomy. *Grainger.*

SOME. A termination of many adjectives, which denote quality or property of any thing: as *gamesome*. [*saam*, Dutch; *sam*, Germ.]

SOME. *a.* [*jom*, *yum*, Sax. *som*, *sommig*, Dutch.]

SO'MEBODY. *s.* [*some* and *body*.]

SO'MEDEAL. *ad.* [*yumdeal*, Sax.] In some degree. *Obsolete.* *Spenser.*

- SO/MEHOW.** *a.* [*some* and *how.*] One way or other. *Cheyne.*
- SO/MERSAULT.** } *s.* [*sommer*, a beam,
SO/MERSET. } and *sault* Fr. a leap.] A leap by which a jumper throws himself from a beam, and turns over his head.
- SO/METHING.** *s.* [*yumðing*, Sax.]
1. Not nothing, though it appears not what; a thing indeterminate. *Pope.*
 2. More or less. *Pope.*
 3. Part. *Watts.*
 4. Distance not great. *Shakspeare.*
- SO/METHING.** *ad.* In some degree. *Temple.*
- SO/METIME.** *ad.* [*some* and *time.*]
1. Once; formerly. *Shakspeare.*
 2. At one time or other hereafter.
- SO/METIMES.** *ad.* [*some* and *times.*]
1. Not never; now and then; at one time or other. *Taylor.*
 2. At one time, opposed to *sometimes*, or to *another time.* *Burnet.*
- SO/MEVWHAT.** *s.* [*some* and *what.*]
1. Something; not nothing, though it be uncertain what. *Atterbury.*
 2. More or less. *Grew.*
 3. Part greater or less. *Dryden.*
- SO/MEVWHAT.** *ad.* In some degree. *Dryden.*
- SO/MEVWHERE.** *ad.* [*some* and *where.*] In one place or other; not nowhere. *Newton.*
- SO/MEVWHILE.** *s.* [*some* and *while.*] Once; for a time. Out of use. *Spenser.*
- * **SOMNA/MBULIST.** *s.* [*somnus* and *ambulo*, Lat.] One who walks in his sleep. *Bp. Porteus.*
- * **SO/MNER.** *s.* [See *SUMMONER.*] One who cites or summons. *Const. and Can. Eccl.*
- SOMNI/FEROUS.** *a.* [*somnifer*, Lat.] Causing sleep; procuring sleep; soporiferous; dormitive. *Walton.*
- SOMNI/FICK.** *a.* [*somnus* and *facio*, Lat.] Causing sleep.
- SO/MNOLENCY.** *s.* [*somnolentia*, Lat.] Sleepiness; inclination to sleep.
- * **SO/MNOLENT.** *a.* [*somnolentus*, Lat.] Sleepy; drowsy. *Bullockar.*
- SON.** *s.* [*sunus*, Goth. *yuna*, Sax. *Cohn*, Germ. *son*, Swed. *sone*, Dutch; *syn*, Sclavonian.]
1. A male born of one or begotten by one; correlative to father and mother. *Shak.*
 2. Descendant however distant. *Isaiah.*
 3. Compellation of an old to a young man. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Native of a country. *Pope.*
 5. The second person of the Trinity. *Matthew.*
 6. Product of any thing. *Brown.*
 7. In scripture, *sons* of pride, and *sons* of light, denoting some quality. A hebraism.
- SON-IN-LAW.** *s.* One married to one's daughter. *Dryden.*
- SONA/TA.** *s.* [Ital.] A tune. *Prior.*
- SONG.** *s.* [from *gerungen*, Sax. *Gang*, Germ.]
1. Any thing modulated in the utterance. *Milton.*
 2. A poem to be modulated by the voice; a ballad. *Shakspeare.*
 3. A poem; lay; strain. *Dryden.*
 4. Poetry; poesy. *Pope.*
 5. Notes of birds. *Dryden.*
 6. *An old Song.* A trifle. *More.*
- SO/NGISH.** *a.* [from *song.*] Containing songs; consisting of songs. *Dryden.*
- SO/NGSTER.** *s.* [from *song.*] A singer. A word of slight contempt. *Howel.*
- SO/NGSTRESS.** *s.* [from *song.*] A female singer. *Thomson.*
- SONI/FEROUS.** *a.* [*sonus* and *fero*, Lat.] Giving or bringing sound. *Derham.*
- SO/NNET.** *s.* [Fr. *sonnetto*, Ital.]
1. A short poem consisting of fourteen lines, of which the rhymes are adjusted by a particular rule. It has not been used by any man of eminence since *Milton.*
 2. A small poem. *Shakspeare.*
- * **To SO/NNET.** *v. n.* To compose sonnets. *Bp. Hall.*
- * **SO/NNETER.** } A small poet: in
 * **SO/NNETIST.** } contempt.
 * **SO/NNETWRITER.** } *Shakspeare.*
- SONNETTE/ER.** *s.* [*sonnetier*, Fr. from *sonnet.*] A small poet, in contempt. *Dryden.*
- SONORI/FICK.** *a.* [*sonorus* and *facio*, Lat.] Producing sound. *Watts.*
- SONO/ROUS.** *a.* [*sonorus*, Lat.]
1. Loud sounding; giving loud or shrill sound. *Milton.*
 2. High sounding; magnificent of sound. *Addison.*
- SONO/ROUSLY.** *ad.* [from *sonorous.*] With high sound; with magnificence of sound.
- SONO/ROUSNESS.** *s.* [from *sonorous.*]
1. The quality of giving sound. *Boyle.*
 2. Magnificence of sound.
- SO/NSHIP.** *s.* [from *son.*] Filiation; the character of a son. *Decay of Piety.*
- SOON.** *ad.* [*yona*, Sax. *saen*, Dutch.]
1. Before long time be past; shortly after any time assigned. *Dryden.*
 2. Early; before any time supposed; opposed to *late.* *Bacon.*
 3. Readily; willingly. *Addison.*
 4. *Soon as.* Immediately after. *Exodus.*
- SOO/NLY.** *ad.* [from *soon.*] Quickly; speedily. Scarcely used. *More.*
- SO/OPBERRY.** *s.* [*sapindus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
- SOOT.** *s.* [*yot*, Sax. *soot*, Islandick; *soet*, Dutch.] Condensed or embodied smoke. *Howel.*
- * **SOOTE.** } *a.* Sweet: which see.
 * **SOTE.** }
- SOO/TED.** *a.* [from *soot.*] Smeared, manured, or covered with soot. *Mortimer.*
- SO/OTERKIN.** *s.* A kind of false birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves. *Swift.*
- SOOTH.** *s.* [*yoð*, Sax.] Truth; reality. Obsolete. *Shakspeare.*

- SOOTH. *a.* [ȝoð, Sax.] Pleasing; delightful; sweet. *Milton.*
- SOOTH. *s.* Sweetness; kindness. Not used. *Shakspeare.*
- To SOOTH. *v. a.* [ȝeyoðian; Sax.]
1. To flatter; to please. *Dryden.*
 2. To calm; to soften; to mollify. *Dryd.*
 3. To gratify; to please. *Dryden.*
- SO'OTHER. *s.* [from *sooth*.] A flatterer; one who gains by blandishments. *Shaksp.*
- * SO'OTHINGLY. *ad.* With blandishments; with flattery. *Shelton.*
- * SO'OTHLY. *ad.* [ȝoðlice, Sax.] In truth; really. *Hales.*
- To SOOTHSA'Y. *v. n.* [*sooth* and *say*.] To predict; to foretell. *Acts.*
- * SO'OTHSAY. } *s.* [ȝoð - ȝaga, Sax.]
- * SO'OTHSAYING. } True saying; veracity. *Chaucer.*
- SOOTHSA'YER. *s.* [from *soothsay*.] A foreteller; a predictor; a prognosticator. *Shakspeare.*
- SOO'TINESS. *s.* [from *sooty*.] The quality of being sooty.
- SOO'TY. *a.* [from *soot*.]
1. Breeding soot. *Milton.*
 2. Consisting of soot; fuliginous. *Wilkins.*
 3. Black; dark; dusky. *Milton.*
- To SO'OTY. *v. a.* To make black with soot. *Chapman.*
- SOP. *s.* [ȝop, Sax. *soppe*, Dutch.]
1. Any thing steeped in liquor, to be eaten. *Dryden.*
 2. Any thing given to pacify. *Swift.*
- To SOP. *v. a.* To steep in liquor.
- * SOP in-wine. *s.* A kind of pink. *Spenser.*
- SOPE. *s.* See SOAP.
- SOPH. *s.* [from *sophista*, Lat.] A young man who has been two years at the university. *Pope.*
- SO'PHI. *s.* [Persian.] The emperor of Persia. *Congreve.*
- * SO'PHICAL. *a.* [from σοφία.] Teaching wisdom. *Harris.*
- SO'PHISM. *s.* [*sophisma*, Lat.] A fallacious argument; an unsound subtilty; a fallacy. *Watts.*
- SO'PHIST. *s.* [*sophista*, Lat.] A professor of philosophy. *Temple.*
- * To SO'PHISTER. *v. a.* To maintain by a fallacious argument. *Cobham.*
- SO'PHISTER. *s.* [*sophiste*, Fr.]
1. A disputant fallaciously subtle; an artful but insidious logician. *Rogers.*
 2. A professor of philosophy; a sophist. This sense is antiquated. *Hooker.*
- SOPHI'STICAL. *a.* [*sophistique*, Fr. from *sophist*.] Fallaciously subtle; logically deceitful. *Stillingfleet.*
- SOPHI'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *sophistical*.] With fallacious subtilty. *Swift.*
- To SOPHI'STICATE. *v. a.* [from *sophist*.] To adulterate; to corrupt with something spurious. *Boyle.*
- SOPHI'STICATE. *part. a.* [from the verb.]
- Adulterate; not genuine. *Glanville.*
- SOPHISTICA'TION. *s.* [*sophistication*, Fr.] Adulteration; not genuineness. *Glanville.*
- SOPHISTICA'TOR. *s.* [from *sophisticate*.] Adulterator; one that makes things not genuine.
- SO'PHISTRY. *s.* [from *sophist*.] Fallacious ratiocination; logical exercise. *Sidney.*
- To SO'PORATE. *v. n.* [*soporo*, Lat.] To lay asleep. *Dict.*
- SOPORI'FEROUS. *a.* [*sopor* and *fero*.] Productive of sleep; causing sleep; narcotick; opiate; sleepy. *Bacon.*
- SOPORI'FEROUSNESS. *s.* [from *soporiferous*.] The quality of causing sleep.
- SOPORI'FICK. *a.* [*sopor* and *facio*.] Causing sleep; opiate; narcotick. *Locke.*
- * SO'POROUS. *a.* Sleepy; causing sleep. *Greenhill.*
- SO'PPER. *s.* [from *sop*.] One that steeps any thing in liquor.
- * SORB. *s.* [*sorbus*, Lat.]
1. The service-tree. *Evelyn.*
 2. The berry of the tree.
- SO'RBILE. *a.* [from *sorbeo*, Lat.] That may be drunk or sipped.
- SORBI'TION. *s.* [*sorbitio*, Lat.] The act of drinking or sipping.
- * SORBO'NICAL. *a.* Of or belonging to a Sorbonist.
- * SO'RBONIST. *s.* A doctor of the theological house called *Sorbonne*, in the university of Paris: the *sorbonne* was also a term used in general for the whole faculty of theology there. *Hudibras.*
- SORBS. *s.* [*sorbum*, Lat.] The berries of the sorb or service-tree.
- SO'RCERER. *s.* [*sorcier*, Fr.] A conjurer; an enchanter; a magician. *Shakspeare.*
- SOR'CERESS. *s.* [female of *sorcerer*.] A female magician; an enchantress. *Bacon.*
- * SO'RCEROUS. *a.* Containing enchantments. *Bale.*
- SO'RCERY. *s.* Magick; enchantment; conjuration; witchcraft. *Tatler.*
- SORD. *s.* [from *sward*.] Turf; grassy ground. *Shakspeare.*
- SO'RDES. *s.* [Lat.] Foulness; dregs. *Woodward.*
- SO'RDET. } *s.* [*sourdine*, Fr.] A small
- SO'RDINE. } pipe put into the mouth of a trumpet. *Bailey.*
- SO'RDID. *a.* [*sordidus*, Lat.]
1. Foul; gross; filthy; dirty. *Dryden.*
 2. [*sordide*, Fr.] Intellectually dirty; mean; vile; base. *South.*
 2. Covetous; niggardly. *Denham.*
- SO'RDIDLY. *ad.* [from *sordid*] Meanly; poorly; covetously.
- SO'RDIDNESS. *s.* [from *sordid*.]
1. Meanness; baseness. *Cowley.*
 2. Nastiness; not neatness. *Ray.*
- SORE. *s.* [ȝap, Sax.] A place tender and painful; a place excoriated; an ulcer. *Bentley.*

SORE. *a.* [from the noun.]

1. Tender to the touch. Sometimes with
of before causal noun. *Locke.*
2. Tender in the mind; easily vexed.
Tillotson.
3. Violent with pain; afflictively vehe-
ment. *Common Prayer.*
4. Criminal. Out of use. *Shakspeare.*

* **To SORE.** *v. a.* To wound; to make sore.
Spenser.

* **SORE.** *s.* A hawk of the first year. *Spenser.*

SORE. *ad.* With painful or dangerous ve-
hemence. *Common Prayer.*

SO'REHON. } *s.* [Irish and Scottish.] A
SORN. } servile tenure in Scotland,

as likewise in Ireland; whenever a chief-
tain had a mind to revel, he came down
among the tenants with the followers, and
lived on free quarters. When a person
obtrudes himself upon another, for bed
and board, he is said to *sorn*. *Macbean.*

SO'REL. *s.* The buck is called the first year
a fawn: the third a *sorel*. *Shakspeare.*

* **SO'REL.** } *a.* [saure, Fr.] Reddish;

* **SO'RREL.** } inclining to a red colour:
as, a *sorrel* horse. *Cotgrave.*

SO'RELY. *ad.* [from *sore*.] 1. With a great
degree of pain or distress. *Shakspeare.*

2. With vehemence dangerous or afflic-
tive. *Shakspeare.*

SO'RENESS. *s.* [from *sore*.] Tenderness of
a hurt. *Temple.*

SORI'TES. *s.* [σωρεσις, properly an heap.]
An argument where one proposition is
accumulated on another. *Watts.*

SORO'RICIDE. *s.* [soror and cædo.] The
murder of a sister.

SO'RRAGE. *s.* The blades of green wheat
or barley. *Dict.*

SO'RRANCE. *s.* [In farriery.] Any disease
or sore in horses. *Dict.*

SO'RREL. *s.* [rype, Sax.] A plant like
dock, but having an acid taste. *Miller.*

* **SO'RREL.** *a.* See *SOREL*.

SO'RRILY. *ad.* [from *sorry*.] Meanly;
poorly; despicably; wretchedly; pitia-
bly. *Sidney.*

SO'RRINESS. *s.* [from *sorry*.] Meanness;
wretchedness; pitiableness; despicableness.

SO'RROW. *s.* [sorg, Danish; Gorge, Germ.]
Grief; pain for something past; sadness;
mourning. *Milton.*

Sorrow is not commonly understood as
the effect of present evil, but of lost good.

To SO'RROW. *v. n.* [yopgian, Sax.] To
grieve; to be sad; to be dejected. *Milton.*

SO'RROWED. *a.* [from *sorrow*.] Accom-
panied with sorrow. Out of use. *Shaksp.*

SO'RROWFUL. *a.* [sorrow and full.]

1. Sad for something past; mournful;
grieving. *Tob.*

2. Deeply serious. Not used. 1 *Samuel.*

3. Expressing grief; accompanied with
grief.

* **SO'RROWFULLY.** *ad.* In a sorrowful

manner.

Herbert.

* **SO'RROWFULNESS.** *s.* State of being
sorrowful.

* **SO'RROWING.** *s.* Expression of sorrow.
Browne.

* **SO'RROWLESS.** *a.* Without sorrow.
Hewyt.

SO'RRY. *a.* [yapig, Sax.]

1. Grieved for something past. *Swift.*

2. Vile; worthless; vexatious. *Milton.*

SORT. *s.* [sorte, Fr.]

1. A kind; a species. *Walsh.*

2. A manner; a form of being or acting.
Spenser.

3. A degree of any quality. *Dryden.*

4. A class, or order of persons. *Atterbury.*

5. A company; a knot of people. *Shaksp.*

6. Rank; condition above the vulgar.
Shakspeare.

7. A lot. [sort, Fr.] *Shakspeare.*

8. A pair; a set; a suit.

To SORT. *v. a.* [sortiri, Lat. assortir, Fr.]

1. To separate into distinct and proper
classes. *Hooker.*

2. To reduce to order from the state of
confusion. *Shakspeare.*

3. To conjoin; to put together by distri-
bution. *Davies.*

4. To cull; to chuse; to select. *Chapman.*

To SORT. *v. n.* 1. To be joined with others

of the same species. *Woodward.*

2. To consort; to join. *Bacon.*

3. To suit; to fit. *Pope.*

4. To terminate; to issue. [sortir, Fr.]
Bacon.

5. To have success. *Abbot.*

6. To fall out. [from sort, Fr.] *Shaksp.*

* **SO'RTABLE.** *a.* [Fr.] Suitable; befitting.
Bacon.

* **SO'RTABLY.** *ad.* Suitably; fitly. *Cotgrave.*

* **SO'RTAL.** *a.* The sort or sorting. Not yet
received, though formed by *Locke.*

SO'RTANCE. *s.* [from sort.] Suitableness;
agreement. *Shakspeare.*

SO'RTILEGE. *s.* [sortilegium, Lat.] The
act of drawing lots.

* **SORTILE'GIOUS.** *a.* Relating to sortilege.
Daubuz.

* **SORTI'TION.** *s.* [sortitio, Lat.] Selection
or appointment by lot. *Bp. Hall.*

SO'RTMENT. *s.* [from sort.]

1. The act of sorting; distribution.

2. A parcel sorted or distributed.

To SOSS. *v. n.* [A cant word.] To fall at
once into a chair. *Swift.*

* **SOSS.** *s.* A lazy fellow; a lusk. *Cotgrave.*

SOT. *s.* [yot, Sax. sot, Dutch; sot, Fr.]

1. A blockhead; a dull ignorant stupid
fellow; a dolt. *South.*

2. A wretch stupified by drinking. *Rosc.*

To SOT. *v. a.* To stupify; to infatuate.
Dryden.

To SOT. *v. n.* To tittle to stupidity.

SO'TTISH. *a.* [from sot.] 1. Dull; stupid;
senseless; infatuate; doltish. *Hayward.*

2. Dull with intemperance.
SO'TTISHLY. *ad.* [from *sottish.*] Stupidly; dully; senselessly. *Bentley.*
SO'TTISHNESS. *s.* [from *sottish.*] Dulness; stupidity; insensibility. *South.*
 * **SOUCE.** *s.* See **SAUCE.**
 * **SO'UCHONG.** *s.* A kind of tea.
 * **SO'VENANCE.** *s.* [*souvenance*, Fr.] Remembrance. *Spenser.*
SO/VEREIGN. *a.* [*souverain*, Fr.]
 1. Supreme in power; having no superior. *Dryden.*
 2. Supremely efficacious. *Hooker.*
SO/VEREIGN. *s.* Supreme lord. *Dryden.*
 * **To SO'VEREIGNIZE.** *v. n.* To exercise supreme power. *Herbert.*
SO/VEREIGNLY. *ad.* [from *sovereign.*] Supremely; in the highest degree. *Boyle.*
SO'VEREIGNTY. *s.* [*souveraineté*, Fr.] Supremacy; highest place; highest degree of excellence. *Davies.*
SOUGH. *s.* [from *sous*, Fr.] A subterraneous drain. *Ray.*
 * **To SOUGH.** *v. n.* To whistle: applied to the wind. *Hist. of the Roy. Soc.*
SOUGHT. The *preterit* and *participle pass.* of *seek*. *Isaiah.*
SOUL. *s.* [*yapel*, *yapl*, Sax. *siel*, Dutch; *Seele*, Germ.] 1. The immaterial and immortal spirit of man. *Davies.*
 2. Vital principle. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Spirit; essence; quintessence; principal part. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Interior power. *Shakspeare.*
 5. A familiar appellation expressing the qualities of the mind. *Watts.*
 6. Human being. *Addison.*
 7. Active power. *Dryden.*
 8. Spirit; fire; grandeur of mind.
 9. Intelligent being in general. *Milton.*
 * **To SOUL.** *v. a.* To endue with a soul. *Chaucer.*
 * **To SOUL.** } *v. n.* [*yapl*, Sax.] To af-
 * **To SOWL.** } ford suitable sustenance. *Warner.*
 * **SO'UL-BELL.** *s.* The passing bell. *Bp. Hall.*
 * **SOUL-DISE/ASED.** *a.* Diseased in mind; soul-sick. *Spenser.*
 * **SO/ULDIER.** See **SOLDIER.**
SOU'LED. *a.* [from *soul.*] Furnished with mind. *Dryden.*
SOU'LESS. *a.* [from *soul.*] Mean; low; spiritless. *Shakspeare.*
SOU/LSHOT. *s.* [*soul* and *shot.*] Something paid for a souls requiem among the Romanists. *Ayliffe.*
 * **SOUL/SICK.** *a.* Diseased in mind: a forcible expression. *Bp. Hall.*
SOUND. *a.* [*yund*, Sax. *gesund*, Germ.]
 1. Healthy; hearty; not morbid. *Dryden.*
 2. Right; not erroneous. *Hooker.*
 3. Stout; strong; lusty. *Abbot.*
 4. Valid; not failing. *Spenser.*
 5. Fast; hearty: applied to sleep. *Milton.*
 6. Solid rather than specious.

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7. Not rotten.
SOUND. *ad.* Soundly; heartily; completely fast. *Spenser.*
SOUND. *s.* [*sonde*, Fr.] A shallow sea, such as may be sounded. *Ben Jonson.*
SOUND. *s.* [*sonde*, Fr.] A probe, an instrument used by surgeons to feel what is out of reach of the fingers. *Sharp.*
To SOUND. *v. a.* 1. To search with a plummet; to try depth. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To try; to examine. *Addison.*
To SOUND. *v. n.* To try with the sounding line, or an instrument. *Locke.*
SOUND. *s.* The cuttle fish. *Ainsworth.*
SOUND. *s.* [*sonus*, Lat.]
 1. Any thing audible; a noise; that which is perceived by the ear. *Bacon.*
 2. Mere empty noise opposed to meaning. *Locke.*
To SOUND. *v. n.* 1. To make a noise; to emit a noise. *Milton.*
 2. To exhibit by likeness of sound. *Ben Jonson.*
 3. To be conveyed in sound. 1 *Thessalon.*
To SOUND. *v. a.* 1. To cause to make a noise; to play on. *Milton.*
 2. To betoken or direct by a sound. *Wal.*
 3. To celebrate by sound. *Milton.*
SO'UNDBOARD. *s.* [*sound* and *board.*] Board which propagates the sound in organs. *Milt.*
SO'UNDING. *a.* [from *sound.*] Sonorous; having a loud or magnificent sound. *Dryden.*
 * **SO'UNDING.** *s.* Sonorous; having a magnificent sound. *Dryden.*
 * **SO'UNDINGS.** *s. pl.* Places sounded at sea.
 * **SO'UNDLESS.** *a.* 1. Too deep to be reached by the plummet; not to be fathomed. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Without sound. *Shakspeare.*
SO'UNDLY. *ad.* [from *sound.*]
 1. Healthily; heartily.
 2. Lustily; stoutly; strongly. *Swift.*
 3. Truly; rightly. *Bacon.*
 4. Fast; closely: used of sleeping. *Locke.*
SO'UNDNESS. *s.* [from *sound.*]
 1. Health; heartiness. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Truth; rectitude; incorrupt state. *Hooker.*
 3. The contrary to weakness or rottenness.
 4. Strength; solidity. *Hooker.*
SOUP. *s.* [*soupe*, Fr.] Strong decoction of flesh for the table. *Swift.*
 * **To SOUP.** *v. a.* [*yupan*, Sax.]
 1. To sup; to swallow. *Wicliffe.*
 2. [*ypeopan*, Sax.] To breathe; to draw out. *Camden.*
 * **To SOUP.** *v. n.* [*ypeopan*, Sax.] To sweep; to pass with pomp. *Bp. Hall.*
SOUR. *a.* [*yup*, Sax. *sauer*, Germ.]
 1. Acid; austere; pungent on the palate with astringency: as vinegar. *Dryden.*
 2. Harsh of temper; crabbed; peevish. *Tatler.*
 3. Afflictive; painful. *Shakspeare.*

4. Expressing discontent. *Swift.*
SOUR. *s.* [from the adjective.] Acid substance. *Spenser.*
To SOUR. *v. a.* 1. To make acid. *Dryden.*
 2. To make harsh. *Mortimer.*
 3. To make uneasy; to make less pleasing. *Dryden.*
 4. To make discontented. *Shakspeare.*
To SOUR. *v. n.*
 1. To become acid. *Arbuthnot.*
 2. To grow peevish or crabbed. *Addison.*
SOURCE. *s.* [Fr.]
 1. Spring; fountain; head. *Addison.*
 2. Original; first cause. *Milton.*
 3. First producer. *Waller.*
***SO'URDET.** *s.* The little pipe of a trumpet.
SO'URISH. *a.* [from *sour.*] Somewhat sour. *Boyle.*
SO'URLY. *ad.* [from *sour.*] 1. With acidity.
 2. With acrimony. *Dryden.*
SO'URNESS. *s.* [from *sour.*]
 1. Acidity; austereness of taste. *Denham.*
 2. Asperity; harshness of temper. *Addis.*
SO'URSOP. *s.* Custard-apple. *Miller.*
SOUS. *s.* [*sol*, Fr.] A small denomination of money.
SOUSE. *s.* [*sout*, salt, Danish.]
 1. Pickle made of salt.
 2. Any thing kept parboiled in a salt pickle. *Tusser.*
***SOUSE.** *s.* Violent attack, as of a bird striking its prey. *Spenser.*
To SOUSE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To parboil, and steep in pickle. *Pope.*
 2. To throw into the water. A ludicrous sense. *Shakspeare.*
To SOUSE. *v. n.* To fall as a bird on its prey. *Dryden.*
To SOUSE. *v. a.* To strike with sudden violence, as a bird strikes his prey. *Shaksp.*
SOUSE. *ad.* With sudden violence. A low word.
***SO'UTER.** *s.* [*yutepe*, Sax. *sutor*, Lat.] A shoemaker; a cobbler. *Chaucer.*
***SO'UTERLY.** *a.* Like a cobbler; low; vulgar. *Florio.*
SO'UTERRAIN. *s.* [*souterrain*, Fr.] A grotto or cavern in the ground. Not English. *Arbuthnot.*
SOUTH. *s.* [*yuð*, Sax. *suyd*, Dutch; *sud*, Fr.]
 1. The part where the sun is to us at noon. *Bacon.*
 2. The southern regions of the globe. *Milt.*
 3. The wind that blows from the south. *Shakspeare.*
SOUTH. *a.* [from the noun.] Southern; meridional. *Job.*
SOUTH. *ad.*
 1. Toward the south. *Shakspeare.*
 2. From the south. *Bacon.*
SOUTHEA'ST. *s.* [*south* and *east.*] The point between the east and south; point of winter sunrise. *Bacon.*
SO'UTHERLY. *ad.* [from *south.*]
 1. Belonging to any of the points deno-

- minated from the south; not absolutely southern.
 2. Lying toward the south. *Graunt.*
 3. Coming from about the south. *Shaksp.*
SO'UTHERN. *a.* [*yuðepne*, Sax. from *south.*]
 1. Belonging to the south; meridional. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Lying toward the south.
 3. Coming from the south. *Dryden.*
***SO'UTHERNLY.** *ad.* Toward the south. *Hakewill.*
***SO'UTHERNMOST.** *a.* Furthest towards the south. *Graves.*
SO'UTHERNWOOD. *s.* [*yuðepnypudu*, Sax.] This plant agrees in most parts with the wormwood. *Miller.*
SO'UTHING. *s.* Tendency to the south. *Dryden.*
SO'UTHING. *a.* [from the noun.] Going towards the south. *Dryden.*
SO'UTHMOST. *a.* [from *south.*] Farthest toward the south. *Milton.*
SO'UTHSAY. *s.* [properly *soothsay.*] Prediction. *Spenser.*
To SO'UTHSAY. *v. n.* [See *SOOTH SAY.*] To predict. *Camden.*
SOUTHSAY'ER. *s.* [properly *soothsayer.*] A predictor.
SO'UTHWARD. *ad.* [from *south.*] Toward the south. *Raleigh.*
***SO'UTHWARD.** *s.* The southern regions. *Raleigh.*
SOUTHWEST. *s.* [*south* and *west.*] Point between the south and west; point of winter sunset. *Bacon.*
SO'UVENANCE. *s.* [Fr.] Remembrance; memory. Disused. *Spenser.*
SOW. *s.* [*yugu*, Sax. *soeg*, *souwe*, Dutch; *saen*, Germ.] 1. A female pig; the female of a boar. *Dryden.*
 2. An oblong mass of lead.
 3. An insect; a millepede.
To SO'W. *v. n.* [*yapan*, Sax. *saeyen*, Dutch; *saen*, Germ.] To scatter seed in order to a harvest. *Leviticus.*
To SOW. *v. a.* part. pass. *sown.*
 1. To scatter in the ground in order to growth. *Bacon.*
 2. To spread; to propagate. *Milton.*
 3. To impregnate or stock with seed. *Isa.*
 4. To besprinkle. *Milton.*
 5. *We sow seeds, but set suckers or roots.*
To SOW. *v. a.* For *sew.* To join by needle-work.
SO'WBREAD. *s.* [*cyclamen*, Lat.] A plant.
To SOWCE. *v. a.* To throw into the water. See *SOUSE.* *L'Estrange.*
SO'WER. *s.* [from *sow.*]
 1. He that sprinkles the seed. *Matthew.*
 2. A scatterer. *Hakewill.*
 3. A breeder; a promoter. *Bacon.*
SO'WINS. *s.* Flummery, made of oatmeal somewhat soured. *Swift.*
To SOWL. *v. a.* To pull by the ears. *Shak.*

* **SO'WLER.** *s.* A cobbler. *Shakspeare.*
SOWN. The participle of *sow*.
SO'WTHISTLE. *s.* A weed. *Bacon.*
*** SOY.** *s.* A kind of souce: a considerable article of commerce of Japan. *Thunberg.*
SPAAD. *s.* [*Spaath*, Germ.] A kind of mineral. *Woodward.*
SPACE. *s.* [*spatium*, Lat. *espace*, Fr.]
 1. Room; local extension. *Locke.*
 2. Any quantity of place. *Burnet.*
 3. Quantity of time. *Wilkins.*
 4. A small time; a while. *Spenser.*
*** To SPACE.** *v. n.* [*spatior*, Lat.] To rove; to spatiate. *Spenser.*
*** SPA'CEFUL.** *a.* Extensive; wide. *Sandys.*
SPA'CIOUS. *a.* [*spacieux*, Fr. *spaciosus*, Lat.] Wide; extensive; roomy; not narrow. *Cowley.*
*** SPA'CIOUSLY.** *ad.* Extensively.
SPA'CIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *spacious*.] Roomness; wide extension.
SPA'DDLE. *s.* [diminutive of *spade*.] A little spade. *Mortimer.*
SPADE. *s.* [*ypad*, Sax. *spade*, Dutch; *Spaten*, Germ.]
 1. The instrument of digging. *Brown.*
 2. A deer three years old. *Ainsworth.*
 3. A suit of cards.
*** SPA'DEBONE.** *s.* The shoulderblade. *Drayton.*
SPADI'CEOUS. *a.* [*spadiceus*, Lat.] Of a light red. *Brown.*
SPADI'LE. *s.* [Fr.] The ace of spades at ombre.
*** SPAGY'RICAL.** *a.* [*σπῆρ and ἀγρίω.*] Chymical.
SPA'GYRICK. *a.* [*spagyricus*, Lat.] Chymical.
*** SPA'GYRICK.** *s.* A chymist. *Bp. Hall.*
SPA'GYRIST. *s.* A chymist. *Boyle.*
*** SPA'HEE.** } *s.* [*espawhee*, Pers.] One of
*** SPA'HI.** } the Turkish cavalry. *Letters to Abp. Usher.*
SPAKE. The old preterit of *speak*. *Milton.*
SPALL. *s.* [*épaule*, Fr.] Shoulder. Out of use. *Fairfax.*
SPALT, or Spelt. *s.* A white, scaly, shining stone, frequently used to promote the fusion of metals. *Bailey.*
SPAN. *s.* [*ypan*, *ypenne*, Sax. *Spanne*, Germ.]
 1. The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger extended. *Holder.*
 2. Any short duration. *Waller.*
To SPAN. *v. a.* 1. To measure by the hand extended. *Tickell.*
 2. To measure. *Herbert.*
SPAN. The preterit of *spin*. *Drayton.*
*** SPA'NCEL.** *s.* [*Spannselt*, Germ.] A rope to tie a cow's hinder legs. *Grose.*
*** To SPA'NCEL.** *s.* [from the noun.] To tie the fore or hinder legs of a horse or cow with a rope. *Malone.*
SPA'NCOUNTER. } *s.* [from *span*, *counter*,
SPA'NFARTHING. } and *farthing*.] A play

at which money is thrown within a span or mark. *Donne.*
*** SPAN-LONG.** *a.* Of the length only of a span. *Ben Jonson.*
*** SPAN-NEW.** *a.* [*span-neu*, low Germ.] Quite new. *Chaucer.*
*** To SPANE.** *v. a.* To wean a child.
*** SPANG.** *s.* [*Spange*, Germ.] A thin piece of gold, or silver, or other shining materials. *Spenser.*
SPA'NGLE. *s.* [*Spange*, Germ. a locket.]
 1. A small plate or boss of shining metal.
 2. Any little thing sparkling and shining. *Glanville.*
To SPA'NGLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To besprinkle with spangles of shining bodies. *Donne.*
SPA'NIEL. *s.* [*hispaniolus*, Lat. *épagneul*, Fr.] 1. A dog used for sport in the field, remarkable for sagacity and obedience. *Dryden.*
 2. A low, mean, sneaking fellow. *Shaksp.*
*** SPA'NIEL.** *a.* Like a spaniel. *Shakspeare.*
*** To SPA'NIEL.** *v. a.* To follow like a spaniel. *Tollet.*
To SPA'NIEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fawn on; to play the spaniel. *Shakspeare.*
*** SPA'NISH.** *s.* The language of Spain. *Howel.*
SPA'NISH Broom. *s.* A plant so called.
*** SPA'NISH Fly.** *s.* A venomous fly that shines like gold and breeds in the tops of ashes, olives etc. It is used to raise blisters.
SPA'NISH Nut. *s.* [*sisyrinchium*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
*** To SPANK.** *v. n.* To slap with the open hand. *Shakspeare.*
SPA'NKER. *s.* A small coin. *Denham.*
*** SPA'NKING.** *a.* Large, strong, jolly; fine. *Shakspeare.*
SPA'NNER. *s.* The lock of a fusee or carbine. *Howel.*
SPAR. *s.* 1. Marcasite. *Newton.*
 2. [*Sparr*, Germ.] A small beam; the bar of a gate.
To SPAR. *v. n.* To fight with prelusive strokes.
To SPAR. *v. a.* [*ypappan*, Sax. *sperran*, Germ.] To shut; to close; to bar. *Spenser.*
SPA'RABLE. *s.* [*ypappan*, Sax. to fasten.] Small nails.
SPA'RADRAP. *s.* [In pharmacy.] A cerecloth. *Wiseman.*
*** SPA'RAGE.** } *s.* Asparagus: which see.
*** SPA'RAGUS.** } *Bp. Taylor.*
To SPARE. *v. a.* [*ypappan*, Sax. *sparen*, Germ. *épargner*, Fr.]
 1. To use frugally; not to waste; not to consume. *Milton.*
 2. To have unemployed; to save for any particular use. *Knolles.*
 3. To do without; to lose willingly. *Ben Jonson.*
 4. To omit; to forbear. *Dryden.*

5. To use tenderly; to forbear; to treat with pity. *Common Prayer.*
 6. To grant; to allow; to indulge. *Roscommon.*
 7. To forbear to inflict or impose. *Dryden.*
To SPARE. v. n.
 1. To live frugally; to be parsimonious; to be not liberal. *Otway.*
 2. To forbear; to be scrupulous. *Knolles.*
 3. To use mercy; to forgive; to be tender. *Bacon.*
SPARE. a. 1. Scantly; not abundant; parsimonious; frugal. *Bacon.*
 2. Superfluous; unwanted. *Bacon.*
 3. Lean; wanting flesh; macilent. *Milton.*
SPARE. s. [from the verb.] Parsimony; frugal use; husbandry. Not in use. *Bacon.*
*** SPA'RELY. ad.** Sparingly. *Milton.*
*** SPA'RENESS. s.** [ʃpæpneɪs, Sax.] State of being spare; leanness. *Hammond.*
SPA'RER. s. [from *spare*.] One who avoids expence. *Wotton.*
SPA'RERIB. s. [*spare* and *rib*.] Ribs cut away from the body, and having on them *spare* or little flesh.
SPARGEFA'CTION. s. [*spargo*, Lat.] The act of sprinkling.
*** SPA'RHAWK. See SPARROWHAWK.**
SPA'RING. a. [from *spare*.]
 1. Scarce; little. *Bacon.*
 2. Scanty; not plentiful. *Pope.*
 3. Parsimonious; not liberal. *Dryden.*
SPA'RINGLY. ad. [from *sparing*.]
 1. Not abundantly. *Bacon.*
 2. Frugally; parsimoniously; not lavishly. *Hayward.*
 3. With abstinence. *Atterbury.*
 4. Not with great frequency. *Atterbury.*
 5. Cautiously; tenderly. *Bacon.*
*** SPA'RINGNESS. s.** 1. Parsimony; want of liberality. *Duty of man.*
 2. Caution. *Barrow.*
SPARK. s. [ʃpeapca, Sax. *sparke*, Dutch.]
 1. A small particle of fire or kindled matter. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Any thing shining. *Locke.*
 3. Any thing vivid or active. *Shaksp.*
 4. A lively showy, splendid, gay man. Commonly used in contempt. *Collier.*
To SPARK. v. n. [from the noun.] To emit particles of fire; to sparkle. Not used. *Spenser.*
SPA'RKFUL. a. [*spark* and *full*.] Lively; brisk; airy. Not used. *Camden.*
SPA'RKISH. a. [from *spark*.]
 1. Airy; gay. A low word. *Walsh.*
 2. Showy; well dressed; fine. *L'Estrange.*
SPA'RKLE. a. [from *spark*.] 1. A spark; a small particle of fire. *Dryden.*
 2. Any luminous particle. *Pope.*
To SPA'RKLE. v. n. [from the noun.]
 1. To emit sparks.
 2. To issue in sparks. *Milton.*
 3. To shine; to glitter. *Watts.*
 4. To emit little bubbles as liquor in a glass.

- * To SPARKLE. v. a.** [*spergo*, Lat.] To disperse; to scatter; to throw about. *Sackville.*
*** SPA'RKLER. s.** One whose eyes sparkle. *Addison.*
*** SPA'RKLET. s.** A small spark. *Cotton.*
*** SPA'RKLINESS. s.** Vivacity. *Aubrey.*
SPA'RKLINGLY. ad. [from *sparkling*.] With vivid and twinkling lustre. *Boyle.*
SPA'RKLINGNESS. s. [from *sparkling*.] Vivid and twinkling lustre. *Boyle.*
*** SPA'RLING. s.** [*éperlan*, Fr.] A smelt: a sea-fish. *Cotgrave.*
SPA'RROW. s. [ʃpeappa, Sax. *Everling*, Germ.] A small bird. *Watts.*
SPA'RROWGRASS. s. [Corrupted from *asparagus*.] *King.*
SPA'RROWHAWK, or sparhawk. s. [ʃpeap-hayoc, Sax.] The female of the musket hawk.
SPA'RRY. a. [from *spar*.] Consisting of spar. *Woodward.*
*** To SPARSE. v. a.** [*sparsus*, Lat.] To disperse. *Spenser.*
*** SPA'RSEDLY. ad.** Scatteringly; dispersedly. *Evelyn.*
SPASM. s. [σπάσμα.] Convulsion; violent and involuntary contraction. *Arbuthnot.*
SPASMO'DICK. a. [*spasmodique*, Fr.] Convulsive.
SPAT. The preterit of spit. Gospel.
SPAT. s. The young of shell-fish. *Woodw.*
To SPA'TIATE. v. n. [*spatior*, Lat. *spazieren*, Germ.] To rove; to range; to ramble at large. *Bentley.*
To SPA'TTER. v. n. [ʃpat, spit, Sax.]
 1. To sprinkle with dirt, or any thing offensive. *Addison.*
 2. To throw out any thing offensive. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To asperse; to defame.
To SPA'TTER. v. n. To spit; to sputter as at any thing nauseous taken into the mouth. *Milton.*
SPA'TTERDASHES. s. [*spatter* and *dash*.] Coverings for the legs by which the wet is kept off.
*** SPATTLE. s.** [ʃpatl, Sax.] Spittle. *Bale.*
SPA'TTLING Poppy. s. White behen. A plant which is a species of campion. *Miller.*
SPA'TULA. s. A spatte or slice, used by apothecaries and surgeons in spreading plaisters or stirring medicines. *Quincy.*
SPA'VIN. s. [*spavenio*, Ital.] This disease in horses is a bony excrescence or crust as hard as a bone, that grows in the inside of the hough; there is likewise a blood spavin. *Farrier's Dict.*
*** SPA'VINED. a.** Diseased with spavin. *Goldsmith.*
SPAW. s. [ʃpa in Germany.] A place famous for mineral waters; any mineral water.
To SPAWL. v. n. [ʃpeorlian, to spit, Sax.]

To throw moisture out of the mouth.

Swift.

SPAWL. *s.* [*yparl*, Sax.] Spittle; moisture ejected from the mouth. *Dryden.*

* SPA/WLING. *s.* Moisture thrown out of the mouth. *Congreve.*

SPAWN. *s.* [*spene*, *spenne*, Dutch.]

1. The eggs of fish or of frogs. *Shaksp.*

2. Any product or offspring: in contempt. *Tillotson.*

To SPAWN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To produce as fishes do eggs. *Shaksp.*

2. To generate; to bring forth: in contempt. *Swift.*

To SPAWN. *v. n.*

1. To issue as eggs from fish.

2. To issue; to proceed: in contempt. *Locke.*

SPA/WNER. *s.* [from *spawn*.] The female fish. *Walton.*

To SPAY. *v. a.* [*spado*, Lat.] To castrate female animals. *Mortimer.*

To SPEAK. *v. a.* Preterit *spake* or *spoke*; participle passive *spoken*. [*ypedan*, Sax. *spreken*, Dutch; *sprechen*, Germ.]

1. To utter articulate sounds; to express thoughts by words. *Holder.*

2. To harangue; to make a speech. *Clar.*

3. To talk for or against; to dispute. *Shakspeare.*

4. To discourse; to make mention. *Tillots.*

5. To give sound. *Shakspeare.*

6. To SPEAK with. To address; to converse with. *Knolles.*

To SPEAK. *v. a.* 1. To utter with the mouth; to pronounce. *Judges.*

2. To proclaim; to celebrate. *Shakspeare.*

3. To address; to accost. *Ecclus.*

4. To exhibit; to make known. *Milton.*

SPEA/KABLE. *a.* [from *speak*.]

1. Possible to be spoken.

2. Having the power of speech. *Milton.*

SPEA/KER. *s.* [from *speak*.]

1. One that speaks. *Watts.*

2. One that speaks in any particular manner. *Prior.*

3. One that celebrates, proclaims, or mentions. *Shakspeare.*

4. The prolocutor of the commons. *Dryd.*

* SPE/AKING. *s.* Discourse; act of expressing in words. *Ephes. iv.*

SPEA/KING Trumpet. *s.* A stentorophonick instrument; a trumpet by which the voice may be propagated to a great distance. *Dryden.*

SPEAR. *s.* [*ypepe*, Sax. *Speer*, Germ.]

1. A long weapon with a sharp point, used in thrusting or throwing; a lance. *Cowley.*

2. A lance, generally with prongs, to kill fish. *Carew.*

To SPEAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kill or pierce with a spear.

To SPEAR. *v. n.* To shoot or sprout. Commonly written *spire*. *Mortimer.*

SPEA/RGRASS. *s.* [*spear* and *grass*.] Long stiff grass. *Shakspeare.*

SPEA/RMAN. *s.* [*spear* and *man*.] One who uses a lance in fight. *Prior.*

SPE/ARMINT. *s.* A plant; a species of mint.

SPEA/RWORT. *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

* SPECHT. } *s.* [*Specht*, Germ.] A wood-

* SPEIGHT. } pecker. *Sherwood.*

SPE/CIAL. *a.* [*spécial*, Fr. *specialis*, Lat.]

1. Noting a sort or species. *Watts.*

2. Particular; peculiar. *Atterbury.*

3. Appropriate; designed for a particular purpose. *Davies.*

4. Extraordinary; uncommon. *Spratt.*

5. Chief in excellence. *Shakspeare.*

* SPE/CIAL. *s.* A particular. *Hammond.*

SPE/CIALLY. *ad.* [from *special*.]

1. Particularly above others. *Deuteron.*

2. Not in a common way; peculiarly. *Hale.*

* To SPE/CIALIZE. *v. a.* To particularize; to mention specially. *Sheldon.*

SPE/CIALTY. } *s.* [*spécialité*, Fr. from

SPECIA/LITY. } *special*.] Particularity. *Hooker.*

SPE/CIES. *s.* [*species*, Lat.] 1. A sort; a subdivision of a general term. *Watts.*

2. Class of nature; single order of beings. *Bentley.*

3. Appearance to the senses; any visible or sensible representation. *Ray.*

4. Representation to the mind. *Dryden.*

5. Show; visible exhibition. Not in use. *Bacon.*

6. Circulating money. *Arbuthnot.*

7. Simples that have place in a compound medicine.

SPECI/FICAL. } *a.* [*spécifique*, Fr.]

SPECI/FICK. } *a.* [*spécifique*, Fr.]

1. That which makes a thing of the species of which it is. *Newton.*

2. Appropriated to the cure of some particular distemper. *Wiseman.*

SPECI/FICALLY. *ad.* [from *specifick*.] In such manner as to constitute a species; according to the nature of the species. *Bentley.*

To SPECI/FICATE. *v. a.* [from *species* and *facio*, Lat.] To mark by notation of distinguishing particularities. *Hale.*

SPECIFICA/TION. *s.* [from *specifick*; *spécification*, Fr.] 1. Distinct notation; determination by a peculiar mark. *Watts.*

2. Particular mention. *Ayliffe.*

* SPECI/FICK. *s.* A specifick medicine. *Wiseman.*

To SPE/CIFY. *v. a.* [from *species*; *spécifier*, Fr.] To mention; to show by some particular mark of distinction. *Pope.*

SPE/CIMEN. *s.* [Lat.] A sample; a part of any thing exhibited that the rest may be known. *Addison.*

SPE/CIOUS. *a.* [*spécieux*, Fr. *speciosus*, Lat.]

1. Showy; pleasing to the view. *Milton.*

2. Plausible; superficially, not solidly right. *Atterbury.*

SPE'CIOSLY. *ad.* [from *specious*.] With fair appearance. *Hammond.*

* **SPE'CIOSNESS.** *s.* The state or quality of being specious. *Ash.*

SPECK. *s.* [ȝpecce, Sax.] A small discoloration; a spot. *Dryden.*

To SPECK. *v. a.* To spot; to stain in drops. *Milton.*

SPE'CKLE. *s.* [from *speck*.] Small speck; little spot.

To SPE'CKLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark with small spots. *Milton.*

* **SPE'CKLEDNESS.** *s.* State or quality of being speckled. *Ash.*

SPECKT, or *Speight.* *s.* A wood-pecker. *Ainsworth.*

SPE'CTACLE. *s.* [Fr. *spectaculum*, Lat.]

1. A show; a gazing stock; any thing exhibited to the view as eminently remarkable. *Shakspeare.*
2. Any thing perceived by the sight. *Denh.*
3. [In the plural.] Glasses to assist the sight. *Bacon.*

SPE'CTACLED. *a.* [from the noun.] Furnished with spectacles. *Shakspeare.*

* **SPECTA'CLAR.** *a.* Relating to spectacles or shows. *Dr. Hickes.*

SPECTA'TION. *s.* [*spectatio*, Lat.] Regard; respect. *Harvey.*

SPECTA'TOR. *s.* [Lat. *spectateur*, Fr.] A looker on; a beholder. *Shakspeare.*

SPECTA'TORSHIP. *s.* [from *spectator*.] Act of beholding. *Shakspeare.*

* **SPECTA'TRESS.** } *s.* A female looker-on,
* **SPECTA'TRIX.** } or beholder. *Rowe.*

SPE'CTRE. *s.* [Fr. *spectrum*, Lat.]

1. Apparition; appearance of persons dead. *Stillingfleet.*
2. Something made preternaturally visible.

SPE'CTRUM. *s.* [Lat.] An image; a visible form. *Newton.*

SPE'CLAR. *s.* [*specularis*, Lat.]

1. Having the qualities of a mirror or looking-glass. *Donne.*
2. Assisting sight. Improper. *Phillips.*

To SPE'CLATE. *v. a.* [*spéculer*, Fr. *specular*, Lat.] To meditate; to contemplate; to take a view of any thing with the mind. *Digby.*

To SPE'CLATE. *v. a.* To consider attentively; to look through with the mind. *Brown.*

SPECULA'TION. *s.* [Fr. from *speculate*.]

1. Examination by the eye; view.
2. Mental view; intellectual examination; contemplation. *Hooker.*
3. A train of thoughts formed by meditation. *Temple.*
4. Mental scheme not reduced to practice. *Temple.*
6. Power of sight. Not in use. *Shakspeare.*

* **SPE'CLATIST.** *s.* A speculator. *Granger.*

SPE'CLATIVE. *a.* [from *speculate*.]

1. Given to speculation; contemplative. *Hooker.*

2. Theoretical; notional; ideal; not practical. *Bacon.*

SPE'CLATIVELY. *ad.* [from *speculative*.]

1. Contemplatively; with meditation.
2. Ideally; notionally; theoretically; not practically.

* **SPE'CLATIVENESS.** *s.* The state of being speculative. *Scott.*

SPECULA'TOR. *s.* [from *speculate*.]

1. One who forms theories. *More.*
2. [*Spéculateur*, Fr.] An observer; a contemplator. *Brown.*
3. A spy; a watcher. *Broome.*

SPE'CLATORY. *a.* [from *speculate*.] Exercising speculation.

SPE'CLUM. *s.* [Lat.] A mirror; a looking-glass. *Boyle.*

SPED. The preterit and part. passive of *speed*. *Knolles.*

SPEECH. *s.* [from *speak*.]

1. The power of articulate utterance; the power of expressing thoughts by words, or vocal sounds. *Watts.*
2. Language; words considered as expressing thoughts. *Milton.*
3. Particular language as distinct from others. *Common Prayer.*
4. Any thing spoken. *Shakspeare.*
5. Talk; mention. *Bacon.*
6. Oration; harangue. *Swift.*
7. Liberty to speak. *Milton.*

* **To SPEECH.** *v. n.* To harangue; to make a speech. *Pyle.*

SPE'ECHLESS. *a.* [from *speech*.]

1. Deprived of the power of speaking; made mute or dumb. *Raleigh.*
2. Mute; dumb. *Shakspeare.*

* **SPE'ECHLESSNESS.** *s.* State of being speechless. *Bacon.*

To SPEED. *v. n.* pret. and part. pass. *sped* and *speeded*. [*spoeden*, Dutch; *iputen*, Germ.]

1. To make haste; to move with celerity. *Phillips.*
2. To have success. *Shakspeare.*
3. To have any condition good or bad. *Waller.*

To SPEED. *v. a.*

1. To dispatch in haste. *Fairfax.*
2. To furnish in haste.
3. To dispatch; to destroy; to kill. *Dryd.*
4. To mischief; to ruin.
5. To hasten; to put into quick motion. *Shakspeare.*
6. To execute; to dispatch. *Ayliffe.*
7. To assist; to help forward. *Dryden.*
8. To make prosperous. *St. Paul.*

SPEED. *s.* [*spoed*, Dutch.]

1. Quickness; celerity. *More.*
2. Haste; hurry; dispatch. *Dec. of Piety.*
3. The course or pace of a horse. *Shaksp.*
4. Success; event of any action. *Shaksp.*

* **SPE'EDFUL.** *a.* [ȝpedig, Sax.] Serviceable; useful. *Wicliffe.*

SPE'EDILY. *ad.* [from *speedy*.] With haste; quickly. *Dryden.*

SPEE'DINESS. *s.* [from *speedy*.] The quality of being speedy.

SPE'EDVELL. *s.* [*veronica*, Lat.] Fluellin. A plant. *Miller.*

SPE'EDY. *a.* [from *speed*.] Quick; swift; nimble; quick of dispatch. *Dryden.*

* To SPEET. *v. a.* [*spießen*, Germ.] To stab. *Gammer Gurton's needle.*

* SPEIGHT. *s.* [*Specht*, Germ.] A woodpecker. See SPECHT.

* SPELK. *s.* [*ypelc*, Sax.] A splinter; a small stick to fix on thatch with. *Grose.*

SPELL. *s.* [*ypel*, Sax. a word.]

1. A charm consisting of some words of occult power. *Milton.*

2. A turn of work; a vicissitude of labour. A low word. *Carew.*

To SPELL. *v. a.* [*spellen*, Dutch; *épeler*, Fr.] 1. To write with the proper letters. *Dryden.*

2. To read by naming letters singly. *Shakspeare.*

3. To charm. *Dryden.*

To SPELL. *v. n.*

1. To form words of letters. *Locke.*

2. To read. *Milton.*

3. To read unskillfully. *South.*

* SPELT. *s.* [*ypelt*, Sax. *triticum spelta*, Lat. *Evelt*, Germ.] A kind of corn.

To SPELT. *v. n.* [*swalten*, Germ.] To split; to break. *Mortimer.*

SPE'LTEER. *s.* A kind of semi-metal. *Newt.*

* SPENCE. *s.* [*dépense*, Fr.] A buttery; a larder; a store-room; a place where any provisions are kept. *Chaucer.*

* SPE'NCER. *s.* A butler; one who has the care of the spence. *Prompt. parv.*

To SPEND. *v. a.* [*ypendan*, Sax. *spenden*, Germ.] 1. To consume; to exhaust; to lay out. *Milton.*

2. To bestow as expence; to expend, as cost: often with *upon*. *Boyle.*

3. To effuse. *Shakspeare.*

4. To squander; to lavish. *Wake.*

5. To pass; to suffer to pass away. *Job.*

6. To waste; to wear out. *Burnet.*

7. To fatigue; to harrass. *Addison.*

To SPEND. *v. n.*

1. To make expense. *South.*

2. To prove in the use: as, *pork fed with pease spends well*.

3. To be lost or wasted: as, *life spends in trifles*. *Bacon.*

4. To be employed to any use. *Bacon.*

SPE'NDER. *s.* [from *spend*.]

1. One who spends. *Taylor.*

2. A prodigal; a lavisher. *Bacon.*

* SPE'NDING. *s.* [*ypendunz*, Sax.] Act of consuming, expending, or bestowing for any purpose. *Whitlock.*

SPE'NDTHRIFT. *s.* [*spend* and *thrift*.] A prodigal; a lavisher. *Swift.*

SPE'RABLE. *a.* [*sperabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be hoped. Not in use. *Bacon.*

* SPE/RATE. *a.* [*speratus*, Lat.] Hoped to

be not irrecoverable. *Repr. to Q. Anne.*

* To SPERE. *v. a.* [*ypirian*, Sax. *spähen*, Germ.] To ask; to enquire.

SPERM. *s.* [*σπέρμα*.] Seed; that by which the species is continued. *Bacon.*

SPE'RMACETI. *s.* [Lat.] Corruptedly pronounced *parmasitty*: a kind of suet made by condensing the oil of a whale's head. *Quincy.*

SPERMA'TICAL. } *a.* [*spermatique*, Fr.]

SPERMA'TICK. } from *sperm*.]

1. Seminal; consisting of seed. *More.*

2. Belonging to the sperm. *Ray.*

To SPE'RMATIZE. *v. n.* [from *sperm*.] To yield seed. *Brown.*

SPERMATOCE'LE. *s.* [*σπέρμα* and *κηλή*.] A rupture caused by the contraction of the seminal vessels. *Bailey.*

SPERMO/LOGIST. *s.* [*σπερμολόγος*.] One who gathers or treats of seeds.

* To SPERRE. *v. a.* [*sperrén*, Germ.] To bolt; to barricado. *Shakspeare.*

To SPERSE. *v. a.* [*spersus*, Lat.] To disperse; to scatter. *Spenser.*

To SPET. *v. a.* To bring or pour abundantly. *Milton.*

* SPET. *v. a.* [*ypætan*, Sax.] To eject from the mouth; to throw out. This is the old form of *spit*. *Barret.*

To SPEW. *v. a.* [*ypæpan*, Sax. *speuwen*, Dutch; *spewen*, Germ.] 1. To vomit; to eject from the stomach. *Spenser.*

2. To eject; to cast forth. *Dryden.*

3. To eject with loathing. *Bacon.*

To SPEW. *v. n.* To vomit; to ease the stomach. *Ben Jonson.*

* SPE/VVER. *s.* [*ypipepe*, Sax.] One who spews.

* SPE'WING. *s.* [*ypipinge*, Sax.] Act of vomiting. *Habac. 11.*

* SPE'WY. *a.* Wet; foggy. *Mortimer.*

To SPHA'CELATE. *v. a.* To affect with a gangrene. *Sharp.*

To SPHA'CELATE. *v. n.* To mortify; to suffer the gangrene. *Sharp.*

SPHA'CELUS. *s.* [*σφακελος*.] A gangrene; a mortification. *Wiseman.*

SPHERE. *s.* [*sphæra*, Lat.]

1. A globe; an orbicular body; a body of which the centre is at the same distance from every point of the circumference. *Milton.*

2. Any globe of the mundane system. *Spenser.*

3. A globe representing the earth or sky. *Dryden.*

4. Orb; circuit of motion. *Milton.*

5. Province; compass of knowledge or action; employments. *Shakspeare.*

To SPHERE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place in the sphere. *Shakspeare.*

2. To form into roundness. *Milton.*

SPHE'RICAL. } *a.* [from *sphere*]

SPHE'RICK. } *a.* [from *sphere*]

1. Round; circular; globular. *Keil.*

2. Planetary; relating to orbs of the planets. *Shakspeare.*
 SPHE/RICALLY. *ad.* [from *spherical*.] In form of a sphere.
 SPHE/RICALNESS. } *s.* [from *sphere*.]
 SPHERI/CITY. } Roundness; rotundity; globosity. *Digby.*
 * SPHE/RICKS. *s.* The doctrine of the sphere.
 SPHE/ROID. *s.* [*σφαῖρα* and *εἶδος*; *sphéroide*, Fr.] A body oblong or oblate, approaching to the form of a sphere. *Cheyne.*
 SPHEROI/DICAL. *a.* [from *spheroid*.] Having the form of a spheroid. *Cheyne.*
 * SPHEROI/DITY. *s.* Deviation from a sphere. *Mason.*
 SPHE/RULE. *s.* [*spherula*, Lat.] A little globe. *Cheyne.*
 * SPHE/RY. *a.* 1. Spherical; round. *Shaksp.*
 2. Belonging to the spheres. *Milton.*
 * SPH/NCTER. *s.* One of the circular and constrictory muscles of the human body.
 SPHINX. *s.* [*σφίγξ*.] The *sphinx* was a famous monster in Egypt, having the face of a virgin, and the body of a lion. *Peach.*
 SPI/AL. *s.* A spy; a scout; a watcher. *Fairfax.*
 Obsolete.
 SPICE. *s.* [*épice*, Fr.] 1. A vegetable production, fragrant to the smell and pungent to the palate; an aromatick substance used in sauce. *Temple.*
 2. A small quantity, as of *spice*, to the thing seasoned. *Brown.*
 To SPICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To season with spice. *Donne.*
 SPI/CER. *s.* [from *spice*.] One who deals in spice. *Camden.*
 SPI/CERY. *s.* [*épicerie*, Fr.]
 1. The commodity of spices. *Raleigh.*
 2. A repository of spices. *Addison.*
 SPICK and SPAN. Quite new; now first used. A low word. *Burnet.*
 SPI/CKNEL. *s.* The herb baldmony or bearwort.
 SPICO/SITY. *s.* [from *spica*, Lat.] The quality of being spiked like ears of corn; fulness of ears. *Dict.*
 * To SPI/CULATE. *v. a.* [*spiculo*, Lat.] To make sharp at the point. *Mason.*
 SPI/CY. *a.* [from *spice*.]
 1. Producing spice; abounding with aromaticks. *Dryden.*
 2. Aromatick; having the qualities of spice. *Pope.*
 SPI/DER. *s.* The animal that spins a web for flies. *Drayton.*
 * SPI/DERCATCHER. *s.* A bird.
 * SPI/DERLIKE. *a.* Resembling a spider in shape or quality. *Shakspeare.*
 SPI/DERWORT. *s.* [*phalangium*, Lat.] A plant with a lily-flower, composed of six petals. *Miller.*
 SPI/GNEL. *s.* A plant. *Miller.*
 SPI/GOT. *s.* [*spijker*, Dutch.] A pin or peg put into the faucet to keep in the liquor. *Shakspeare.*

SPIKE. *s.* [*spica*, Lat.]
 1. An ear of corn. *Denham.*
 2. A long nail of iron or wood; a long rod of iron sharpened. *Addison.*
 SPIKE. *s.* A smaller species of lavender. *Hill.*
 To SPIKE. *v. a.*
 1. To fasten with long nails. *Moxon.*
 2. To set with spikes. *Wiseman.*
 3. To make sharp at the end.
 * SPI/KED. *a.* Having ears or those parts which contain seeds. *Mason.*
 SPI/KENARD. *s.* [*spica nardi*, Lat.] A plant. There are three sorts of spikenard, the Indian spikenard is most famous: it is a congeries of fibrous substances adhering to the upper part of the root, of an agreeable aromatick and bitterish taste; it grows plentifully in Java. *Hill.*
 * SPIKY. *a.* Having a sharp point. *Dyer.*
 SPILL. *s.* [*spijlen*, Dutch.]
 1. A small shiver of wood, or thin bar of iron. *Mortimer.*
 2. A small quantity of money. *Ayliffe.*
 To SPILL. *v. a.* [*ypillan*, Sax. *spillen*, Dutch.]
 1. To shed; to lose by shedding. *Daniel.*
 2. To destroy; to mischief. *Davies.*
 3. To throw away. *Tickell.*
 To SPILL. *v. n.*
 1. To waste; to be lavish. *Sidney.*
 2. To be shed; to be lost by being shed. *Watts.*
 SPI/LLER. *s.* [I know not whence derived.] A kind of fishing line. *Carew.*
 * SPILT. *part. a.* Variegated. *Spenser.*
 SPILTH. *s.* [from *spill*.] Any thing poured out or wasted. *Shakspeare.*
 To SPIN. *v. a.* preter. *spun* or *span*, part. *spun*. [*ypinnan*, Sax. *spinnen*, Germ.]
 1. To draw out into threads. *Exodus.*
 2. To form threads by drawing out and twisting any filamentous matter. *Dryd.*
 3. To protract; to draw out. *Collier.*
 4. To form by degrees; to draw out tediously; to protract. *Digby.*
 To SPIN. *v. n.*
 1. To exercise the art of spinning. *More.*
 2. To stream out in a thread or small current. *Drayton.*
 3. To move round as a spindle. *Milton.*
 SPI/NACH. } *s.* [*Spinat*, Germ.] A plant.
 SPI/NAGE. } *Miller.*
 SPI/NAL. *a.* [*spina*, Lat.] Belonging to the back bone. *Phillips.*
 SPI/NDLE. *s.* [*ypindl*, *ypindel*, Sax. *Spindel*, Germ.] 1. The pin by which the thread is formed, and on which it is conglomerated. *Maine.*
 2. A long slender stalk. *Mortimer.*
 3. Any thing slender; whence *spindle shanks*. In contempt. *Dryden.*
 To SPI/NDLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shoot into a long small stalk. *Bacon.*
 * SPI/NDLE-LEGGED. *a.* Having thin legs. *Tatler.*
 SPINDLESHA/NKED. *a.* [*spindle* and *shank*.]

Having small legs. *Addison.*
SPI'NDLETREE. *s.* Prickwood. A plant.
SPINE. *s.* [*spina*, Lat.] The back-bone. *Dryden.*
 * **SPINE.** *s.* [*épine*, Fr. *spina*, Lat.] A thorn. *Beaum. and Fl.*
SPI/NEL. *s.* [*spinelle*, Fr.] A sort of mineral. *Woodward.*
SPI/NET. *s.* [*épinette*, Fr.] A small harpsichord, an instrument with keys. *Swift.*
 * **SPI/NET.** *s.* [*spinetum*, Lat.] A small wood; a place where briars and bushes grow. *Ben Jonson.*
SPINI'FEROUS. *a.* [*spina* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing thorns.
 * **SPINK.** *s.* A finch; a bird. *Harte.*
SPI'NNER. *s.* [from *spin*.]
 1. One skilled in spinning. *Graunt.*
 2. A garden spider with long jointed legs. *Shakspeare.*
SPI/NNING Wheel. *s.* [from *spin*.] The wheel by which, since the disuse of the rock, the thread is drawn. *Gay.*
 * **SPINNY.** *a.* [perhaps *small*, *slender*.] A barbarous word. *Mortimer.*
SPINO'SITY. *s.* [*spinosus*, Lat.] Crabbedness; thorny or briary perplexity. *Glanv.*
SPI'NOUS. *a.* [*spinosus*, Lat.] Thorny; full of thorns.
SPI'NSTER. *s.* [from *spin*.]
 1. A woman that spins. *Shakspeare.*
 2. The general term for a girl or maiden woman. In law. *Shakspeare.*
SPI/NSTRY. *s.* [from *spinster*.] The work of spinning. [*Ge'winst*, Germ.]
SPI/NY. *a.* [*spina*, Lat.] Thorny; briary; perplexed. *Digby.*
SPI/RACLE. *s.* [*spiraculum*, Lat.] A breathing hole; a vent; a small aperture. *Woodward.*
SPI'RAL. *a.* [from *spira*, Lat.] Curve; winding; circularly involved. *Blackmore.*
SPI'RALLY. *ad.* [from *spiral*.] In a spiral form. *Ray.*
 * **SPIRA'TION.** *s.* [*spiratio*, Lat.] Breathing.
SPIRE. *s.* [*spira*, Lat.] 1. A line drawn progressively round the same axis, with a distance between each circle.
 2. A curve line; any thing wreathed or contorted; a curl; a twist; a wreath. *Dryden.*
 3. Any thing growing up taper; a round pyramid; a steeple. *Hale.*
 4. The top or uttermost point. *Shaksp.*
To SPIRE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To shoot up pyramidally. *Mortimer.*
 2. To breathe. [*spiro*, Lat.] *Spenser.*
 * **To SPIRE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shoot forth. Not in use. *Spenser.*
 * **SPI'RED.** *a.* Having a steeple or spire. *Mason.*
SPI'RIT. *s.* [*spiritus*, Lat. *esprit*, Fr.]
 1. Breath; wind in motion. *Bacon.*
 2. An immaterial substance. *Davies.*

3. The soul of man. *Shakspeare.*
 4. An apparition. *Luke.*
 5. Temper; habitual disposition of mind. *Tillotson.*
 6. Ardour; courage; elevation; vehemence of mind. *Shakspeare.*
 7. Genius; vigour of mind. *Temple.*
 8. Turn of mind; power of mind; moral or intellectual. *Cowley.*
 9. Intellectual powers distinct from the body. *Clarendon.*
 10. Sentiment; perception. *Shakspeare.*
 11. Eagerness; desire. *South.*
 12. Man of activity; man of life. *Shaksp.*
 13. Persons distinguished by qualities of the mind. A French word, obsolete. *Dryden.*
 14. That which gives vigour or cheerfulness to the mind. *Shakspeare.*
 15. Characteristical likeness; essential qualities. *Wotton.*
 16. Any thing eminently pure and refined. *Shakspeare.*
 17. That which hath power or energy. *Bac.*
 18. An inflammable liquor raised by distillation, as brandy, rum. *Boyle.*
 19. In the old poets, *spirit* was commonly a monosyllable. *Spenser.*
To SPI'RIT. *v. a.* 1. To animate or actuate as a spirit. *Milton.*
 2. To excite; to animate; to encourage; to invigorate to action. *Swift.*
 3. To draw; to entice. *Brown.*
SPI'RITALLY. *ad.* [from *spiritus*, Lat.] By means of the breath. *Holder.*
SPI'RITED. *a.* [from *spirit*.] Lively; vivacious; full of fire. *Pope.*
 * **SPI'RITEDLY.** *ad.* In a lively or strong manner.
SPI'RITEDNESS. *s.* [from *spirited*.] Disposition or make of mind. *Addison.*
 * **SPI'RITFUL.** *a.* Lively; full of spirit. *Ash.*
 * **SPI'RITFULLY.** *ad.* In a sprightly or lively manner.
SPI'RITFULNESS. *s.* [from *spirit* and *full*.] Sprightliness; liveliness. *Harvey.*
SPI'RITLESS. *a.* [from *spirit*.] Dejected; low; deprived of vigour; depressed. *Smith.*
 * **SPI'RITLESSLY.** *ad.* Without spirit; without exertion. *More.*
 * **SPI'RITLESSNESS.** *s.* State of being spiritless.
SPI'RITOUS. *a.* [from *spirit*.]
 1. Refined; defecated; advanced near to spirit. *Milton.*
 2. Fine; ardent; active.
SPI'RITOUSNESS. *s.* [from *spiritous*.] Finess and activity of parts. *Boyle.*
SPI'RITUAL. *a.* [*spirituel* Fr. from *spirit*.]
 1. Distinct from matter; immaterial; incorporeal. *Bacon.*
 2. Mental; intellectual. *South.*
 3. Not gross; refined from external things; relative only to the mind. *Calamy.*

4. Not temporal; relating to the things of heaven. *Swift.*
- *SPI'RITUALIST. *s.* One who professes regard to spiritual things only; one whose employment is spiritual. *Hallywell.*
- SPI'RITUALITY. *s.* [from *spiritual*.]
1. Incorporeity; immateriality; essence distinct from matter. *Raleigh.*
 2. Intellectual nature. *South.*
 3. Acts independent of the body; pure acts of the soul; mental refinement. *South.*
 4. That which belongs to any one as an ecclesiastick. *Ayliffe.*
- SPI'RITUALTY. *s.* [from *spiritual*.] Ecclesiastical body. Not used. *Shakspeare.*
- SPIRITUALIZA'TION. *s.* [from *spiritualize*.] The act of spiritualizing.
- To SPI'RITUALIZE. *v. a.* To refine the intellect; to purify from the feculencies of the world. *Rogers.*
- SPI'RITUALLY. *ad.* [from *spiritual*.] Without corporeal grossness; with attention to things purely intellectual. *Taylor.*
- SPI'RITUOUS. *a.* [from *spirit*.]
1. Having the quality of spirit; tenuity and activity of parts. *Arbuthnot.*
 2. Lively; gay; vivid; airy. *Wotton.*
- SPIRITUO'SITY. } *s.* [from *spirituous*.]
- SPI'RITUOUSNESS. } The quality of being spirituous; tenuity and activity.
- To SPIRT. *v. n.* [*spruyten*, Dutch; *spriizen*, Germ.] To spring out in a sudden stream; to stream out by intervals. *Pope.*
- To SPIRT. *v. a.* To throw out in a jet. *Dryden.*
- *SPIRT. *s.* Sudden ejection; sudden and short effort; a fit. *Old Morality of lusty Juventus.*
- To SPI'RTLE. *v. a.* [A corruption of *spirt*.] To dissipate; to shoot scatteringly. *Derh.*
- SPI'RY. *a.* [from *spire*.]
1. Pyramidal. *Pope.*
 2. Wreathed; curled. *Dryden.*
- SPISS. *a.* [*spissus*, Lat.] Close; firm; thick. Not in use. *Brerewood.*
- SPI'SSITUDE. *s.* [from *spissus*, Lat.] Grossness; thickness. *Bacon.*
- SPI'T. *s.* [*ypætan*, Sax. *spit*, Dutch; *Spieß*, Germ.]
1. A long prong on which meat is driven to be turned before the fire. *Wilkins.*
 2. Such a depth of earth as is pierced by one action of the spade. *Mortimer.*
- To SPIT. *v. a.*
1. To put upon a spit. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To thrust through. *Dryden.*
- To SPIT. *v. a.* pret. *spat*; part. pass. *spit*. [*ypætan*, Sax. *spytter*, Dan.] To eject from the mouth. *Shakspeare.*
- *SPIT. *s.* What is thrown from the mouth.
- SPI'TAL. *s.* [Corrupted from *hospital*; *Epital*, Germ.] A charitable foundation.
- To SPI'TCHCOCK. *v. a.* To cut an eel in pieces and roast him.

- *SPI'TCHCOCK. *s.* An eel spitchcocked. *Decker.*
- SPITE. *s.* [*spijt*, Dutch.]
1. Malice; rancour; hate; malignity; malevolence. *Sidney.*
 2. SPITE *of*, or *In SPITE of*. Notwithstanding; in defiance of. It is often used without any malignity of meaning.
- To SPITE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To mischief; to treat maliciously; to vex; to thwart malignantly. *Shaksp.*
 2. To fill with spite; to offend. *Temple.*
- SPI'TEFUL. *a.* [*spite* and *full*.] Malicious; malignant. *Hooker.*
- SPI'TEFULLY. *ad.* [from *spiteful*.] Maliciously; malignantly. *Waller.*
- SPI'TEFULNESS. *s.* [from *spiteful*.] Malignity; desire of vexing. *Keil.*
- SPI'TTED. *a.* [from *spit*.] Shot out into length. *Bacon.*
- SPI'TTER. *s.* [from *spit*.]
1. One who puts meat on a spit.
 2. One who spits with his mouth.
 3. A young deer. [*Spießert*, Germ.] *Ainsworth.*
- SPI'TTLE. *s.* [Corrupted from *hospital*.] *Cleveland.*
- SPI'TTLE. *s.* [*ypætlīan*, Sax.] Moisture of the mouth. *Arbuthnot.*
- *SPI'TTLY. *a.* Slimy; full of spittle. *Cotgr.*
- SPI'TVENOM. *s.* [*spit* and *venom*.] Poison ejected from the mouth. *Hooker.*
- SPLANCHNO'LOGY. *s.* [*σπλάγχνα* and *λόγος*.] A treatise or description of the bowels.
- To SPLASH. *v. a.* [*splaska*, Swed.] To daub with dirt in great quantities.
- *SPLASH. *s.* Wet or dirt thrown up from a mire, puddle or the like.
- SPLA'SHY. *a.* [from *splash*.] Full of dirty water; apt to daub.
- *To SPLAY. *v. a.* To dislocate or break a horse's shoulder-bone.
- *To SPLAY. *v. a.* For *display*. *Mirr. for Mag.*
- *SPLAY. *a.* Displayed; spread; turned outward. *Sidney.*
- SPLA'YFOOT. *a.* Having the foot turned inward. *Pope.*
- SPLA'YMOUTH. *s.* [*splay* and *mouth*.] Mouth widened by design. *Dryden.*
- SPLEEN. *s.* [*splen*, Lat.]
1. The milt; one of the viscera. It is supposed the seat of mirth and melancholy. *Wiseman.*
 2. Anger; spite; ill-humour. *Donne.*
 3. A fit of anger. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Melancholy; hypochondriacal vapours. *Pope.*
 5. Immoderate merriment. *Shakspeare.*
- SPLE'ENED. *a.* [from *spleen*.] Deprived of the spleen. *Arbuthnot.*
- SPLE'ENFUL. *a.* [*spleen* and *full*.] Angry; peevish; fretful. *Shakspeare.*
- *SPLE'ENISH. *a.* See SPLENISH.
- SPLE'ENLESS. *a.* [from *spleen*.] Kind;

gentle; mild. *Obsolete.* *Chapman.*
SPLE'ENVORT. *s.* [*spleen* and *wort*.] Milt-
waste. A plant. *Miller.*
SPLE'ENY. *a.* [from *spleen*.] Angry; peevish;
humorous. *Shakspeare.*
SPLE'NDENT. *a.* [*splendens*, Lat.] Shining;
glossy. *Newton.*
SPLE'NDID. *a.* [*splendidus*, Lat.] Shewy;
magnificent; sumptuous. *Pope.*
SPLE'NDIDLY. *ad.* [from *splendid*.] Mag-
nificently; sumptuously. *Taylor.*
SPLE'NDOUR. *s.* [*splendor*, Lat.]
1. Lustre; power of shining. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Magnificence; pomp. *South.*
*** SPLE'NDROUS.** *a.* Having splendour.
Drayton.
SPLE'NETICK. *a.* [*splénétique*, Fr.] Troubled
with the spleen; fretful; peevish. *Tatler.*
*** SPLE'NETICK.** *s.* A splenetick person. *Tatler.*
SPLE'NICK. *a.* [*splénique*, Fr.] Belonging to
the spleen. *Harvey.*
SPLE'NISH. *a.* [from *spleen*.] Fretful; pee-
vish. *Drayton.*
SPLE'NITIVE. *a.* [from *spleen*.] Hot; fiery;
passionate. Not in use. *Shakspeare.*
SPLINT. *s.* *Splint* is a callous hard sub-
stance, or an insensible swelling, which
breeds on or adheres to the shank-bone,
and when it grows big spoils the shape of
the leg. *Farrier's Dict.*
To SPLICE. *v. a.* [*splissen*, Dutch; *plico*,
Lat.] To join the two ends of a rope
without a knot.
SPLINT. *s.* [*splinter*, Dutch.] A thin piece
of wood or other matters used by chirur-
geons to hold the bone newly set. *Wisem.*
To SPLINT. } *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To SPLI'NTER. }
1. To secure by splints. *Shakspeare.*
2. To shiver; to break into fragments.
SPLI'NTER. *s.* [*splinter*, Dutch; *explitter*,
Germ.] 1. A fragment of any thing broken
with violence. *Dryden.*
2. A thin piece of wood. *Grew.*
To SPLI'NTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
be broken into fragments.
To SPLIT. *v. a.* pret. *split*. [*spletten*, *split-*
ten, Dutch.] 1. To cleave; to rive; to di-
vide longitudinally in two. *Cleaveland.*
2. To divide; to part. *Atterbury.*
3. To dash and break on a rock.
Decay of Piety.
4. To break into discord. *South.*
To SPLIT. *v. n.* 1. To burst in sunder; to
crack; to suffer disruption. *Boyle.*
2. To be broken against rocks. *Addison.*
3. To burst with laughter. *Pope.*
SPLI'TTER. *s.* [from *split*.] One who splits.
Swift.
SPLU'TTER. *s.* Bustle; tumult. A low word.
*** To SPLU'TTER.** *v. n.* To speak hastily
and confusedly. *Carleton.*
To SPOIL. *v. a.* [*spolio*, Lat.] 1. To rob; to
take away by force. *Milton.*
2. To plunder; to strip of goods. *Pope.*

3. To corrupt; to mar; to make useless.
Colossians.
To SPOIL. *v. n.* 1. To practise robbery or
plunder. *Spenser.*
2. To grow useless; to be corrupted. *Locke.*
SPOIL. *s.* [*spolium*, Lat.]
1. That which is taken by violence; plun-
der; pillage; booty.
2. The act of robbery. *Shakspeare.*
3. Corruption; cause of corruption. *Shak.*
4. The slough; the cast-off skin of a ser-
pent. *Bacon.*
SPOI'LER. *s.* [from *spoil*.] 1. A robber; a
plunderer; a pillager. *Ben Jonson.*
2. One who mars or corrupts any thing.
SPOI'LFUL. *a.* [*spoil* and *full*.] Wasteful;
rapacious. *Spenser.*
SPOKE. *s.* [*ypaca*, Sax. *eyeiche*, Germ.] The
bar of a wheel that passes from the nave to
the felly. *Shakspeare.*
SPOKE. The preterit of *speak*. *Spratt.*
SPO'KEN. Part. pass. of *speak*. *Holder.*
SPO'KESMAN. *s.* [*spoke* and *man*.] One who
speaks for another. *Exodus.*
To SPO'LIATE. *v. a.* [*spolio*, Lat.] To rob;
to plunder. *Dict.*
SPOLIA'TION. *s.* [*spoliatio*, Lat.] The act of
robbery or privation. *Ayliffe.*
*** SPONDA'ICAL.** } *a.* Belonging to a
*** SPONDA'ICK.** } spondee; like a spondee.
Ferrand.
SPO'NDEE. *s.* [*spondæus*, Lat.] A foot of two
long syllables. *Broome.*
SPO'NDYLE. *s.* [*σπόνδυλος*.] A vertebre; a
joint of the spine. *Brown.*
SPONGE. *s.* [*spongia*, Lat.] A soft porous
substance, supposed by some the nidus of
animals. It is remarkable for sucking up
water. See *SPUNGE*. *Sandys.*
To SPONGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blot;
to wipe away as with a sponge. *Hooker.*
To SPONGE. *v. n.* To suck in as a sponge;
to gain by mean arts. *Swift.*
SPO'NGER. *s.* [from *sponge*.] One who hangs
for a maintenance on others. *L'Estrange.*
SPO'NGINESS. *s.* [from *spongy*.] Softness;
and fulness of cavities, like a sponge. *Harv.*
SPO'NGIOUS. *a.* [from *sponge*.] Full of
small cavities like a sponge. *Cheyne.*
SPO'NGY. *a.* [from *sponge*.] 1. Soft and
full of small interstitial holes. *Bacon.*
2. Wet; drenched; soaked. *Shakspeare.*
SPONK. *s.* Touchwood.
SPO'NSAL. *a.* [*sponsalis*, Lat.] Relating to
marriage.
SPO'NSION. *s.* [*sponsio*, Lat.] The act of be-
coming surety for another.
SPO'NSOR. *s.* [Lat.] A surety; one who
makes a promise or gives security for an-
other. *Ayliffe.*
SPONTANE'ITY. *s.* [*spontaneitas*, Lat.] Vo-
luntariness; willingness; accord uncom-
pelled. *Bramhall.*
SPONTA'NEOUS. *a.* [from *sponte*, Lat.] Vo-
luntary; not compelled; acting without

compulsion. *Hale.*
SPONTA'NEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *spontaneous.*] Voluntarily; of its own accord.
SPONTA'NEOUSNESS. *s.* [from *spontaneous.*] Voluntariness; freedom of will; accord unforced. *Hale.*
*** SPONTO'ON.** *s.* [*esponton*, Fr.] A military weapon, a kind of half-pike, or halberd. *Murphy.*
SPOOL. *s.* [*spohl*, Dutch; *Spule*, Germ.] A small piece of cane or reed, with a knot at each end; or a piece of wood turned in that form to wind yarn upon; a quill.
To SPOOM. *v. n.* To pass swiftly. A sea term. *Dryden.*
SPOON. *s.* [*spaen*, Dutch.] A concave vessel with a handle, used in eating liquids. *Shakspeare.*
SPO'ONBILL. *s.* [*spoon* and *bill.*] A bird. The end of its bill is broad. *Derham.*
SPO'ONFUL. *s.* [*spoon* and *full.*]
 1. As much as is generally taken at once in a spoon. *Bacon.*
 2. Any small quantity of liquid. *Arbuthn.*
SPO'ONMEAT. *s.* [*spoon* and *meat.*] Liquid food; nourishment taken with a spoon. *Dryden.*
SPO'ONWORT, or *Scurvygrass.* *s.* A plant.
To SPOON. *v. n.* In sea language, is when a ship being under sail in a storm cannot bear it, but is obliged to put right before the wind. *Bailey.*
SPORA'DICAL. *a.* [*σποραδικός.*] A sporadic disease is an endemial disease, what in a particular season affects but a few people. *Arbuthnot.*
SPORT. *s.* 1. Play; diversion; game; frolick and tumultuous merriment. *Sidney.*
 2. Mock; contemptuous mirth. *Tillotson.*
 3. That with which one plays. *Dryden.*
 4. Play; idle gingle. *Broome.*
 5. Diversion of the field, as of fowling, hunting, fishing. *Clarendon.*
To SPORT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To divert; to make merry. *Sidney.*
 2. To represent by any kind of play. *Dryden.*
To SPORT. *v. n.* 1. To play; to frolick; to game; to wanton. *Broome.*
 2. To trifle. *Tillotson.*
*** SPO'RTER.** *s.* One who sports. *Sherwood.*
SPO'RTFUL. *a.* [*sport* and *full.*]
 1. Merry; frolick; wanton.
 2. Ludicrous; done in jest. *Bentley.*
SPO'RTFULLY. *ad.* [from *sportful.*] Wantonly; merrily.
SPO'RTFULNESS. *s.* [from *sportful.*] Wantonness; play; merriment; frolick. *Sidney.*
*** SPO'RTINGLY.** *ad.* In jest; in sport. *Hammond.*
SPO'RTIVE. *a.* [from *sport.*] Gay; merry; frolick; wanton; playful; ludicrous. *Pope.*
SPO'RTIVENESS. *s.* [from *sportive.*] Gaiety; play; wantonness. *Walton.*

*** SPO'RTLESS.** *a.* Joyless; sad. *Fletcher.*
SPO'RTSMAN. *s.* [*sport* and *man.*] One who pursues the recreations of the field. *Addison.*
*** SPO'RTULARY.** *a.* Subsisting on alms or charitable contributions. *Bp. Hall.*
SPO'RTULE. *s.* [*sportula*, Lat.] An alms; a dole. *Ayliffe.*
SPOT. *s.* [*spette*, Danish; *spotte*, Flemish.]
 1. A blot; a mark made by discoloration. *Dryden.*
 2. A taint; a disgrace; a reproach.
 3. A scandalous woman. *Shakspeare.*
 4. A small extent of place. *Addison.*
 5. Any particular place. *Otway.*
 6. *Upon the SPOT.* Immediately; without changing place.
To SPOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To mark with discolorations; to maculate; to patch by way of ornament. *Tate.*
 2. To corrupt; to disgrace; to taint. *Abbott.*
SPO'TLESS. *a.* [from *spot.*]
 1. Free from spots.
 2. Free from reproach or impurity; immaculate; pure; untainted. *Waller.*
*** SPO'TLESSNESS.** *s.* State or quality of being spotless. *Donne.*
SPO'TTER. *s.* [from *spot.*] One that spots; one that maculates.
*** SPO'TTINESS.** *s.* State or quality of being spotty.
SPO'TTY. *a.* [from *spot.*] Full of spots; maculated. *Milton.*
*** SPO'USAGE.** *s.* Act of espousing. *Bale.*
SPOU'SAL. *a.* [from *spouse.*] Nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal; connubial; bridal. *Crashaw.*
SPOU'SAL. *s.* [*épousailles*, Fr. *sponsalia*, Lat.] Marriage; nuptials. *Dryden.*
SPOUSE. *s.* [*sponsa*, Lat. *épouse*, Fr.] One joined in marriage; a husband or wife. *Shakspeare.*
*** To SPOUSE.** *v. a.* [*épouser*, Fr.] To espouse; to wed; to join together in marriage.
SPOU'SED. *a.* [from the noun.] Wedded; espoused; joined together as in matrimony.
SPOU'SELESS. *a.* [from *spouse.*] Wanting a husband or wife. *Pope.*
SPOUT. *s.* [from *spuyt*, Dutch.]
 1. A pipe, or mouth of a pipe or vessel out of which any thing is poured. *Brown.*
 2. Water falling in a body; a cataract. *Burnet.*
To SPOUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pour with violence, or in a collected body as from a spout. *Bacon.*
To SPOUT. *v. n.* To issue as from a spout. *Woodward.*
To SPRAIN. *v. a.* [Corrupted from *strain.*] To stretch the ligaments of a joint without dislocation of the bone. *Gay.*
*** SPRACK.** *a.* SPRAG.
*** SPRAG.** *a.* Vigorous; sprightly. A pro-

vincial word. *Shakspeare.*
 * SPRAG. *s.* A young salmon. *Grose.*
 SPRAIN. *s.* [from the verb.] Extension of ligaments without dislocation of the joint.
 SPRAINTS. *s.* The dung of an otter. *Dict.*
 SPRANG. The preterit of *spring*. *Tillotson.*
 SPRAT. *s.* [*sprot*, Dutch.] A small sea-fish. *Sidney.*
 To SPRAWL. *v. n.* [*spradle*, Dan. *spartelen*, Dutch.] 1. To struggle as in the convulsions of death. *Hudibras.*
 2. To tumble or creep with contortion of the limbs.
 SPRAY. *s.*
 1. The extremity of a branch. *Dryden.*
 2. The foam of the sea, commonly written *spry*. *Arbuthnot.*
 To SPREAD. *v. a.* [*yppezan*, Sax. *spreyden*, Dutch; *spreiten*, Germ.] 1. To extend; to expand; to make to cover or fill a larger space than before. *Bacon.*
 2. To cover by extension. *Granville.*
 3. To cover over. *Isaiah.*
 4. To stretch; to extend. *Milton.*
 5. To publish; to divulge; to disseminate. *Matthew.*
 6. To emit as effluvia or emanations; to diffuse. *Milton.*
 To SPREAD. *v. n.* To extend or expand itself. *Bacon.*
 SPREAD. *s.* [from the verb.]
 1. Extend; compass. *Addison.*
 2. Expansion of parts. *Bacon.*
 SPREADER. *s.* [from *spread*.]
 1. One that spreads. *Hooker.*
 2. Publisher; divulger; disseminator.
 * SPREADING. *s.* Act of extending or expanding. *Job. xxxvi.*
 SPRENT. *part.* [*yppenan*, Sax. *sprengen*, Dutch.] Sprinkled. *Sidney.*
 * To SPRIG. *v. a.* To mark with small branches; to work in sprigs. *Ash.*
 SPRIG. *s.* [*ysbrig*, Welsh.] A small branch; a spray. *Bacon.*
 SPRIG *Chrystal. s.* Chrystal in form of an hexangular column, adhering at one end to the stone, and lessening till it terminates in a point. *Woodward.*
 SPRIGGY. *a.* [from *sprig*.] Full of small branches.
 SPRIGHT. *s.* [Contraction of *spirit*, *spiritus*, Lat.] 1. Spirit; shade; soul; incorporeal agent. *Pope.*
 2. Walking spirit; apparition. *Locke.*
 3. Power which gives cheerfulness or courage. *Sidney.*
 4. An arrow. Not in use. *Bacon.*
 To SPRIGHT. *v. a.* To haunt as a spright. *Shakspeare.*
 SPRIGHTFUL. *a.* [*spright* and *full*.] Lively; brisk; gay; vigorous. *Otway.*
 SPRIGHTFULLY. *ad.* [from *sprightful*.] Briskly; vigorously. *Shakspeare.*
 * SPRIGHTFULNESS. *s.* Sprightliness; gaiety; vivacity. *Hammond.*

* SPRI'GHTLESS. *a.* Dull; enervated; sluggish. *Marston.*
 SPRI'GHTLINESS. *s.* [from *sprightly*.] Liveliness; briskness; vigour; gaiety; vivacity. *Addison.*
 SPRI'GHTLY. *a.* [from *spright*.] Gay; brisk; lively; vigorous; airy; vivacious. *Prior.*
 To SPRING. *v. n.* preterit *sprung* or *sprang*, anciently *sprong*, part. *sprung*. [*yppringan*, Sax. *springen*, Germ.]
 1. To arise out of the ground and grow by vegetative power. *Pope.*
 2. To begin to grow. *Ray.*
 3. To proceed as from seed. *Milton.*
 4. To come into existence; to issue forth. *Pope.*
 5. To arise; to appear. *Judges.*
 6. To issue with effect or force. *Pope.*
 7. To proceed as from ancestors. *B. Jons.*
 8. To proceed as from a ground, cause, or reason. *Milton.*
 9. To grow; to thrive. *Dryden.*
 10. To bound; to leap; to jump. *Blackm.*
 11. To fly with elastick power. *Mortimer.*
 12. To rise from a covert. *Otway.*
 13. To issue from a fountain. *Genesis.*
 14. To proceed as from a source. *Crashaw.*
 15. To shoot; to issue with speed and violence. *Dryden.*
 To SPRING. *v. a.*
 1. To start; to rouse game. *Donne.*
 2. To produce quickly to light. *Dryden.*
 3. To make by starting a plank. *Dryden.*
 4. To discharge a mine. *Addison.*
 5. To contrive a sudden expedient; to offer unexpectedly. *Swift.*
 6. To produce hastily.
 SPRING. *s.* [from the verb.]
 1. The season in which plants spring and vegetate. *Shakspeare.*
 2. An elastick body; a body which when distorted or compressed has the power of restoring itself. *Moxon.*
 3. Elastick force. *Newton.*
 4. Any active power; any cause by which motion is produced or propagated. *Rymer.*
 5. A leap; a bound; a jump; a violent effort; a sudden struggle. *Addison.*
 6. A leak; a start of a plank. *Ben Jonson.*
 7. A fountain; an issue of water from the earth. *Davies.*
 8. A source; that by which any thing is supplied. *Dryden.*
 9. Rise; beginning. *1 Samuel.*
 10. Cause; original. *Swift.*
 SPRING. *ad.* [from the noun.] With elastick vigour. *Spenser.*
 SPRINGAL. *s.* A youth. Obsolete. *Spenser.*
 SPRINGE. *s.* [from *spring*.] A gin; a noose which catches by a spring or jerk. *Dryden.*
 * To SPRINGE. *v. a.* To ensnare; to catch in a trap. *Beaum. and Fl.*

SPRI'NGER. *s.* [from *spring*.] One who rouses game.

SPRI'NGHALT. *s.* [*spring* and *halt*.] A lameness by which the horse twitches up his legs. *Shakspeare.*

* **SPRI'NGHEAD.** *s.* Fountain; source. *Herbert.*

SPRI'NGINESS. *s.* [from *springy*.] Elasticity; power of restoring itself. *Boyle.*

* **SPRI'NGING.** *s.*

1. Growth; increase. *Ps. lxx.*
2. In architecture: the side of an arch contiguous to the part whereon it rests. *Archæol. vol. xvii.*

SPRI'NGLE. *s.* [from *spring*.] A springe; an elastick noose. *Carew.*

SPRI'NGTIDE. *s.* [*spring* and *tide*.] Tide at the new moon; high tide. *Grew.*

SPRI'NGY. *a.* [from *springo*.]

1. Elastick; having the power of restoring itself. *Bentley.*
2. [From *spring*.] Full of springs or fountains. Not used. *Mortimer.*

To SPRI'NKLE. *v. a.* [*sprinkelen*, Dutch.]

1. To scatter; to disperse in small masses. *Exodus.*
2. To scatter in drops. *Numbers.*
3. To besprinkle; to wash, wet, or dust by scattering in small particles. *Dryd.*

To SPRI'NKLE. *v. n.* To perform the act of scattering in small drops. *Ayliffe.*

* **SPRI'NKLE.** *s.*

1. A small quantity scattered.
2. An aspergoire; an utensil to sprinkle with. *Spenser.*

* **SPRI'NKLER.** *s.* One that sprinkles.

* **SPRI'NKLING.** *s.* 1. The act of scattering in small drops. *Bp. Hall.*

2. A small quantity scattered.

To SPRIT. *v. a.* [*springen*, Sax. *spruyten*, Dutch; *springen*, Germ.] To throw out; to eject with force.

To SPRIT. *v. n.* [*springen*, Sax. *spruyten*, Dutch; *springen*, Germ.] To shoot; to germinate; to sprout. Used of barley wetted for malt.

SPRIT. *s.* [from the verb.] Shoot; sprout. *Mortimer.*

SPRI'TSAIL. *s.* [*sprit* and *sail*.] The sail which belongs to the boltsprit-mast. *Wiseman.*

SPRITE. *s.* [Contracted from *spirit*.] A spirit; an incorporeal agent. *Pope.*

* **SPRI'TEFUL.** *a.* Gay; lively; cheerful. *Strood.*

SPRI'TEFULLY. *ad.* Vigorously; with life and ardour. *Chapman.*

* **SPRI'TELESS.** *a.* See **SPRIGHTELESS.**

* **SPRI'TELINESS.** *s.* See **SPRIGHTLINESS.**

* **SPRI'TELY.** *a.* See **SPRIGHTLY.**

* **SPRI'TELY.** *ad.* Gayly. *Chapman.*

* **SPROD.** *s.* A salmon while in its second year's growth. *Chambers.*

SPRONG. The preterit of *spring*. Obsolete. *Hooker.*

To SPROUT. *v. n.* [*springen*, Sax. *spruyten*, Dutch.] 1. To shoot by vegetation; to germinate. *Prior.*

2. To shoot into ramifications. *Bacon.*
3. To grow. *Tickell.*

SPROUT. *s.* [from the verb.] A shoot of a vegetable. *Bacon.*

* **SPROUTS.** *s. pl.* [*Sproussen*, Germ.] Young coleworts.

SPRUCE. *a.* Nice; trim; neat. *Tatler.*

To SPRUCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dress with affected neatness.

* **To SPRUCE.** *v. a.* To trim; to dress. *Ainsworth.*

* **SPRUCE.** *s.* A species of fir. *Evelyn.*

SPRU'CEBEER. *s.* [from *spruce*, a kind of fir.] Beer tinctured with branches of fir. *Arbuthnot.*

SPRU'CELEATHER. *s.* [Corrupted for *Prussian leather*.] *Dryden.*

* **SPRU'CELY.** *ad.* In a nice manner. *Marst.*

SPRU'CENESS. *s.* [from *spruce*.] Neatness without elegance.

* **To SPRUG.** *v. a.* To make smart. *Parthen. sacra.*

SPRUNG. The preterit and participle passive of *spring*. *Pope.*

SPRUNT. *s.* Any thing that is short and will not easily bend.

* **To SPRUNT.** *v. n.* [*springen*, Germ.] 1. To spring up; to germinate. *Prompt. parv.*

2. To spring forward. *Somerville.*

* **SPRUNT.** *part. a.* Vigorous; active; grown out; becoming strong.

* **SPRU'NTLY.** *ad.* Youthfully; like a young person. *Ben Jonson.*

SPUD. *s.* A short knife: in contempt. *Swift.*

SPU'LLERS of Yarn. *s.* Are such as are employed to see that it be well spun, and fit for the loom. *Dict.*

SPUME. *s.* [*spuma*, Lat.] Foam; froth. *Brown.*

To SPUME. *v. n.* [*spumo*, Lat.] To foam; to froth.

SPU'MOUS. } *a.* [*spumeus*, Lat.] Frothy; foamy. *Brown.*

SPU'MY. }

SPUN. The preterit and part. pass. of *spin*. *Addison.*

SPUNGE. *s.* [*spongia*, Lat.] See **SPONGE.**

To SPUNGE. *v. a.* [rather to *sponge*.] To hang on others for maintenance. *Swift.*

* **SPU'NGINESS.** *s.* Sponginess. *Cotgrave.*

SPU'NGINGHOUSE. *s.* [*spunge* and *house*.] A house to which debtors are taken before commitment to prison.

SPU'NGY. *a.* [from *sponge*.] 1. Full of small holes, and soft like a sponge. *Dryd.*

2. Wet; moist; watery. *Shakspeare.*
3. Drunken; wet with liquor. *Shakspeare.*
4. Having the quality of imbibing. *Shaksp.*

SPUNK. *s.* Rotten wood; touchwood. See **SPONK.** *Brown.*

SPUR. *s.* [*spupa*, Sax. *spore*, Dutch; *Sporn*, Germ.] 1. A sharp point fixed in the rider's heel. *Knolles.*

2. Incitement; instigation: with *to* before the effect. *Bacon.*
3. A stimulus; a prick; any thing that galls and teazes. *Shakspeare.*
4. The sharp points on the legs of a cock, with which he fights. *Ray.*
5. Any thing standing out; a snag. *Shaksp.*
- To SPUR. v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To prick with the spur; to drive with the spur. *Collier.*
2. To instigate; to incite; to urge forward. *Locke.*
2. To drive by force. *Shakspeare.*
- To SPUR. v. n.* 1. To travel with great expedition. *Dryden.*
2. To press forward. *Grew.*
- * *To SPUR'RGALL. v. a.* To wound or hurt with the spur. *Shakspeare.*
- * *SPUR'RGALL. s.* A hurt occasioned by the too frequent use of the spur. *Ash.*
- SPUR'RGALLED. a.* [*spur* and *gall.*] Hurt with a spur. *Shakspeare.*
- SPURGE. s.* [*spurgie*, Dutch.] A plant violently purgative.
- * *SPUR'ERGE Flax. s.* A plant.
- SPURGE Laurel or Mezereon. s.* [*thymelæa*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
- * *SPUR'ERGE Olive. s.* A shrub.
- * *SPUR'ERGE Wort. s.* A plant.
- * *SPUR'RGING. s.* Act of purging; discharge. *Ben Jonson.*
- SPUR'RIOUS. a.* [*spurius*, Lat.] 1. Not genuine; counterfeit; adulterine. *Swift.*
2. Not legitimate; bastard. *Addison.*
- * *SPUR'RIOUSLY. ad.* Counterfeitly; falsely. *Webster.*
- * *SPUR'RIOUSNESS. s.* Adulterateness; state of being counterfeit. *Waterland.*
- SPUR'RLING. s.* [*éperlan*, Fr.] A small sea-fish. *Tusser.*
- To SPURN. v. a.* [*ypopnan*, Sax.]
1. To kick; to strike or drive with the foot. *Shakspeare.*
2. To reject; to scorn; to put away with contempt; to disdain. *Shakspeare.*
3. To treat with contempt. *Locke.*
- To SPURN. v. n.* 1. To make contemptuous opposition. *Shakspeare.*
2. To toss up the heels; to kick or struggle. *Gay.*
- SPURN. s.* [from the verb.] Kick; insolent and contemptuous treatment. *Shakspeare.*
- * *SPUR'NER. s.* One who spurns. *Sherwood.*
- SPUR'NEY. s.* A plant.
- * *SPUR'RRED. a.* Wearing spurs: as, he was booted and spurred.
- SPUR'RRER. s.* [from *spur.*] One who uses spurs.
- SPUR'RRIER. s.* [from *spur.*] One who makes spurs.
- * *SPUR-ROYAL. s.* A gold coin, first coined in Edward the fourth's time; it was of fifteen shillings value in James the first's time: sometimes written *spurrial* or *ryal*. *Beaum. and Fl.*

- SPUR'RRY. s.* [*spergula*, Lat.] A plant. *Mortimer.*
- To SPURT. v. a.* [See *To SPIRT.*] To fly out with a quick stream. *Wiseman.*
- SPUR'RWAY. s.* [*spur* and *way.*] A horse-way; a bridle-road, distinct from a road for carriages.
- SPUTA'TION. s.* [*sputum*, Lat.] The act of spitting. *Harvey.*
- * *SPU'TATIVE. a.* Spitting much; inclined to spit. *Wotton.*
- To SPU'TTER. v. n.* [*sputo*, Lat.] 1. To emit moisture in small flying drops. *Dryden.*
2. To fly out in small particles with some noise. *Dryden.*
3. To speak hastily and obscurely; to throw out the spittle by hasty speech. *Congreve.*
- To SPU'TTER. v. a.* To throw out with noise and hesitation. *Swift.*
- * *SPU'TTER. s.* Moisture thrown out in small drops.
- SPU'TTERER. s.* [from *sputter.*] One that sputters.
- SPY. s.* [*yspio*, Welsh; *éspion*, Fr. *spie*, Dutch.] One sent to watch the conduct or motions of others. *Clarendon.*
- To SPY. v. a.* [See *SPY. s.*] 1. To discover by the eye at a distance. *Donne.*
2. To discover by close examination. *Decay of Piety.*
3. To search or discover by artifice. *Numbers.*
- To SPY. v. n.* To search narrowly. *Shaksp.*
- SPY'BOAT. s.* [*spy* and *boat.*] A boat sent out for intelligence. *Arbuthnot.*
- SQUAB. a.*
1. Unfeathered; newly hatched. *King.*
2. Fat; thick and short; awkwardly bulky. *Betterton.*
- SQUAB. s.* A kind of sofa or couch; a stuffed cushion. *Swift.*
- SQUAB. ad.* With a heavy sudden fall. *L'Estrange.*
- * *To SQUAB. v. n.* To fall down plump or flat; to squelsh or squalsh.
- SQUA'BPIE. s.* [*squab* and *pie.*] A pie made of many ingredients. *King.*
- SQUA'BBISH. a.* [from *squab.*] Thick; heavy; fleshy. *Harvey.*
- To SQUA'BBLE. v. n.* [*kiabla*, Swed.] To quarrel; to debate peevishly; to wrangle. A low word. *Collier.*
- SQUA'BBLE. s.* [from the verb.] A low brawl; a petty quarrel. *Arbuthnot.*
- SQUA'BBLER. s.* [from *squabble.*] A quarrelsome fellow; a brawler.
- * *SQUAD. s.* [*escouade*, Fr.] A company of armed men: commonly applied to those who are learning the military exercise.
- SQUA'DRON. s.* [*escadron*, Fr.] 1. A body of men drawn up square. *Milton.*
2. A part of an army; a troop. *Knolles.*
3. Part of a fleet; a certain number of ships. *Arbuthnot.*

SQUA'DRONED. *a.* [from *squadron*.] Formed into squadrons. *Milton.*

SQUA'LID. *a.* [*squalidus*, Lat.] Foul; nasty; filthy. *Dryden.*

* **SQUALI'DITY.** } *s.* The state or quality
* **SQUA'LIDNESS.** } of being squalid. *Scott.*

To SQUALL. *v. n.* [*squala*, Swedish.] To scream out, as a child or woman frightened. *Swift.*

SQUALL. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. Loud scream. *Swift.*
2. Sudden gust of wind: among sailors.

SQUA'LLER. *s.* [from *squall*.] Screamer; one that screams.

SQUA'LLY. *a.* [from *squall*.] Windy; gusty. A sailor's word.

SQUA'LOR. *s.* [Lat.] Coarseness; nastiness. *Burton.*

SQUA'MOUS. *s.* [*squameus*, Lat.] Scaly; covered with scales. *Woodward.*

To SQUA'NDER. *v. a.* [*verschwenden*, Germ.]

1. To scatter lavishly; to spend profusely. *Savage.*
2. To scatter; to dissipate; to disperse. *Dryden.*

* **SQUA'NDER.** *s.* The act of squandering. *Inq. into the state of the Nation.*

SQUA'NDERER. *s.* [from *squander*.] A spendthrift; a prodigal; a waster. *Locke.*

SQUARE. *a.* [*yswager*, Welsh; *quadratus*, Lat. *quarré*, Fr.]

1. Cornered; having right angles. *Prior.*
2. Forming a right angle. *Moxon.*
3. Cornered; having angles of whatever content. *Wiseman.*
4. Parallel; exactly suitable. *Shakspeare.*
5. Strong; stout; well set.
6. Equal; exact; honest; fair. *Shaksp.*
7. [In geometry.] *Square* root of any number, is that which multiplied by itself, produces the *square*, as 4 is the *square* root of 16.

SQUARE. *s.* [*quadro*, Lat.]

1. A figure with right angles and equal sides. *Milton.*
2. An area of four sides, with houses on each side. *Addison.*
3. Content of an angle. *Brown.*
4. A rule or instrument by which workmen measure or form their angles.
5. Rule; regularity; exact proportion. Not now much used. *Spenser.*
6. Squadron; troops formed square. Not used. *Shakspeare.*
7. Quaternion; number four. *Shakspeare.*
8. Level; equality. *Dryden.*
9. Quartile; the astrological situation of planets, distant ninety degrees from each other. *Milton.*
10. Rule; conformity. A proverbial use. *L'Estrange.*
11. **SQUARES go.** The game proceeds: chessboards being full of squares. *L'Estr.*

To SQUARE. *v. a.* [*quadro*, Lat.]

1. To form with right angles. *Boyle.*
2. To reduce a square. *Prior.*

3. To measure; to reduce to a measure. *Shakspeare.*
4. To adjust; to regulate; to mould; to shape. *Shakspeare.*
5. To accommodate; to fit. *Milton.*
6. To respect in quartile. *South.*

To SQUARE. *v. n.*

1. To suit with; to fit with. *Woodward.*
2. To quarrel; to go to opposite sides. Obsolete. *Shakspeare.*

SQUA'RENESS. *s.* [from *square*.] The state of being square. *Moxon.*

* **SQUA'RER.** *s.* [from *se quarrer*, Fr.] A swaggering blade; an hectoring bragadocio. *Shakspeare.*

SQUASH. *s.* [from *quash*.]

1. Any thing soft and easily crushed. *Shakspeare.*
2. [*Melopepo*, Lat.] A plant. *Boyle.*
3. Any thing unripe; any thing soft. *Shak.*
4. A sudden fall. *Arbuthnot.*
5. A shock of soft bodies. *Swift.*

To SQUASH. *v. a.* To crush into pulp.

To SQUAT. *v. n.* [*quattare*, Ital.] To sit cowering; to sit close to the ground.

SQUAT. *a.* [from the verb.]

1. Cowering; close to the ground. *Swift.*
2. Short and thick; having one part close to another, as those of an animal contracted and cowering. *Grew.*

SQUAT. *s.*

1. The posture of cowering or lying close. *Dryden.*
2. A sudden fall. *Herbert.*

SQUAT. *s.* A sort of mineral. *Woodward.*

* **To SQUAWL.** See **To SQUALL.**

To SQUEAK. *v. n.* [*sqwaka*, Swed.]

1. To set up a sudden dolorous cry.
2. To cry with a shrill acute tone. *Shakspeare.*
3. To break silence or secrecy for fear or pain. *Dryden.*

SQUEAK. *s.* [from the verb.] A shrill quick cry; a cry of pain. *Dryden.*

* **SQUE'AKER.** *s.* One who cries with a shrill acute tone. *Echard.*

To SQUEAL. *v. n.* [*sqwala*, Swed.] To cry with a shrill sharp voice; to cry with pain. *Squeak* seems a short sudden cry and *squeal* a cry continued.

SQUEA'MISH. *a.* [from *quamish* or *qualmish*, from *qualm*.] Nice; fastidious; easily disgusted; having the stomach easily turned. *Southern.*

* **SQUE'AMISHLY.** *ad.* In a fastidious manner. *Warton.*

SQUE'AMISHNESS. *s.* [from *squeamish*.] Niceness; delicacy; fastidiousness. *Stillingfleet.*

* **SQUE'ASINESS.** *s.* Nausea; queasiness; fastidiousness. *Hammond.*

* **SQUE'ASY.** *a.* Queasy; nice; squeamish; fastidious; scrupulous. *Bp. Earle.*

To SQUEEZE. *v. a.* [*cprian*, Sax. *quetſchen*, Germ.]

1. To press; to crush between two bodies. *Dryden.*
2. To oppress; to crush; to harrass by

extortion. *L'Estrange.*
 3. To force between close bodies.
 To SQUEEZE. *v. n.* 1. To act or pass, in consequence of compression. *Newton.*
 2. To force way through close bodies.
 SQUEEZE. *s.* [from the verb.] Compression; pressure. *Phillips.*
 * SQUEEZING. *s.* Act of squeezing. *Pope.*
 SQUELCH. *s.* Heavy fall. A low word. *L'Estrange.*
 * To SQUELCH. } *v. a.* [a corruption of
 * To SQUELSH. } *squash.*] To crush. *Beaum. and Fl.*
 SQUIB. *s.* 1. A small pipe of paper filled with wildfire. Used in sport. *Bacon.*
 2. Any pretty fellow. Not used. *Tatler.*
 * SQUI'ER. *s.* The same as a square. *Shak.*
 SQUILL. *s.* [*squilla, scilla, Lat.*]
 1. A plant. *Roscommon.*
 2. A fish.
 3. An insect. *Grew.*
 SQUI'NANCY. *s.* [*esquinancie, Fr.*] An inflammation in the throat; a quinsy. *Bac.*
 SQUINT. *a.* [*squinte, Dutch.*] Looking obliquely; looking not directly; looking suspiciously. *Milton.*
 * SQUINT. *s.* An oblique look.
 To SQUINT. *v. n.* To look obliquely; to look not in a direct line of vision. *Bacon.*
 To SQUINT. *v. a.* 1. To form the eye to oblique vision. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To turn the eye obliquely. *Bacon.*
 SQUI'NTEYED. *a.* [*squint and eye.*] 1. Having the sight directed oblique. *Knolles.*
 2. Indirect; oblique; malignant. *Denham.*
 SQUINTIFE'GO. *a.* Squinting. A cant word. *Dryden.*
 * SQUI'NTINGLY. *ad.* With an oblique look. *Sherwood.*
 To SQUI'NY. *v. n.* To look asquint. A cant word. *Shakspeare.*
 SQUIRE. *s.* [Contracted of *esquire; écuyer, Fr.*] 1. A gentleman next in rank to a knight. *Shakspeare.*
 2. An attendant on a noble warrior. *Dryden.*
 3. An attendant at court. *Shakspeare.*
 * To SQUIRE. *v. a.* To attend as a squire. *Chaucer.*
 * SQUI'REHOOD. } *s.* Rank and state of
 * SQUI'RESHIP. } an esquire. *Shelton.*
 * SQUI'RELY. *a.* Becoming a squire. *Shelt.*
 SQUI'RREL. *s.* [*écureuil, Fr. sciurus, Lat.*] A small animal that lives in woods, leaping from tree to tree. *Drayton.*
 To SQUIRT. *v. n.* To throw out in a quick stream. *Arbuthnot.*
 To SQUIRT. *v. n.* To let fly; to prate. Low cant. *L'Estrange.*
 SQUIRT. *s.* [from the verb.]
 1. An instrument by which a quick stream is ejected. *Pope.*
 2. A small quick stream. *Bacon.*
 SQUI'RTER. *s.* [from *squirt.*] One that plies a squirt. *Arbuthnot.*

To STAB. *v. a.* [*staven, old Dutch.*] 1. To pierce with a pointed weapon. *Shaksp.*
 2. To wound mortally or mischievously, by censure or calumny. *Phillips.*
 * To STAB. *v. n.* 1. To give a wound with a pointed weapon. *Dryden.*
 2. To offer a stab. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To give a mortal wound. *Shakspeare.*
 STAB. *s.* [from the verb.] 1. A wound with a sharp pointed weapon.
 2. A dark injury; a sly mischief.
 3. A stroke; a blow. *South.*
 STA'BBER. *s.* [from *stabs.*] One who stabs; a privy murderer.
 STABI'LIMENT. *s.* [from *stabilis, Lat.*] Support; firmness; act of making firm. *Derham.*
 * To STABI'LITATE. *v. a.* [*stabilitas, Lat.*] To make stable; to establish. *Strype.*
 STABI'LITY. *s.* [*stabilité, Fr.*] 1. Stableness; steadiness; strength to stand. *Cotton.*
 2. Fixedness; not fluidity. *Boyle.*
 3. Firmness of resolution.
 STA'BLE. *a.* [*Fr. stabilis, Lat.*]
 1. Fixed; able to stand.
 2. Steady; constant. *Davies.*
 3. Strong; fixed in state; durable. *Rogers.*
 STA'BLE. *s.* [*stabulum, Lat.*] A house for beasts. *Ezra.*
 To STA'BLE. *v. n.* [*stabulo, Lat.*] To kennel; to dwell as beasts. *Milton.*
 * To STA'BLE. *v. a.* To make stable; to fix; to establish. *Strype.*
 * To STA'BLE. *v. a.* To put into a stable. *Spenser.*
 STA'BLEBOY. } *s.* [*stable and boy, or man.*]
 STA'BLEMAN. } One who attends in the stable. *Swift.*
 STA'BLENESS. *s.* [from *stable.*]
 1. Power to stand.
 2. Steadiness; constancy; stability. *Shakspeare.*
 STA'BLESTAND. *s.* [In law.] Is one of the four evidences or presumptions, whereby a man is convinced to intend the stealing of the king's deer in the forest: and this is when a man is found at his standing in the forest with a cross-bow bent, ready to shoot at any deer; or with a long bow; or else standing close by a tree, with greyhounds in a leash. *Cowell.*
 * STA'BLING. *s.* House or room for beasts. *Thomson.*
 To STA'BLISH. *v. n.* [*établir, Fr.*] To establish; to fix; to settle. *Donne.*
 * STA'BLY. *ad.* Firmly; steadily. *Huloet.*
 * STABULA'TION. *s.* Act of housing beasts. *Cockeram.*
 STACK. *s.* [*stacca, Ital.*] 1. A large quantity of hay, corn, or wood. *Newton.*
 2. A number of chimneys or funnels. *Wiseman.*
 To STACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pile up regularly in ricks. *Mortimer.*
 STACTE. *s.* An aromack; the gum that

- distils from the tree which produces myrrh. *Exodus.*
- * STADE. *s.* [*stadium*, Lat.] A furlong. *Donne.*
- STA'DLE. *s.* [*ytædel*, Sax.] 1. Any thing which serves for support to another.
2. A staff, a crutch. Obsolete. *Spenser.*
3. A tree suffered to grow for coarse and common uses, as posts or rails. *Bacon.*
- To STA'DLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with stadles. *Tusser.*
- STA'DTHOLDER. *s.* [*stadt* and *houden*, Dutch.] Formerly the chief magistrate of the United Provinces.
- STAFF. *s.* plur. *staves*, [*ytæf*, Sax. *staff*, Dan. *staf*, Dutch; *Etab*, Germ.]
1. A stick with which a man supports himself in walking.
2. A prop; a support. *Shakspeare.*
3. A stick used as a weapon; a club. *L'Estrange.*
4. Any long piece of wood. *Addison.*
5. An ensign of an office. *Hayward.*
6. [*Stef*, Island.] A stanza; a series of verses regularly disposed; so as that, when the stanza is concluded, the same order begins again. *Dryden.*
- STA'FFISH. *a.* [from *staff*.] Stiff; harsh. Obsolete. *Ascham.*
- STA'FFTREE. *s.* A sort of evergreen privet.
- STAG. *s.* The male red deer; the male of the hind. *Milton.*
- STAGE. *s.* [*étage*, Fr] 1. A floor raised to view on which any show is exhibited.
2. The theatre; the place of scenick entertainments. *Knolles.*
3. Any place where any thing is publicly transacted or performed. *Shakspeare.*
4. A place on which rest is taken on a journey. [*statio*, Lat.] *Hammond.*
5. A single step of gradual process. *Rogers.*
- To STAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exhibit publicly. Out of use. *Shaksp.*
- STA'GEOACH. *s.* [*stage* and *coach*.] A coach that keeps its stages; a coach that passes and repasses on certain days for the accommodation of passengers. *Gay.*
- * STA'GELY. *ad.* Belonging to the stage. *Bp. Taylor.*
- STA'GEPLAY. *s.* [*stage* and *play*.] Theatrical entertainment. *Dryden.*
- * STA'GEPLAYER. *s.* One who publicly represents actions on the stage. *Arbuthnot.*
- STA'GER. *s.* [from *stage*.]
1. A player. *Ben Jonson.*
2. One who has long acted on the stage of life; a practitioner. *Swift.*
- * STA'GERY. *s.* Scenick exhibition; show on the stage. *Milton.*
- STAGE'VIL. *s.* A disease in horses.
- STA'GGARD. *s.* [from *stag*.] A four years old stag. *Ainsworth.*
- To STA'GGER. *v. n.* [*staggeren*, Dutch.]
1. To reel; not to stand or walk steadily. *Boyle.*

2. To faint; to begin to give way. *Addis.*
3. To hesitate; to fall into doubt. *Bacon.*
- To STA'GGER. *v. a.* 1. To make a stagger; to make to reel. *Shakspeare.*
2. To shock; to alarm. *L'Estrange.*
- * STA'GGERING. *s.*
1. Act of reeling. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Cause of staggering, or making to stagger. *1 Sam. xxv.*
- * STA'GGERINGLY. *ad.*
1. In a reeling manner. *Granger.*
2. With hesitation. *Brown.*
- STA'GGERS. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A kind of horse apoplexy. *Shaksp.*
2. Madness; wild conduct. Out of use. *Shakspeare.*
- STA'GNANCY. *s.* [from *stagnant*.] The state of being without motion or ventilation.
- STAG'NANT. *a.* [*stagnans*, Lat.] Motionless; still; not agitated, not flowing; not running. *Woodward.*
- To STA'GNATE. *v. n.* [*stagnum*, Lat.] To lie motionless; to have no course or stream. *Arbuthnot.*
- STAGNA'TION. *s.* [from *stagnate*.] Stop of course; cessation of motion. *Addison.*
- STAI'D. *part. adj.* [from *stay*.] Sober; grave regular. *Milton.*
- STA'IDNESS. *s.* [from *staid*.] Sobriety; gravity; regularity. *Dryden.*
- To STAIN. *v. a.* [*ystaenio*, Welsh.] 1. To blot; to spot; to maculate. *Shakspeare.*
2. To disgrace; to spot with guilt or infamy. *Milton.*
3. To die; to tinge.
- STAIN. *s.* 1. Blot; spot; discoloration. *Pope.*
2. Taint of guilt or infamy. *Broome.*
3. Cause of reproach; shame. *Sidney.*
- STA'INER. *s.* [from *stain*.] One who stains; one who blots.
- STA'INLESS. *a.* [from *stain*.]
1. Free from blots or spots. *Sidney.*
2. Free from sin or reproach. *Shaksp.*
- STAIR. *s.* [*ytæger*, Sax. *steghe*, Dutch; *Sttege*, Germ.] Steps by which we rise in ascent from the lower part of a building to the upper. *Milton.*
- STA'IRCASE. *s.* [*stair* and *case*.] The part of a fabrick that contains the stairs.
- STAKE. *s.* [*ytaca*, Sax. *staek*, Dutch.]
1. A post or strong stick fixed in the ground. *Hooker.*
2. A piece of wood. *Dryden.*
3. Any thing placed as a palisade or fence. *Milton.*
4. The post to which a beast is tied to be baited. *Shakspeare.*
5. Any thing pledged or wagered. *Cowley.*
6. The state of being hazarded, pledged, or wagered. *Hudibras.*
7. The stake is a small anvil, which stands upon a small iron foot on the workbench, to remove as occasion offers; or else it hath a strong iron spike at the

bottom let into some place of the workbench, not to be removed. *Moxon.*

To STAKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten, support, or defend with posts set upright. *Evelyn.*

2. To wager; to hazard; to put to hazard. *South.*

STALACTI'TES. *s.* [from *σταλάζω.*] *Stalactites* is only a spar in the shape of an icicle. *Woodward.*

STALA'CTICAL. *a.* Resembling an icicle. *Derham.*

STALAGMI'TES. *s.* Spar formed into the shape of drops. *Woodward.*

STALE. *a.* [*stelle*, Dutch.] 1. Old; long kept; altered by time. *Prior.*

2. Used till it is of no use or esteem. *Hayward.*

STALE. *s.* [from *ȝtælan*, Sax. to steal.]

1. Something exhibited or offered as an allurement to draw others to any place or purpose. *Sidney.*

2. In *Shakspeare* it seems to signify a prostitute.

3. [From *stale*, *adj.*] Urine; old urine.

4. Old beer; beer somewhat acidulated.

5. [*Stele*, Dutch, a stick.] A handle. *Mortimer.*

To STALE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To wear out; to make old. Not in use. *Shakspeare.*

To STALE. *v. n.* [from the noun; *stalten*, Germ.] To make water. *Hudibras.*

STA'LELY. *ad.* [from *stale*.] Of old; of long time. *Ben Jonson.*

STA'LENESS. *s.* [from *stale*.] Oldness; state of being long kept; state of being corrupted by time. *Bacon.*

To STALK. *v. n.* [*ȝtealcan*, Sax.] 1. To walk with high and superb steps: commonly used in a sense of dislike. *Addison.*

2. To walk behind a stalking horse or cover. *Bacon.*

STALK. *s.* [from the verb.] 1. High, proud, wide, and stately step. *Addison.*

2. The stem on which flowers or fruits grow. *Dryden.*

3. The stem of a quill. *Grew.*

* STA'LKED. *a.* Having a stalk: as the long stalked pear.

* STA'LKER. *s.* 1. One who stalks. *B. Jons.*

2. A kind of fishing-net.

STA'LVINGHORSE. *s.* [*stalking* and *horse*.] A horse either real or fictitious, by which a fowler shelters himself from the sight of the game; a mask. *Hakewill.*

STA'LVY. *a.* [from *stalk*.] Hard like a stalk.

STALL. *s.* [*ȝteal*, Sax. *stall*, Dutch; *Stall*, Germ.]

1. A crib in which an ox is fed, or where any horse is kept in the stable. *Chapm.*

2. A bench or form where any thing is set to sale. *Swift.*

3. A small house or shed in which certain trades are practised. *Spenser.*

4. The seat of a dignified clergyman in the choir. *Warburton.*

To STALL. *v. n.*

1. To keep in a stall or stable. *Dryden.*

2. To invest or install. *Shakspeare.*

To STALL. *v. n.*

1. To inhabit; to dwell. *Shakspeare.*

2. To kennel.

* STA'LLAGE. *s.* [from *stall*.]

1. Rent paid for a stall.

2. [In old books.] Lay stall; dung; compost.

* STALLA'TION. *s.* Installation. *Cavendish.*

STA'LLFED. *a.* [*stall* and *fed*.] Fed not with grass but dry food. *Arbuthnot.*

STA'LLION. *s.* [*ysdalwyn*, Welsh; *stallhengst*, Dutch.] A horse kept for mares. *Temple.*

* STA'LLWORN. *a.* Long kept in the stable. *Shakspeare.*

* STA'LVORTH. *a.* [*ȝteal-ȝȝȝȝ*, Sax.] Stout; strong; brave. *Fairfax.*

* STA'MEN. *s.* [Lat.] 1. Threads. *Hist. R. S.*

2. Foundation. *Tatler.*

* STA'MIN. *s.* [*étamine*, Fr.] A slight sort of stuff; a kind of woollen cloth. *Chaucer.*

STA'MINA. *s.* [Lat.]

1. The first principles of any thing.

2. The solids of a human body.

3. Those little fine threads or capillaments which grow up within the flowers of plants encompassing round the style, and on which the apices grow at their extremities.

4. A slight sort of stuff. [*étamine*, Fr.]

STAMI'NEOUS. *a.* [*stamineus*, Lat.]

1. Consisting of threads.

2. *Stamineous* flowers are so far imperfect as to want those coloured leaves which are called petals, and consist only of the stylus and the stamina; and such plants as these constitute a large genus of plants.

* To STA'MINATE. *v. a.* To endue with stamina. *Biblioth. Bibl.*

* STA'MMEL. *s.*

1. A species of red colour. *Ben Jonson.*

2. A kind of woollen cloth. *Comment. on Chaucer.*

* STA'MMEL. *a.* Of a reddish colour. *Beaum. and Fl.*

To STA'MMER. *v. n.* [*ȝtameȝ*, Sax. *stamenlen*, *stameren*, to stammer, Dutch; *stammeln*, Germ.] To speak with unnatural hesitation; to utter words with difficulty. *Shak.*

* To STA'MMER. *v. a.* To pronounce or declare imperfectly. *Beaum. and Fl.*

STA'MMERER. *s.* [from *stammer*.] One who speaks with hesitation. *Taylor.*

* STA'MMERINGLY. *ad.* In a stammering manner. *Huloet.*

To STAMP. *v. a.* [*stampen*, Dutch; *stampfen*, Germ.] 1. To strike by pressing the foot hastily downward. *Dryden.*

2. To pound; to beat as in a mortar. *Bac.*

3. To impress with some mark or figure. [stempeln, Germ.] *South.*
 4. To fix a mark by impressing it. *South.*
 5. To make by impressing a mark. *Locke.*
 6. To mint; to form; to coin. *Shaksp.*
To STAMP. *v. n.* To strike the foot suddenly downward. *Dennis.*
STAMP *s.* [estampe, Fr. stampa, Ital.]
 1. An instrument by which a lasting impression is made. *Waller.*
 2. A mark set on any thing; impression. *Locke.*
 3. A thing marked or stamped. *Shaksp.*
 4. A picture cut in wood or metal. *Add.*
 5. A mark set upon things that pay customs to the government. *Swift.*
 6. A character of reputation, good or bad. *South.*
 7. Authority; currency; value. *L'Estr.*
 8. Make; cast; form. *Addison.*
STA'MPER. *s.* [from stamp.] An instrument of pounding. *Carew.*
STAN, amongst our forefathers, was the termination of the superlative degree: so *Athelstan*, most noble; *Betstan*, the best; *Wistan*, the wisest. *Gibson.*
To STANCH. *v. a.* [étancher, Fr.] To stop blood; to hinder from running. *Bacon.*
To STANCH. *v. n.* To stop. *Luke.*
STANCH. *a.*
 1. Sound; such as will not run out. *Boyle.*
 2. Firm; sound of principle; trusty; hearty; determined. *Addison.*
 3. Strong; not to be broken. *Locke.*
STA'NCHEON. *s.* A prop; a support.
***STA'NCHEER.** *s.* One that stops blood.
STA'NCHLESS. *a.* [from stanch.] Not to be stopped. *Shakspeare.*
To STAND. *v. n.* preterit *I stood*, *I have stood*. [standan, Sax. staen, Dutch; stehen, preter. stand, Germ.] 1. To be upon the feet; not to sit or lie or kneel down.
 2. To be not demolished or overthrown. *Milton.*
 3. To be placed as an edifice. *Addison.*
 4. To remain erect; not to fall. *Milton.*
 5. To become erect. *Dryden.*
 6. To stop; to halt; not to go forward. *Shakspeare.*
 7. To be at a stationary point without progress or regression. *Pope.*
 8. To be in a state of firmness, not vacillation. *Davies.*
 9. To be in any posture of resistance or defence. *Shakspeare.*
 10. To be in a state of hostility. *Hayward.*
 11. Not to yield; not to fly; not to give way. *Bacon.*
 12. To stay; not to fly. *Clarendon.*
 13. To be placed with regard to rank or order. *Arbuthnot.*
 14. To remain in the present state. *Corinthians.*
 15. To be in a particular state. [estar, Span.] *Milton.*

16. Not to become void; to remain in force. *Hooker.*
 17. To consist; to have its being or essence. *Hebrews.*
 18. To be with respect to terms of a contract. *Carew.*
 19. To have a place. *Clarendon.*
 20. To be in any state at the time present. *Clarendon.*
 21. To be in a permanent state. *Shaksp.*
 22. To be with regard to condition or fortune. *Dryden.*
 23. To have any particular respect. *South.*
 24. To be without action. *Bacon.*
 25. To depend; to rest; to be supported. *Whitgiste.*
 26. To be with regard to state of mind. *Galatians.*
 27. To succeed; to be acquitted; to be safe. *Addison.*
 28. To be with respect to any particular. *Shakspeare.*
 29. To be resolutely of a party. *Psalms.*
 30. To be in a place; to be representative. *Locke.*
 31. To remain; to be fixed. *Milton.*
 32. To hold a course at sea. *Pope.*
 33. To have a direction toward any local point. *Boyle.*
 34. To offer himself as a candidate.
 35. To place himself; to be placed. *Knolles.*
 36. To stagnate; not to flow. *Dryden.*
 37. To be with respect to chance. *Rowe.*
 38. To remain satisfied. *Shakspeare.*
 39. To be without motion. *Shakspeare.*
 40. To make delay. *Locke.*
 41. To insist; to dwell with many words, or pertinacity. *2 Maccabees.*
 42. To be exposed. *Shakspeare.*
 43. To persist; to persevere. *Taylor.*
 44. To persist in a claim. *Shakspeare.*
 45. To adhere; to abide. *Daniel.*
 46. To be consistent. *Felton.*
 47. **To STAND by.** To support; to defend; not to desert. *Calamy.*
 48. **To STAND by.** To be present without being an actor. *Shakspeare.*
 49. **To STAND by.** To repose on; to rest in. *Pope.*
 50. **To STAND for.** To propose one's self a candidate. *Dennis.*
 51. **To STAND for.** To maintain; to profess to support. *Ben Jonson.*
 52. **To STAND off.** To keep at a distance. *Dryden.*
 53. **To STAND off.** Not to comply. *Shaksp.*
 54. **To STAND off.** To forbear friendship or intimacy. *Atterbury.*
 55. **To STAND off.** To have relief; to appear protuberant or prominent. *Wott.*
 56. **To STAND out.** To hold resolution, to hold a post. *Rogers.*
 57. **To STAND out.** Not to comply; to secede. *Dryden.*
 58. **To STAND out.** To be prominent or pro-

- tuberant. *Psalms.*
59. To STAND to. To ply; to persevere. *Dryden.*
60. To STAND to. To remain fixed in a purpose. *Herbert.*
61. To STAND under. To undergo; to sustain. *Shakspeare.*
62. To STAND up. To arise in order to gain notice. *Acts.*
63. To STAND up. To make a party. *Shakspeare.*
64. To STAND upon. To concern; to interest. An impersonal sense. *Hudibras.*
65. To STAND upon. To value; to take pride. *Ray.*
66. To STAND upon. To insist. *Shakspeare.*
- TO STAND. *v. a.* 1. To endure; to resist without flying or yielding. *Smith.*
2. To await; to abide; to suffer. *Addis.*
3. To keep; to maintain: with ground. *Dryden.*
- STAND. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A station; a place where one waits standing. *Addison.*
 2. Rank; post; station. Not used. *Daniel.*
 3. Stop; a halt. *Clarendon.*
 4. Stop; interruption. *Woodward.*
 5. The act of opposing. *Shakspeare.*
 6. Highest mark; stationary point. *Dryd.*
 7. A point beyond which one cannot proceed. *Prior.*
 8. Difficulty; perplexity; embarrassment; hesitation. *Locke.*
 9. A frame or table on which vessels are placed. *Dryden.*
- STAN'DARD. *s.* [étendard, Fr.]
1. An ensign in war, particularly the ensign of the horse. *Milton.*
 2. That which is of undoubted authority; that which is the test of other things of the same kind. *Spratt.*
 3. That which has been tried by the proper test. *Swift.*
 4. A settled rate. *Bacon.*
 5. A standing stem or tree. *Evelyn.*
- STA'NDARDBEARER. *s.* [standard and bear.] One who bears a standard or ensign. *Spectator.*
- STA'NDCROP. *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- STA'NDEL. *s.* [from stand.] A tree of long standing. *Howel.*
- STA'NDER. *s.* [from stand.]
1. One who stands.
 2. A tree that has stood long. *Ascham.*
 3. STA'NDER by. One present; a mere spectator. *Shakspeare.*
- STA'NDERGRASS. *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- STA'NDING. *part. a.* [from stand.]
1. Settled; established. *Temple.*
 2. Lasting; not transitory. *Addison.*
 3. Stagnant; not running. *Milton.*
 4. Placed on feet; fixed. *Shakspeare.*
- STA'NDING. *s.* [from stand.]
1. Continuance; long possession of an office. *Woodward.*

2. Station; place to stand in. *Knolles.*
 3. Power to stand. *Psalms.*
 4. Rank; condition. *Shakspeare.*
- STA'NDISH. *s.* [stand and dish.] A case for pen and ink. *Addison.*
- * STANE. *s.* [ȝtan, Sax.] The northern word for stone.
- * To STANG. *v. n.* [stanga, Icel.] To shoot with pain. *Groose.*
- STANG. *s.* [ȝtæng, Sax. Stange, Germ.] A perch; a measure of land. *Swift.*
- STANK. *a.* Weak; worn out. *Spenser.*
- STANK. The preterit of stink. *Exodus.*
- * To STANK. *v. n.* To sigh.
- * STANK. *s.* [ȝranc, Sax. ȝstanc, Welsh.] A dam or bank, to stop water.
- * STA'NNARY. *s.* [stannum, Lat. stéan, Cornish.] A tin mine. *Bp. Hall.*
- STA'NNARY. *a.* [from stannum, Lat.] Relating to the tin works. *Carew.*
- * STA'NNYEL. *s.* The common stone-hawk. *Shakspeare.*
- STA'NZ. *s.* [stanza, Ital.] A number of lines regularly adjusted to each other; so much of a poem as contains every variation of measure or relation of rhyme used in that poem. *Dryden.*
- STA'PLE. *s.* [étape, Fr. stapel, Dutch.] A settled mart; an established emporium. *Arbuthnot.*
- STA'PLE. *a.* [from the noun.] 1. Settled; established in commerce. *Dryden.*
2. According to the laws of commerce. *Swift.*
- STA'PLE. *s.* [ȝtapul, Sax. a prop.] A loop of iron; a bar bent and driven in at both ends. *Peacham.*
- * STA'PLER. *s.* A dealer, as, a wool-stapler. *Howel.*
- STAR. *s.* [ȝteoppa, Sax. sterre, Dutch; Stern, Germ.]
1. One of the luminous bodies that appear in the nocturnal sky. *Watts.*
 2. The pole star. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Configuration of the planets supposed to influence fortune. *Shakspeare.*
 4. A mark of reference; an asterisk. *Watts.*
- STAR of Bethlehem. *s.* [ornithogalum, Lat.] A plant. It hath a lily flower, composed of six petals, or leaves, ranged circularly, whose centre is possessed by the pointal, which afterwards turns to a roundish fruit. *Miller.*
- STA'RAPPLE. *s.* A plant. *Miller.*
- STA'RBOARD. *s.* [ȝteopbord, Sax.] Is the right-hand side of the ship, as larboard is the left. *Bramhall.*
- STARCH. *s.* [from starf, Germ. Stärke, Germ. stiff.] A kind of viscous matter made of flour or potatoes, with which linen is stiffened. *Fletcher.*
- * STARCH. *a.* [ȝtarc, Sax.] Stiff; precise; rigid. *Killingbeck.*
- To STARCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stiffen with starch. *Gay.*

STA'RCHAMBER. *s.* [*camera stellata*, Lat.] A kind of criminal court of equity now disused. *Shakspeare.*

STA'RCHED. *a.* [from *starch*.]

1. Stiffened with starch.

2. Stiff; precise; formal.

Swift.

* **STA'RCHEDNESS.** *s.* Stiffness; formality. *L. Addison.*

STA'RCHER. *s.* [from *starch*.] One whose trade is to starch.

STA'RCHLY. *ad.* [from *starch*.] Stiffly; precisely.

STA'RCHNESS. *s.* [from *starch*.] Stiffness; preciseness.

To STARE. *v. n.* [*stapan*, Sax. *sterren*, Dutch; *starren*, Germ.]

1. To look with fixed eyes; to look with wonder, impudence, confidence, stupidity, horror. *Spenser.*

2. To STARE in the face. To be undeniably evident. *Locke.*

3. To stand out prominent. *Mortimer.*

STARE. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. Fixed look.

Dryden.

2. [*Sturnus*, Lat.] Starling: a bird.

* **To STARE.** *v. a.* To affect or influence by stares. *Dryden.*

STA'RER. *s.* [from *stare*.] One who looks with fixed eyes. *Pope.*

STA'RFISH. *s.* [*star* and *fish*.] A fish branching out into several points. *Woodward.*

STA'RGAZER. *s.* [*star* and *gaze*.] An astronomer, or astrologer. In contempt. *L'Estrange.*

STA'RHAWK. *s.* [*astur*, Lat.] A sort of hawk. *Ainsworth.*

STARK. *a.* [*sterc*, *starp*, Sax. *sterc*, Dutch; *stark*, Germ.]

1. Stiff; strong; rugged.

Ben Jonson.

2. Deep; full.

Ben Jonson.

3. Mere; simple; plain; gross. *Collier.*

STARK. *ad.* Is used to intend or augment the signification of a word, as, *starkmad*, mad in the highest degree. It is used in low language. *Abbot.*

STA'RKLY. *ad.* [from *stark*.] Stiffly; strongly. *Shakspeare.*

STA'RLESS. *a.* [from *star*.] Having no light of stars. *Milton.*

STA'RLIGHT. *s.* [*star* and *light*.] Lustre of the stars. *Milton.*

STA'RLIGHT. *a.* Lighted by the stars.

Dryden.

STA'RLIKE. *a.* [*star* and *like*.]

1. Stellated; having various points; resembling a star in lustre. *Mortimer.*

2. Bright; illustrious.

Boyle.

STA'RLING. *s.* [*stærling*, Sax.] A small singing bird. *Shakspeare.*

STA'RPAVED. *a.* [*star* and *pave*.] Studded with stars. *Milton.*

STA'RPROOF. *a.* [*star* and *proof*.] Impervious to starlight. *Milton.*

STAR-READ. *s.* [*star* and *read*.] Doctrine of the stars; astronomy. *Spenser.*

STA'RRED. *a.* [from *star*.]

1. Influenced by the stars with respect to fortune. *Shakspeare.*

2. Decorated with stars.

Milton.

STA'RRING. *a.* [from *star*.] Shining with stellar light. *Crashaw.*

STA'RRY. *a.* [from *star*.]

1. Decorated with stars.

Pope.

2. Consisting of stars; stellar. *Dryden.*

3. Resembling stars. *Shakspeare.*

STA'RSOOT. *s.* [*star* and *shoot*.] An emission from a star. *Boyle.*

To START. *v. n.*

1. To feel a sudden and involuntary twitch or motion of the animal frame. *Bacon.*

2. To rise suddenly. Commonly with *up*. *Roscommon.*

3. To move with sudden quickness.

Cleveland.

4. To shrink; to winch. *Shakspeare.*

5. To deviate. *Creech.*

6. To set out from the barrier at a race. *Denham.*

7. To set out on any pursuit. *Waller.*

To START. *v. a.*

1. To alarm; to disturb suddenly. *Shak.*

2. To make to start or fly hastily from a hiding place. *Shakspeare.*

3. To bring into motion; to produce to view or notice. *Spratt.*

4. To discover; to bring within pursuit. *Temple.*

5. To put suddenly out of place. *Wisem.*

START. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. A motion of terror; a sudden twitch or contraction of the frame. *Dryden.*

2. A sudden rousing to action; excitement. *Shakspeare.*

3. Sally; vehement eruption; sudden effusion. *L'Estrange.*

4. Sudden fit; intermitted action. *B. Jons.*

5. A quick spring or motion. *Grew.*

6. First emission from the barrier; act of setting out. *Bacon.*

7. To get the START. To begin before another; to obtain advantage over another. *Bacon.*

* **START.** *s.* [*stæopt*, Sax.] 1. A tail: hence the name of a bird *red-start*.

2. The long handle of any thing.

STA'RTER. *s.* [from *start*.] 1. One that shrinks from his purpose. *Hudibras.*

2. A dog that rouses the game. *Delany.*

* **STA'RTING.** *s.* The act of starting. *Donne.*

* **STA'RTING-HOLE.** *s.* Evasion; loop-hole. *Martin.*

STA'RTINGLY. *ad.* [from *starting*.] By sudden fits; with frequent intermission. *Shakspeare.*

* **STA'RTING-POST.** *s.* Barrier from which the race begins.

* **STA'RTISH.** } *a.* Apt to start; un-

* **STA'RTLISH.** } steady.

To STA'RTLE. *v. n.* [from *start*.] To shrink; to move on feeling a sudden impression

of alarm. *Addison.*
To STA'RTLE. *v. a.* To fright; to shock; to impress with sudden terrour.
STA'RTLE. *s.* [from the verb.] Sudden alarm; shock; sudden impression of terrour. *Spectator.*
STA'RTUP. *s.* [*start and up.*] One that comes suddenly into notice. *Shakspeare.*
*** STA'RTUP.** *a.* Suddenly come into notice. *Warburton.*
To STARVE. *v. n.* [*stearpan, Sax. sterven, Dutch; sterben, Germ. to die.*] 1. To perish; to be destroyed. Obsolete. *Fairfax.*
 2. To perish with hunger. It has *with or for* before all cause. *Locke.*
 3. To be killed with cold. *Sandys.*
 4. To suffer extreme poverty. *Pope.*
 5. To be destroyed with cold. *Woodw.*
To STARVE. *v. a.*
 1. To kill with hunger. *Prior.*
 2. To subdue by famine. *Arbuthnot.*
 3. To kill with cold. *Milton.*
 4. To deprive of force or vigour. *Locke.*
*** STA'RVELING.** *a.* Hungry; lean; pining. *Phillips.*
STA'RVELING. *s.* [from *starve.*] An animal thin and weak for want of nourishment. *Donne.*
STA'RVORT. *s.* [*aster, Lat.*] Elecampane: a plant. *Miller.*
STA'TARY. *a.* [from *status, Lat.*] Fixed; settled. *Brown.*
STATE. *s.* [*status, Lat.*]
 1. Condition; circumstances of nature or fortune. *Milton.*
 2. Modification of any thing. *Boyle.*
 3. Stationary point; crisis; height. *Wiseman.*
 4. Estate; signiory; possession. [*état, Fr.*] *Daniel.*
 5. The community; the publick; the commonwealth. *Shakspeare.*
 6. A republick; a government not monarchical. *Temple.*
 7. Rank; condition; quality. *Fairfax.*
 8. Solemn pomp; appearance of greatness. *Roscommon.*
 9. Dignity; grandeur. *Milton.*
 10. A seat of dignity. *Shakspeare.*
 11. A canopy; a covering of dignity. *Bac.*
 12. A person of high rank. Obsolete. *Latimer.*
 13. The principal persons in the government. *Milton.*
 14. Joined with another word it signifies publick: as, *state affairs.* *Bacon.*
To STATE. *v. a.* [*constater, Fr. statuo, Lat.*]
 1. To settle; to regulate. *Collier.*
 2. To represent in all the circumstances of modification. *Hammond.*
*** STA'TEDLY.** *ad.* Regularly; not occasionally. *Lett. on Physiognomy.*
STA'TELINESS. *s.* [from *stately.*]
 1. Grandeur; majestick appearance; august manner; dignity. *More.*

2. Appearance of pride; affected dignity. *Betterton.*
STA'TELY. *ad.* [from *state.*]
 1. August; grand; lofty; elevated; magnificent. *Raleigh.*
 2. Elevated in mien or sentiment. *Dryden.*
STA'TELY. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Majestically. *Milton.*
*** STA'TEMENT.** *s.* 1. The arrangement of a series of facts or circumstances. *Malone.*
 2. The thing stated; the facts or circumstances so arranged. *Malone.*
*** STA'TEMONGER.** *s.* [*state and monger.*] One who is versed in the arts of government; perhaps in contempt for an over-busy politician. *Ld. Keeper Williams.*
*** STA'TEROOM.** *s.* A magnificent room in a palace or great house.
*** STATES.** *s. pl.* [*états, Fr. status imperii, Lat.*] Nobility. *Shakspeare.*
STA'TESMAN. *s.* [*state and man.*]
 1. A politician; one versed in the arts of government. *Ben Jonson.*
 2. One employed in publick affairs. *South.*
STA'TESWOMAN. *s.* [*state and woman.*] A woman who meddles with publick affairs: in contempt. *Ben Jonson.*
STA'TICAL. } *a.* [from the noun.] Relat-
STA'TICK. } ing in the science of weigh-
 ing. *Arbuthnot.*
STA'TICKS. *s.* [*στατική.*] The science which considers the weight of bodies. *Bentley.*
STA'TION. *s.* [*statio, Lat.*]
 1. The act of standing. *Hooker.*
 2. A state of rest. *Brown.*
 3. A place where any one is placed. *Hayward.*
 4. Post assigned; office. *Milton.*
 5. Situation; position. *Prior.*
 6. Employment; office. *Swift.*
 7. Character; state. *Milton.*
 8. Rank; condition of life. *Dryden.*
To STA'TION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place in a certain post, rank, or place.
STA'TIONARY. *a.* [from *station.*]
 1. Fixed; not progressive. *Newton.*
 2. Respecting place. *Brown.*
 3. Belonging to a stationer.
STA'TIONER. *s.* [from *station.*]
 1. A bookseller. *Dryden.*
 2. A seller of paper.
*** STA'TISM.** *s.* Policy; the arts of government. *South.*
STA'TIST. *s.* [from *state.*] A statesman; a politician. *Milton.*
*** STATI'STICAL.** } *a.* Political. A new
*** STATI'STICK.** } word.
*** STATI'STICKS.** *s.* That part of municipal philosophy, which states and defines the situation, strength, and resources of a nation.
STA'TUARY. *s.* [from *statua, Lat.*]
 1. The art of carving images or representations of life. *Temple.*
 2. One that practises or professes the art

- of making statues. *Swift.*
STA'TUE. *s.* [*statua*, Lat.] An image; a solid representation of any living being. *Wilkins.*
To STA'TUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place as a statue. *Shakspeare.*
*** To STATU'MINATE.** *v. a.* [*statumino*, Lat.] To support; to underprop. *Ben Jonson.*
STA'TURE. *s.* [*statura*, Lat.] The height of any animal. *Brown.*
*** STA'TURED.** *a.* Arrived at full stature. *J. Hall.*
STA'TUTABLE. *a.* [from *statute*.] According to statute. *Addison.*
STA'TUTE. *s.* [*statutum*, Lat.] A law; an edict of the legislature. *Tillotson.*
*** STA'TUTORY.** *a.* Enacted by statute. *Johnson.*
To STAVE. *v. a.* [from *staff*.]
 1. To break in pieces. *Dryden.*
 2. To push off as with a staff: with off. *Ben Jonson.*
 3. To pour out by breaking the cask. *Sandys.*
 4. To furnish with rundles or staves. *Knolles.*
To STAVE. *v. n.* To fight with staves. *Hudib.*
To STAVE and Tail. *v. a.* To part dogs by interposing a staff, and by pulling the tail.
*** STAVE.** *s.* A metrical portion; a staff; a common term for the verse of one of the psalms appointed to be sung.
STAVES. *s.* [The plural of *staff*.] *Spenser.*
STA/VESACRE. *s.* Larkspur. A plant.
*** STAUNCH.** See *STANCH*.
*** To STAW.** *v. n.* [*staa*. Su. Goth.] To be fixed, or set, or stand still. Applied to a cart when fixed in a rut, and to the stomach, when it is crammed.
To STAY. *v. n.* [*staen*, Dutch; *stehen*, Germ.]
 1. To continue in a place; to forbear departure. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To continue in a state. *Dryden.*
 3. To wait; to attend. *Dryden.*
 4. To stop; to stand still. *Bacon.*
 5. To dwell; to be long. *Dryden.*
 6. To rest confidently: with *upon*. *Isaiah.*
To STAY. *v. a.* 1. To stop; to withhold; to repress. *Raleigh.*
 2. To delay; to obstruct; to hinder from progression. *Spenser.*
 3. To keep from departure. *Dryden.*
 4. To prop; to support; to hold up. *Hook.*
STAY. *s.* [*étayer*, Fr.]
 1. Continuance in a place; forbearance of departure. *Bacon.*
 2. Stand; cessation of progression. *Hayw.*
 3. A stop; an obstruction; a hinderance from progress. *Fairfax.*
 4. Restraint; prudence; caution. *Bacon.*
 5. A fixed state. *Donne.*
 6. A prop; a support. *Milton.*
 7. Tackling. *Pope.*
 8. [In the plur.] Boddice for women.

9. Steadiness of conduct.
STA'YED. *part. a.* [from *stay*.] 1. Fixed; settled; serious; not volatile. *Bacon.*
 2. Stopped.
STA'YEDLY. *ad.* [from *stayed*.] Composedly; gravely; prudently; soberly.
STA'YEDNESS. *s.* [from *stayed*.]
 1. Solidity; weight. *Camden.*
 2. Composure; prudence; gravity; judiciousness.
STA'YER. *s.* [from *stay*.] One who stops, holds, or supports. *Phillips.*
STAY-LACE. *s.* [*stay* and *lace*.] A lace with which women fasten their boddice. *Swift.*
*** STA'YLESS.** *a.* Without stop or delay. *Mirr. for Mag.*
*** STA'YMAKER.** *s.* One that follows the trade of making stays. *Spence.*
STAYS. *s. pl.* Without a singular.
 1. Boddice; a kind of stiff waistcoat worn by women.
 2. Ropes in a ship to keep the mast from falling. *Sidney.*
 3. Any support; any thing that keeps another extended. *Dryden.*
STEAD. *s.* [*ȝted*, Sax. *Stätte*, Germ.]
 1. Place. *Spenser.*
 2. Room; place which another had or might have. *Chronicles.*
 3. Use; help. *Atterbury.*
 4. The frame of a bed. *Dryden.*
STEAD, sted, being in the name of a place that is distant from any river, comes from the Saxon, *ȝted*, *ȝtyð*, a place; but if it be upon a river or harbour, it is to be derived from *ȝtæde*, a shore or station for ships. [*Gestade*, Germ.] *Gibson.*
To STEAD. *v. a.*
 1. To help; to advantage; to support; to assist. *Obsolete.* *Rowe.*
 2. To fill the place of another. *Obsolete.* *Shakspeare.*
STEADFAST. *a.* [*stead* and *fast*.]
 1. Fast in place; firm; fixed. *Spenser.*
 2. Constant; resolute. *Ecclus.*
STEADFASTLY. *ad.* [from *steadfast*.] Firmly; constantly. *Wake.*
STEADFASTNESS. *s.* [from *steadfast*.]
 1. Immutability; fixedness. *Spenser.*
 2. Firmness; constancy; resolution.
STEADILY. *ad.* [from *steady*.] 1. Without tottering; without shaking. *South.*
 2. Without variation or irregularity. *Blackmore.*
STEADINESS. *s.* [from *steady*.] 1. State of being not tottering not easily shaken.
 2. Firmness; constancy. *Arbuthnot.*
 3. Consistent unvaried conduct. *Collier.*
STEADY. *a.* [*ȝtædig*, Sax. *stāt*, Germ.]
 1. Firm; fixed; not tottering. *Pope.*
 2. Not wavering; not fickle; not changeable with regard to resolution or attention. *Locke.*
*** To STEADY.** *v. a.* To make steady. *White.*

STEAK. *s.* [*styck*, Island.] A slice of flesh broiled or fried; a collop. *Swift.*

To STEAL. *v. a.* preterit *I stole*, part. pass. *stolen*. [*ytelan*, Sax. *stelen*, Dutch; *stehlen*, Germ.]

1. To take by theft; to take clandestinely; to take secretly without right. To *steal* generally implies secrecy; to *rob* either secrecy or violence. *Shakspeare.*

2. To draw or convey without notice. *Spenser.*

3. To gain or effect by private means. *Calamy.*

To STEAL. *v. n.* 1. To withdraw privily; to pass silently. *Sidney.*

2. To practise theft; to play the thief. *Shakspeare.*

STEALER. *s.* [from *steal*.] One who steals; a thief. *Shakspeare.*

STEALINGLY. *ad.* [from *stealing*.] Silly; by invisible motion. *Sidney.*

STEALTH. *s.* [from *steal*.]

1. The act of stealing; theft. *Shaksp.*

2. The thing stolen. *Raleigh.*

3. Secret act; clandestine practice. *Dryd.*
By *stealth*, means secretly: with desire of concealment, but like *steal* is often used in a good sense.

STEALTHY. *a.* [from *stealth*.] Done clandestinely; performed by stealth. *Shaksp.*

STEAM. *s.* [*yteme*, Sax.] The smoke or vapour of any thing moist and hot. *Woodward.*

To STEAM. *v. n.* [*yteman*, Sax.] 1. To smoke or vapour with moist heat. *Dryden.*

2. To send up vapours. *Milton.*

3. To pass in vapours. *Boyle.*

* To STEAM. *v. a.* To exhale; to evaporate. *Spenser.*

STEAN, for *stone*. *Spenser.*

STEATO'MA. *s.* [*στεινωμα*.] Matter in a wen composed of fat. *Sharp.*

* STEE, or STEY. *s.* [*Stiege*, Germ.] A ladder.

STEED. *s.* [*yteda*, Sax.] A horse for state or war. *Pope.*

STEEL. *s.* [*ytal*, Sax. *Stahl*, Germ.]

1. *Steel* is a kind of iron, refined by the fire with ingredients, which render it white, and its grain closer and finer than common iron. *Steel*, of all metals, is that susceptible of the greatest degree of hardness; whence its great use in the making of tools and instruments. *Chambers.*

2. It is often used for weapons or armour. *Dryden.*

3. Chalybeate medicines. *Arbuthnot.*

4. It is used proverbially for hardness: as, *heads of steel*.

* STEEL. *a.* Made of steel. *Chapman.*

To STEEL. *v. a.* [from the noun; *stäblen*, Germ.]

1. To point or edge with steel. *Shaksp.*

2. To make hard or firm. *Addison.*

STEE'LY. *a.* [from *steel*.]

1. Made of steel. *Gay.*

2. Hard; firm. *Sidney.*

STEE'LYARD. *s.* [*steel* and *yard*.] A kind of balance, in which the weight is moved along an iron rod, and grows heavier as it is removed farther from the fulcrum.

STEEN, or *Stean*. *s.* A factitious vessel of clay or stone. *Ainsworth.*

* STE'ENKIRK. *s.* Formerly a cant term for a neckcloth. *King.*

STEEP. *a.* [*ytēap*, Sax.] Rising or descending with great inclination. *Addison.*

STEEP. *s.* Precipice; ascent or descent approaching to perpendicularity. *Dryden.*

To STEEP. *v. a.* [*stippen*, Dutch.] To soak; to macerate; to imbue; to dip. *Bacon.*

* STE'EPINESS. *s.* State or quality of being steep. *Howel.*

STEE'PLE. *s.* [*ytēopl*, *ytēpel*, Sax.] A turret of a church generally furnished with bells. *Shakspeare.*

* STE'EPLED. *a.* Towered; adorned as with towers. *Fairfax.*

* STE'EPLEHOUSE. *s.* A term given by Separatists to the churches of the established religion. *Featley.*

STE'EPLY. *ad.* [from *steep*.] With precipitous declivity.

STE'EPNESS. *s.* [from *steep*.] Precipitous declivity. *Addison.*

STE'EPY. *a.* [from *steep*.] Having a precipitous declivity. *Dryden.*

STEER. *s.* [*ytēpe*, Sax. *Stier*, Germ.] A young bullock. *Spenser.*

To STEER. *v. a.* [*ytēopan*, *ytēpan*, Sax. *steuern*, Germ.] To direct; to guide in a passage. *Spenser.*

To STEER. *v. n.* To direct a course at sea. *Locke.*

* STEER. *s.* [*Steuer*, Germ.] The instrument at the stern of a vessel by which its course is regulated. *Gower.*

STE'ERAGE. *s.* [from *steer*.]

1. The act or practice of steering.
2. Direction; regulation of a course. *Shakspeare.*

3. That by which any course is guided.

4. Regulation or management of any thing. *Swift.*

5. The stern or hinder part of the ship.

* STE'ERER. *s.* A steersman; a pilot. *Pearson.*

* STE'ERLESS. *a.* Having no steer or rudder. *Gower.*

STE'ERSMATE. } *s.* [*steer* and *man*, or
STE'ERSMAN. } *mate*.] A pilot; one who steers a ship. *L'Estrange.*

* STEG. *s.* [*stegge*, Icel.] A gander.

STEGNO'GRAPHIST. *s.* [*στηγανός* and *γράφω*.] One who practises the art of secret writing. *Bailey.*

STEGANO'GRAPHY. *s.* [*στηγανός* and *γράφω*.] The art of secret writing by characters or cyphers. *Bailey.*

- STEGNO'TICK.** *a.* [στεγνωτικός.] Binding; rendering costive. *Bailey.*
- STE'LE.** *s.* [ytela, Sax. Etel, Germ.] A stalk; a handle.
- STE'LLAR.** *a.* [from *stella*, Lat.] Astral; relating to the stars. *Milton.*
- * **STE'LLARY.** *s.* Astral; starry. *Stuckeley.*
- STE'LLATE.** *a.* [stellatus, Lat.] Pointed in the manner of a painted star. *Boyle.*
- STELLA'TION.** *s.* [from *stella*, Lat.] Emission of light as from a star.
- * **STE'LLED.** *a.* Starry. *Shakspeare.*
- STELLI'FEROUS.** *a.* [stella and fero, Lat.] Having stars. *Dict.*
- * **To STE'LLIFY.** *v. a.* [stella and facio, Lat.] To make a star; to turn into a star. *Chaucer.*
- STE'LLION.** *s.* [stellio, Lat.] A newt. *Ainsworth.*
- STE'LLIONATE.** *s.* [stellionatus, Lat.] A kind of crime which is committed by a deceitful selling of a thing otherwise than it really is: as, if a man should sell that for his own estate which is actually another man's. *Bacon.*
- * **STELO'GRAPHY.** *s.* [στηλογραφία.] The art of writing upon a pillar. *Stackhouse.*
- STEM.** *s.* [stemma, Lat. Stamm, Germ.]
1. The stalk; the twig. *Waller.*
 2. Family; race; generation. *Shaksp.*
 3. [Stammen, Swedish.] The prow or forepart of a ship. *Dryden.*
- To STEM.** *v. a.* [stemma, Islandick; stammen, Germ.] To oppose a current; to pass across or forward notwithstanding the stream. *Dryden.*
- STENCH.** *s.* [from ytencan, Sax. Gestank, Germ.] A stink; a bad smell. *Bacon.*
- To STENCH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make to stink. Not in use. *Mortimer.*
- * **STE'NCHY.** *a.* Having a bad smell. *Dyer.*
- STENO'GRAPHY.** *s.* [στενός and γράφω.] Short-hand. *Cleaveland.*
- * **To STENT.** *v. a.* To restrain; to stint. See *To STINT.* *Spenser.*
- * **STE'NTO'RIAN.** *a.* Loud; uncommonly loud. *Herbert.*
- STENTOROPHO'NICK.** *a.* [from *Stentor*, the Homeric herald.] Loudly speaking or sounding. *Denham.*
- * **STENTOROPHO'NICK tube.** *s.* A speaking trumpet.
- To STEP.** *v. n.* [ytæppan, Sax. stappen, Dutch.]
1. To move by a single change of the place of the foot. *Wilkins.*
 2. To advance by a sudden progression. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To move mentally. *Watts.*
 4. To go; to walk. *Shakspeare.*
 5. To take a short walk. *Shakspeare.*
 6. To walk gravely and slowly. *Knolles.*
- STEP.** *s.* [ytæp, Sax. stap, Dutch.]
1. Progression by one removal of the foot. *Addison.*
 2. One remove in climbing; a stair. *Knoll.*

3. Quantity of space passed or measured by one remove of the foot. *Arbuthnot.*
 4. A small length; a small place. *Sam.*
 5. In the plur. Walk; passage. *Dryden.*
 6. Progression; act of advancing. *Newton.*
 7. Footstep; print of the foot. *Dryden.*
 8. Gait; manner of walking.
 9. Action; instance of conduct. *Pope.*
 10. Something on which the foot rests.
- STEP,** in composition, signifies one who is related only by marriage. [stief, Germ.] *Hooker.*
- * **STE'PDAME.** } *s.* A mother in law.
- * **STE'PMOTHER.** }
- * **STE'PPING.** *s.* The act of going forward by steps. *More.*
- STE'PPINGSTONE.** *s.* [step and stone.] Stone laid to catch the foot, and save it from wet or dirt. *Swift.*
- * **STER.** [yteope, Sax.] Used in composition, as, *webster*, *spinster*.
- STERCORA'CEOUS.** *a.* [stercoraceus, Lat.] Belonging to dung. *Arbuthnot.*
- STERCORA'TION.** *s.* [from *stercora*, Lat.] The act of dunging. *Ray.*
- * **STEREOGRA'PHICK.** *a.* Delineated on a plane; done according to the rules of stereography.
- STEREO'GRAPHY.** *s.* [στερεός and γράφω.] The art of drawing the forms of solids upon a plane. *Harris.*
- STEREO'METRY.** *s.* [στερεός and μετρέω.] The art of measuring all sorts of solid bodies. *Harris.*
- * **STEREO'TOMY.** *s.* [στερεός and τέμνω.] The art of cutting solids, as, walls, arches, etc.
- * **STE'REOTYPE.** *s.* [στερεός and τύπος.] A multiform solid type; a type metal-plate to print from at the letter-press; the art of making type-metal plates, or other multiform solid types. *Entick.*
- * **STE'REOTYPE.** } *a.* Pertaining to stereo-
- * **STEREOTY'PICK.** } type. *Entick.*
- * **To STE'REOTYPE.** *v. a.* To make type-metal plates to print from at the letter-press, or any other multiform solid types. *Entick.*
- * **STEREOTYPO'GRAPHER.** *s.* A stereotype printer. *Entick.*
- * **STEREOTYPO'GRAPHY.** *s.* The art of stereotype printing. *Entick.*
- STE'RIL.** *a.* [sterile, Fr. sterilis, Lat.] Barren; unfruitful; not productive; wanting fecundity. *More.*
- STERI'LITY.** *s.* [sterilitas, Lat.] Barrenness; want of fecundity; unfruitfulness. *Bentley.*
- To STE'RILIZE.** *v. a.* [from *steril*.] To make barren; to deprive of fecundity. *Savage.*
- STE'RLING.** *a.* [from the *Easterlings*, who were employed as coiners. *Camden*.]
1. An epithet by which genuine English money is discriminated. *Bacon.*

2. Genuine ; having past the test. *Swift.*
STE'RLING. *s.* [*sterlingum*, low Lat.]
 1. English coin ; money. *Garth.*
 2. Standard rate.
STERN. *a.* [*γτύρν*, Sax.]
 1. Severe of countenance ; truculent of aspect. *Knolles.*
 2. Severe of manners ; harsh ; unrelenting. *Dryden.*
 3. Hard ; afflictive. *Shakspeare.*
STERN. *s.* [*γτεορν*, Sax.]
 1. The hind part of the ship where the rudder is placed. *Watts.*
 2. Post of management ; direction. *Shak.*
 3. The hinder part of any thing. *Spenser.*
STER'NAGE. *s.* [from *stern*.] The steerage or stern. *Shakspeare.*
*** STE'RNED.** *a.* Having a particular kind of stern : a naval expression : as a square-sterned or a pink-sterned vessel.
STE'RNLY. *ad.* [from *stern*.] In a stern manner ; severely. *Milton.*
STER'NNESS. *s.* [from *stern*.]
 1. Severity of look. *Spenser.*
 2. Severity or harshness of manners. *Dryd.*
STE'RNON. *s.* [*στέρνον*.] The breast-bone. *Wiseman.*
STERNUTA'TION. *s.* [*sternutatio*, Lat.] The act of sneezing. *Quincy.*
STERNU'TATIVE. *a.* [*sternutatif*, Fr. from *sternuto*, Lat.] Having the quality of sneezing.
STERNU'TATORY. *s.* [*sternutatoire*, Fr.] Medicine that provokes to sneeze. *Brown.*
*** STERQUILI'NOUS.** *a.* [*sterquilinium*, Lat.] Mean ; dirty ; paltry. *Howel.*
To STERVE. *v. n.* [*γτærþýan*, Sax. *sterben*, Germ.] To perish ; to starve. *Spenser.*
STE'VEN. *s.* [*γτεπεν*, Sax.] A cry, or loud clamour. *Spenser.*
To STEW. *v. a.* [*étuver*, Fr. *stoven*, Dutch.] To seethe any thing in a slow moist heat. *Shakspeare.*
To STEW. *v. n.* To be seethed in a slow moist heat.
STEW. *s.* [*étuve*, Fr. *stufa*, Ital. *estufa*, Span.] 1. A bagnio ; a hot-house. *Abbot.*
 2. A brothel ; a house of prostitution. *Ascham.*
 3. A storepond ; a small pond where fish are kept for the table.
STE'WARD. *s.* [*γτíπαρνδ*, Sax.]
 1. One who manages the affairs of another. *Swift.*
 2. An officer of state. *Shakspeare.*
*** To STE'WARD.** *v. a.* To manage as a steward. *Fuller.*
STE'WARDSHIP. *s.* [from *steward*.] The office of a steward.
*** STE'VVISH.** *a.* Suiting the brothel or stews. *Bp. Hall.*
*** STE'VVPAN.** *s.* A pan used for stewing.
STI'BIAL. *a.* [from *stibium*, Lat.] Antimonial. *Harvey.*
*** STIBIA'RIAN.** *a.* [*stibium*, Lat.] A violent

- man : from the violent operation of antimony. *White.*
*** STI'BIUM.** *s.* [Lat.] Antimony. *Collop.*
STI'CADOS. *s.* [*sticadis*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*
*** STICH.** *s.* [*στίχος*.] A *stich* in poetry was a verse, whatsoever kinds or parts it may consist of : a verse is a measured line of any length.
 In rural affairs a *stich* is an order or rank of trees ; and a *verse* a furrow. This term is used in numbering the books of Scripture.
*** STICHO'METRY.** *s.* [*στίχος* and *μέτρον*.] A catalogue of books of Scripture, to which is added the number of the verses which each book contains. *Lardner.*
STICK. *s.* [*γτίcca*, Sax. *Stecten*, *Sticfel*, Germ.] A piece of wood small and long ; a slender stem. *Dryden.*
To STICK. *v. a.* preterit *stuck* ; participle pass. *stuck*. [*γτίcan*, Sax.] To fasten on so as that it may adhere. *Addison.*
To STICK. *v. n.*
 1. To adhere ; to unite itself by its tenacity or penetrating power. *Raleigh.*
 2. To be inseparable ; to be united with any thing : generally in an ill sense. *Sanderson.*
 3. To rest upon the memory painfully. *Bacon.*
 4. To stop ; to lose motion. *Smith.*
 5. To resist emission. *Shakspeare.*
 6. To be constant ; to adhere with firmness : with *to* or *by*. *Hammond.*
 7. To be troublesome by adhering. *Pope.*
 8. To remain ; not to be lost : *things learnt early stick*. *Watts.*
 9. To dwell upon ; not to forsake : as, *stick to your work*. *Locke.*
 10. To cause difficulties or scruple. *Swift.*
 11. To scruple ; to hesitate. *Bacon.*
 12. To be stopped ; to be unable to proceed. *Clarendon.*
 13. To be embarrassed ; to be puzzled. *Watts.*
 14. **To STICK out.** To be prominent with deformity. *Job.*
 15. **To STICK out.** To be unemployed.
 16. **To STICK out.** To refuse compliance.
To STICK. *v. a.* [*γτίcian*, Sax. *steken*, Dutch ; *stechen*, *stechen*, Germ.] 1. To stab ; to pierce with a pointed instrument. *Grew.*
 2. To fix upon a pointed body.
 3. To fasten by transfixion. *Dryden.*
 4. To set with something pointed : as, to stick the cushion with pins. *Dryden.*
STI'CKINESS. *s.* [from *sticky*.] Adhesive quality ; viscosity ; glutinousness ; tenacity.
To STI'CKLE. *v. n.* 1. To take part with one side or other. *Hudibras.*
 2. To contest ; to altercate ; to contend rather with obstinacy than vehemence. *Cleaveland.*
 3. To trim ; to play fast and loose. *Dryden.*

* *To STI'CKLE. v. a.* To arbitrate. *Drayton.*
STI'CKLEBAG. s. [Properly *stickleback.*]
 The smallest of fresh water fish. *Walton.*
STI'CKLER. s. [from *stickle.*]

1. A sidesman to fences; a second to a duellist. *Sidney.*
2. An obstinate contender about any thing. *Swift.*

STI'CKY. a. [from *stick.*] Viscous; adhesive; glutinous. *Bacon.*

* *STI'DDY. s.* [*stedia*, Icel.] An anvil; also, a smith's shop.

STIFF. a. [*ȝtīȝ*, Sax. *stiff*, Danish; *stijf*, Dutch; *steif*, Germ.] 1. Rigid; inflexible; resisting flexure; not flaccid; not to be easily bent. *Milton.*

2. Not soft; not giving way; not fluid; thick; inspissated. *Burnet.*

3. Strong; not easily resisted. *Denham.*

4. Hardy; stubborn; not easily subdued. *Shakspeare.*

5. Obstinate; pertinacious. *Taylor.*

6. Harsh; not written with ease; constrained.

7. Formal; rigorous; unwilling to excuse or omit punctilios. *Addison.*

To STI'FFEN. v. a. [*ȝtīȝian*, Sax.]

1. To make stiff; to make inflexible; to make unpliant. *Sandys.*

2. To make obstinate or torpid. *Dryden.*

To STI'FFEN. v. n.

1. To grow stiff; to grow rigid; to become unpliant. *Dryden.*

2. To grow hard; to be hardened. *Dryden.*

3. To grow less susceptible of impression; to grow obstinate. *Dryden.*

STIFFHEA'RTED. a. [*stiff* and *heart.*] Obstinate; stubborn; contumacious. *Ezekiel.*

STI'FFLY. ad. [from *stiff.*] Rigidly; inflexibly; stubbornly. *Hooker.*

STI'FFNECKED. a. [*stiff* and *neck.*] Stubborn; obstinate; contumacious. *Spenser.*

STI'FFNESS. s. [from *stiff.*]

1. Rigidity; inflexibility; hardness; ineptitude to bend. *L'Estrange.*

2. Ineptitude to motion. *Denham.*

3. Tension; not laxity. *Dryden.*

4. Obstinacy; stubbornness; contumaciousness. *Locke.*

5. Unpleasing formality; constraint. *Atterbury.*

6. Rigorousness; harshness. *Spenser.*

7. Manner of writing, not easy but harsh and constrained. *Felton.*

To STI'FLE. v. a. [*étouffer*, Fr.]

1. To oppress or kill by closeness of air; to suffocate. *Baker.*

2. To keep in; to hinder from emission. *Newton.*

3. To extinguish by hindering communication: *the fire was stifled.*

4. To extinguish by artful or gentle means. *Addison.*

5. To suppress; to conceal. *Otway.*

* *STI'FLE. s.* The first joint above a horse's

thigh next the buttock. *Mason.*

* *STI'FLEMENT. s.* Something that might be suppressed or concealed. *Brewer.*

* *To STIGH. See To STY.*

STI'GMA. s. [Lat.]

1. A brand; a mark with a hot iron.

2. A mark of infamy.

STIGMA'TICAL. } a. [from *stigma.*] Brand-

STIGMA'TICK. } ed or marked with some token of infamy. Shakspeare.

* *STI'GMATICK. s.* 1. A notorious lewd fellow, who has been burnt with a hot iron; or beareth other marks about him, as a token of his punishment. *Bullokar.*

2. One on whom nature has set a mark of deformity. *Steevens.*

* *STIGMA'TICALLY. ad.* With a mark of infamy or deformity. *Wonder of a kingd.*

To STI'GMATIZE. v. a. [*stigmatiser*, Fr.] To mark with a brand; to disgrace with a note of reproach. *Swift.*

STI'LAR. a. [from *stile.*] Belonging to the stile of a dial. *Moxon.*

STILE. s. [*ȝtīȝele*, from *ȝtīȝan*, Sax. to climb.] 1. A set of steps to pass from one inclosure to another. *L'Estrange.*

2. A pin to cast the shadow in a sundial. *Moxon.*

STILE'TTO. s. [Ital.] A small dagger, of which the blade is not edged but round, with a sharp point. *Hakewill.*

To STILL. v. a. [*ȝtīllan*, Sax. *stillen*, Dutch; *stīllen*, Germ.]

1. To silence; to make silent. *Shaksp.*

2. To quiet; to appease. *Bacon.*

3. To make motionless. *Woodward.*

STILL. a. [*stīll*, Germ.]

1. Silent; uttering no noise. *Addison.*

2. Quiet; calm. *South.*

3. Motionless. *Locke.*

STILL. s. [*Stille*, Germ.] Calm; silence. *Bacon.*

STILL. ad. [*ȝtīlle*, Sax.]

1. To this time; till now. *Bacon.*

2. Nevertheless; notwithstanding. *Addis.*

3. In an increasing degree: *If we do more we still do better.* *Atterbury.*

4. Always; ever; continually. *B. Jons.*

5. After that; *yet she escaped but was still frightened.* *Whitgiste.*

6. In continuance. *Shakspeare.*

STILL. s. [from *distil.*] A vessel for distillation; an alembick. *Newton.*

To STILL. v. a. [from *distil.*] To distil; to extract or operate upon by distillation.

To STILL. v. n. [*stillo*, Lat.] To drop; to fall in drops. Out of use. *Crashaw.*

STILLATI'TIOUS. a. [*stillatitius*, Lat.] Falling in drops; drawn by a still.

STI'LLATORY. s. [from *still* or *distil.*]

1. An alembick; a vessel in which distillation is performed. *Bacon.*

2. The room in which stills are placed; laboratory. *Wotton.*

STI'LLBORN. a. [*still* and *born.*] Born

lifeless; dead in the birth. *Graunt.*
STI/LLICIDE. *s.* [*stillicidium*, Lat.] A suc-
 cession of drops. *Bacon.*
STILLICI/DIOUS. *a.* [from *stillicide*.] Fall-
 ing in drops. *Brown.*
*** STILL-LIFE.** *s.* [A term in painting.]
 Things that have only vegetable life. *Mas.*
*** STI/LLING.** *s.* 1. The act of stilling.
 2. A stand for casks.
STI/LLNESS. *s.* [from *still*.]
 1. Calm; quiet. *Dryden.*
 2. Silence; taciturnity. *Shakspeare.*
STI/LLSTAND. *s.* [*still* and *stand*; *Stilstand*,
 Germ.] Absence of motion. *Shakspeare.*
STI/LLY. *ad.* [from *still*.]
 1. Silently; not loudly. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Calmly; not tumultuously.
*** To STILT.** *v. a.* [*stetzen*, Germ.] To raise
 on stilts; to make higher by stilts. *Young.*
STILTS. *s.* [*stelten*, Dutch; *Stelzen*, Germ.]
 Supports on which boys raise themselves
 when they walk. *More.*
*** STI/MULANT.** *a.* [*stimulans*, Lat.] Sti-
 mulating. *Falconer.*
*** STI/MULANT.** *s.* A stimulating medicine.
Chambers.
To STI/MULATE. *v. a.* [*stimulo*, Lat.]
 1. To prick.
 2. To prick forward; to excite by some
 pungent motive.
 3. [In physick.] To excite a quick sen-
 sation, with a derivation towards the
 part. *Arbuthnot.*
STIMULA'TION. *s.* [*stimulatio*, Lat.] Ex-
 citement; pungency. *Watts.*
*** STI/MULATIVE.** *a.* Stimulating. *Ash.*
*** STI/MULATIVE.** *s.* A provocative excite-
 ment; that which stimulates. *Malone.*
*** STI/MULATOR.** *s.* One who stimulates.
Scott.
To STING. *v. a.* preterit *I stung*, part. pass.
stang and *stung*. [*stingan*, Sax.]
 1. To pierce or wound with a point
 darted out, as that of wasps or scor-
 pions. *Brown.*
 2. To pain acutely. *Shakspeare.*
STING. *s.* [from the verb.] 1. A sharp point
 with which some animals are armed com-
 monly venomous. *Drayton.*
 2. Any thing that gives pain. *Forbes.*
 3. The point in the last verse. *Dryden.*
 4. Remorse of conscience.
*** STI/NGER.** *s.* Whatever stings or vexes.
Sherwood.
STI/NGILY. *ad.* [from *stingy*.] Covetously.
STI/NGINESS. *s.* [from *stingy*.] Avarice;
 covetousness; niggardliness.
STI/NGLESS. *a.* [from *sting*.] Having no
 sting. *Decay of Piety.*
STI/NGO. *s.* Old beer. A cant word.
STI/NGY. *a.* Covetous; niggardly; avarici-
 ous. A low word. *Arbuthnot.*
To STINK. *v. n.* preterit *I stunk* or *stank*.
 [*stincan*, Sax. *stinken*, Germ.] To emit
 an offensive smell, commonly a smell of

putrefaction. *Locke.*
STINK. *s.* [from the verb.] Offensive smell.
Dryden.
STI/NKARD. *s.* [from *stink*.] A mean stink-
 ing paltry fellow.
STI/NKER. *s.* [from *stink*.] Something in-
 tended to offend by the smell. *Harvey.*
STI/NKINGLY. *ad.* [from *stinking*.] With
 a stink. *Shakspeare.*
STI/NKPOT. *s.* [*stink* and *pot*.] An arti-
 ficial composition offensive to the smell.
Harvey.
To STINT. *v. a.* [*stynta*, Swedish.] To
 bound; to limit; to confine; to restrain;
 to stop. *Addison.*
*** To STINT.** *v. n.* To cease; to stop; to
 desist: a northern expression. *Sackville.*
STINT. *s.* [from the verb.]
 1. Limit; bound; restraint. *Hooker.*
 2. A proportion; a quantity assigned.
Swift.
 3. A small bird common about the sea-
 shores in many parts of England.
Chambers.
*** STI/NTANCE.** *s.* Restraint; stoppage.
The London prodigal.
*** STI/NTER.** *s.* Whatever, or whoever stints,
 restraints or cramps. *South.*
STI/PEND. *s.* [*stipendium*, Lat.] Wages;
 settled pay. *Ben Jonson.*
*** To STI/PEND.** *v. a.* To pay by settled
 wages. *Shelton.*
STIPE/NDIARY. *a.* [*stipendiarius*, Lat.] Re-
 ceiving salaries; performing any service
 for a stated price. *Swift.*
STIPE/NDIARY. *s.* One who performs any
 service for a settled payment. *Abbot.*
*** To STI/PPLE.** *v. n.* To engrave, not in
 stroke or lines, but in dots.
STI/PTICAL. } *a.* [*στυπτικός*.] It should be
STI/PTICK. } *styptick*: having the power
 to staunch blood; astringent. *Wiseman.*
To STI/PULATE. *v. n.* [*stipulor*, Lat.] To
 contract; to bargain; to settle terms.
Arbuthnot.
STIPULA'TION. *s.* [from *stipulate*.] Bar-
 gain. *Rogers.*
*** STI/PULATOR.** *s.* One who contracts or
 bargains. *Sherwood.*
To STIR. *v. a.* [*stipan*, Sax. *stooren*, Dutch.]
 1. To move; to remove from its place.
Blackmore.
 2. To agitate; to bring into debate. *Hale.*
 3. To incite; to instigate; to animate.
Shakspeare.
 4. **To STIR up.** To incite; to animate;
 to instigate. *Spenser.*
 5. **To STIR up.** To put in action; to
 quicken. *Isaiah.*
To STIR. *v. n.*
 1. To move one's self; to go out of the
 place; to change place. *Clarendon.*
 2. To be in motion; not to be still. *Add.*
 3. To become the object of notice. *Watts.*
 4. To rise in the morning. *Shakspeare.*

STIR. *s.* [*stur*, Runick, a battle.]

1. Tumult; bustle. *Locke.*
2. Commotion; publick disturbance; tumultuous disorder. *Milton.*
3. Agitation; conflicting passion. *Shaksp.*

* STI'RABOUT. *s.* A Yorkshire dish; formed of oatmeal boiled in water to a certain consistency. *Malone.*

STI'RIOUS. *a.* [from *stiria*, Lat.] Resembling icicles. *Brown.*

* STIRK. See STURK.

STIRP. *s.* [*stirps*, Lat.] Race; family; generation. Not used. *Bacon.*

* STI'RRAGE. *s.* Motion; act of stirring. *Granger.*

STI'RRER. *s.* [from *stir*.] 1. One who is in motion; one who puts in motion.

2. A riser in the morning. *Shakspeare.*

3. An inciter; an instigator.

4. STIRrer up. An inciter; an instigator. *Raleigh.*

* STI'RRING. *s.* [*stirring*, Sax.] The act of moving. *Addison.*

STI'RRUP. *s.* [*stirap*, Sax.] An iron hoop suspended by a strap, in which the horseman sets his foot when he mounts or rides. *Camden.*

To STITCH. *v. a.* [*sticken*, Dutch.]

1. To sew; to work on with a needle.
2. To join; to unite. *Wotton.*

3. To STITCH up. To mend what was rent. *Wiseman.*

To STITCH. *v. n.* To practise needlework.

STITCH. *s.* [from the verb; *Stich*, Germ.]

1. A pass of the needle and thread through any thing.

2. A sharp lancinating pain. *Harvey.*

STI'TCHERY. *s.* [from *stitch*.] Needlework. *Shakspeare.*

STI'TCHWORT. *s.* Camomile. *Ainsworth.*

* STITH. *s.* [*stith*, Sax.] An anvil. *Chaucer.*

* To STI'THY. *v. a.* To form on the anvil. *Shakspeare.*

STI'THY. *s.* [*stith*, hard, Sax.] An anvil; the iron body on which the smith forges his work. *Shakspeare.*

To STIVE. *v. a.*

1. To stuff up close. *Sandys.*
2. To make hot or sultry. *Wotton.*

* STI'VER. *s.* [Dutch.] A Dutch coin about the value of a halfpenny.

STOAT. *s.* A small stinking animal.

STO'CAH. *s.* [Irish; *stockh*, Erse.] An attendant; a wallet-boy; one who runs at a horseman's foot. *Spenser.*

* STOCCA'DE. *s.* [*estacade*, Fr. *Estacete*, Germ.] An enclosure or fence made with pointed stakes. *Mason.*

STOCCA'DO. *s.* [from *stocco*, a rapier, Ital.] A thrust with a rapier. *Shakspeare.*

STOCK. *s.* [*stoc*, Sax. *stock*, Dutch; *Stock*, Germ.] 1. The trunk; the body of a plant. *Job.*

2. The trunk into which a graft is inserted. *Bacon.*

3. A log; a post.

4. A man proverbially stupid. *Prior.*

5. The handle of any thing. *Spenser.*

6. A support of a ship while it is building. *Dryden.*

7. A thrust; a stoccado. *Shakspeare.*

8. Something made of linen; a cravat; a close neckcloth. Anciently a cover for the legs, now stocking. *Shaksp.*

9. A race; a lineage; a family. *Denham.*

10. The principal; capital store; fund already provided. *Bacon.*

11. Quantity; store; body. *Arbuthnot.*

12. A fund established by the government, of which the value rises and falls by artifice or chance. *Pope.*

To STOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To store; to fill sufficiently. *South.*

2. To lay in store.

3. To put in the stocks. *Shakspeare.*

4. To STOCK up. To extirpate. *Dec. of Piet.*

* STO'CKBROKER. *s.* One who deals in stock, or the publick funds.

STO'CKDOVE. *s.* Ringdove. *Dryden.*

STO'CKFISH. *s.* [*stockevish*, Dutch.] Dried cod, so called from its hardness.

STOCKGI'LLYFLOWER. *s.* [*leucoium*, Lat.]

A plant. The flowers are specious, and sweet smelling. They are commonly biennial plants, and of many different species, including the various sorts of wall-flowers, of which the common sort grows on the walls of ruinous houses, and is used in medicine. *Miller.*

STO'CKING. *s.* The covering of the leg. *Swift.*

To STO'CKING. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress in stockings. *Dryden.*

STO'CKJOBBER. *s.* [*stock and job*.] A low wretch who gets money by buying and selling shares in the funds. *Swift.*

* STO'CKJOBING. *s.* The act of buying or selling stock in the publick funds for the turn of the scale, or on speculation. *Bp. Berkeley.*

STO'CKISH. *a.* [from *stock*.] Hard; blockish. *Shakspeare.*

STO'CKLOCK. *s.* [*stock and lock*.] Lock fixed in wood. *Moxon.*

STOCKS. *s.* [commonly without a singular.]

1. Prison for the legs. *Stock* is the old word for a fetter. *Wicliffe.*

2. Wooden work, upon which ships are built.

3. Publick funds.

STO'CKSTILL. *a.* Motionless. *Addison.*

* STO'CKY. *a.* Stout. *Addison.*

* STO'ICAL. } *a.* Of or belonging to the

* STO'ICK. } Stoicks; cold; stiff; austere; affecting to hold all things indifferent.

Milton.

STO'ICK. *s.* [*στωϊκος*; *stoique*, Fr.] A philosopher of the sect of Zeno, holding the neutrality of external things; a man of constancy. *Shakspeare.*

- * **STO'ICALLY.** *ad.* After the manner of the Stoicks; austere; with pretended indifference to all things. *Brown.*
- * **STO'ICALNESS.** *s.* The state of being stoical; the temper of a Stoick. *Scott.*
- * **STO'ICISM.** *s.* The opinions and maxims of the Stoicks.
- STOKE.** [*stoak.*] seems to come from the Sax. *ytocce*, the body of a tree. *Gibson.*
- * **STO'KER.** *s.* One who looks after the fire in a brew-house: a technical word. *Green.*
- STOLE.** *s.* [*stola*, Lat.] A long vest. *Spenser.*
- STOLE.** The preterit of *steal*. *Pope.*
- * **STO'LED.** *a.* Wearing a stole or long robe. *G. Fletcher.*
- STO'LEN,** part. pass. of *steal*. *Proverbs.*
- * **STO'LID.** *a.* [*stolidus*, Lat.] Stupid; foolish. *Cockeram.*
- STOLI'DITY.** *s.* [*stolidité*, Fr.] Stupidity; want of sense. *Bentley.*
- STO'MACH.** *s.* [*estomac*, Fr. *stomachus*, Lat.]
1. The ventricle in which food is digested. *Pope.*
 2. Appetite; desire of food. *Hammond.*
 3. Inclination; liking. *L'Estrange.*
 4. Anger; resolution. *Butler.*
 5. Sullenness; resentment. *Locke.*
 6. Pride; haughtiness. *Shakspeare.*
- To STO'MACH.** *v. a.* [*stomachor*, Lat.] To resent; to remember with anger and malignity. *L'Estrange.*
- To STO'MACH.** *v. n.* To be angry. *Hooker.*
- * **STO'MACHAL.** *a.* Cordial; helping the stomach. *Cotgrave.*
- STO'MACHED.** *a.* Filled with passions of resentment. *Shakspeare.*
- STO'MACHER.** *s.* [from *stomach*.] An ornamental covering worn by women on the breast. *Donne.*
- STO'MACHFUL.** *a.* [*stomach* and *full*.] Sullen; stubborn; perverse. *Locke.*
- STO'MACHFULNESS.** *s.* Stubbornness; sullenness; obstinacy.
- STOMA'CHICAL.** } *a.* Relating to the sto-
- STOMA'CHICK.** } mach. *Floyer.*
- STOMA'CHICK.** *s.* [from *stomach*.] A medicine for the stomach.
- * **STO'MACHING.** *s.* Resentment. *Shaksp.*
- * **STO'MACHLESS.** *s.* Being without appetite. *Bp. Hall.*
- STO'MACHOUS.** *a.* [*stomachosus*, Lat.] Stout; angry; sullen; obstinate. *Spenser.*
- STOND.** *s.* [for *stand*.]
1. Post; station. Obsolete. *Spenser.*
 2. Stop; indisposition to proceed. *Bacon.*
- STONE.** *s.* [*gran*, Sax. *stoen*, Dutch; *Stein*, Germ.] 1. Stones are bodies insipid, hard, not ductile or malleable, not soluble in water. *Woodward.*
2. Piece of stone cut for building. *Shaksp.*
 3. Gem; precious stone. *Shaksp.*
 4. Any thing made of stone. *Shaksp.*
 5. Calculous concretion in the kidneys, or bladder, or intestines. *Temple.*
 6. The case which in some fruits contains the seed. *Bacon.*
7. Testicle. *Swift.*
8. A weight containing fourteen pounds. *Hudibras.*
9. **STONE** is used by way of exaggeration; as, *stone still*, *stone dead*. *Dryden.*
10. *To leave no STONE unturned.* To do every thing that can be done for the promotion of any effect. *Shakspeare.*
- STONE.** *a.* Made of stone. *Stephens.*
- To STONE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To pelt or beat or kill with stones. *Shakspeare.*
2. To harden. *Wisdom v.*
- * **STO'NEBOW.** *s.* A crossbow, which shoots stones. *Saxifraga.*
- STO'NEBREAK.** *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- STO'NECHATTER.** *s.* A bird. *Mortimer.*
- STO'NECROP.** *s.* A sort of tree. *Swift.*
- STO'NECUTTER.** *s.* One whose trade is to hew stones. *Ainsworth.*
- STO'NEFERN.** *s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
- STO'NEFLY.** *s.* An insect. *Ainsworth.*
- STO'NEFRUIT.** *s.* [*stone* and *fruit*.] Fruit of which the seed is covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp. *Boyle.*
- STO'NEHAWK.** *s.* A kind of hawk. *Ainsw.*
- * **STO'NEHEARTED.** } *a.* Hard hearted;
- * **STO'NYHEARTED.** } cruel; pitiless. *Shakspeare.*
- STO'NEHORSE.** *s.* [*stone* and *horse*.] A horse not castrated. *Mortimer.*
- STO'NEPIT.** *s.* [*stone* and *pit*.] A quarry; a pit where stones are dug. *Woodward.*
- STO'NEPITCH.** *s.* Hard inspissated pitch. *Bacon.*
- STO'NEPLOVER.** *s.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*
- * **STO'NER.** *s.* One who strikes, beats, or kills with stones. *Barrow.*
- * **STO'NECAST.** *s.* Distance to which a stone may be thrown. *Herbert.*
- STO'NESMICKLE.** *s.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*
- * **STO'NESQUARER.** *s.* One who shapes stones into squares. *1 Kings v.*
- STO'NETWORK.** *s.* [*stone* and *work*.] Building of stone. *Mortimer.*
- STO'NINESS.** *s.* [from *stony*.] 1. The quality of having many stones. *Hearne.*
2. Hardness of mind. *Hammond.*
- STO'NY.** *a.* [from *stone*.]
1. Made of stone. *Dryden.*
 2. Abounding with stones. *Milton.*
 3. Petrified. *Spenser.*
 4. Hard; inflexible; unrelenting. *Swift.*
- STOOD.** The preterit of *To stand*. *Milton.*
- * **STOOK.** *s.* [*stuke*, West Goth.] A shock of corn containing twelve sheaves. *Grose.*
- * **To STOOK.** *v. a.* To set up the sheaves in stooks. *Ash.*
- STOOL.** *s.* [*ytol*, Sax. *etuhl*, Germ.]
1. A seat without a back, so distinguished from a chair. *Prior.*
 2. Evacuation by purgative medicines. *Arbuthnot.*
 3. *Stool of Repentance*, or *cutty stool* in

the kirks of Scotland, is somewhat analogous to the pillory. It is elevated above the congregation. In some places there may be a seat in it; but it is generally without, and the person stands therein who has been guilty of fornication, for three Sundays in the forenoon; and after sermon is called upon by name and surname, the beadle or kirk officer bringing the offender, if refractory, forward to his post; and then the preacher proceeds to admonition. Here too are set to publick view adulterers, in a coarse canvas, analogous to a hairy vest with a hood to it, which they call the sack or sackcloth, and that every Sunday throughout a year.

STO'OLBALL. *s.* [*stool* and *ball*.] A play where balls are driven from stool to stool.

Prior.

* *To* STOOM. *v. a.* To put bags of herbs or other ingredients into wine. *Chambers.*

To STOOP. *v. n.* [*ȝtopian*, Sax. *stuypen*, Dutch.] 1. To bend down; to bend forward.

Raleigh.

2. To lean forward standing or walking.

Stillington.

3. To yield; to bend; to submit. *Dryden.*

4. To descend from rank or dignity. *Boyle.*

5. To yield; to be inferior. *Addison.*

6. To sink from resolution or superiority; to condescend.

Hooker.

7. To come down on prey as falcons.

Milton.

8. To alight from the wing. *Dryden.*

9. To sink to a lower place. *Milton.*

* *To* STOOP. *v. a.* To submit. *Young.*

STOOP. *s.* [from the verb.] 1. Act of stooping; inclination downward.

2. Descent from dignity or superiority.

Dryden.

3. Fall of a bird upon his prey. *Waller.*

4. A vessel of liquor. *Denham.*

* STO'OPER. *s.* One who stoops. *Sherwood.*

STO'OPINGLY. *ad.* [from *stooping*.] With inclination downward. *Wotton.*

To STOP. *v. a.* [*stoppare*, Ital. *stoppen*, Dutch.] 1. To hinder from progressive motion.

Dorset.

2. To hinder from any change of state, whether to better or worse.

3. To hinder from action. *2 Cor.*

4. To put an end to the motion or action of any thing.

Dryden.

5. To suppress. *South.*

6. To regulate musical strings with the fingers.

Bacon.

7. To close any aperture. [*stopfen*, Germ.]

Arbuthnot.

8. To obstruct; to encumber. *Milton.*

9. To garnish with proper punctuation.

To STOP. *v. n.* To cease to go forward. *Gay.*

STOP. *s.* [from the verb.] 1. Cessation of progressive motion.

L'Estrange.

2. Hindrance of progress; obstruction.

Graunt.

3. Hindrance of action. *Locke.*

4. Cessation of action. *Shakspeare.*

5. Interruption. *Shakspeare.*

6. Prohibition of sale. *Temple.*

7. That which obstructs; obstacle; impediment. *Spenser.*

8. Instrument by which the sounds of wind musick are regulated. *Shaksp.*

9. Regulation of musical chords by the fingers. *Bacon.*

10. The act of applying the stops in musick. *Daniel.*

11. A point in writing, by which sentences are distinguished. *Crashaw.*

STO'PCOCK. *s.* [*stop* and *cock*.] A pipe made to let out liquor, stopped by turning a cock. *Grew.*

* STO'PGAP. *s.* [from *stop* and *gap*.] Something substituted; a temporary expedient.

* STO'PLESS. *a.* Not to be stopped; irresistible. *Davenant.*

STO'PPAGE. *s.* [from *stop*.] The act of stopping; the state of being stopped.

Arbuthnot.

* STO'PPER. *s.* One who closes any aperture; a stopple. See STOPPLE.

STO'PPLE, or Stopper. *s.* That by which any hole or the mouth of any vessel is filled up. *Ray.*

STO'RAX-TREE. *s.* [*styrax*, Lat.] 1. A tree.

2. A resinous and odoriferous gum. *Eccl.*

STORE. *s.* [*stor*, Runick, much.]

1. Large number; large quantity; plenty. *Dryden.*

2. A stock accumulated; a supply hoarded; a hoard. *Addison.*

3. The state of being accumulated. *Dryd.*

4. Storehouse; magazine. *Milton.*

STORE. *a.* Hoarded; laid up; accumulated. *Bacon.*

To STORE. *v. a.* [from the noun]

1. To furnish; to replenish. *Denham.*

2. To stock against a future time. *Locke.*

3. To lay up; to hoard. *Bacon.*

STO'REHOUSE. *s.* [*store* and *house*.] Magazine; treasury. *South.*

STO'RER. *s.* [from *store*.] One who lays up.

* STO'RIAL. *a.* [from *story*.] Historical. *Chaucer.*

STO'RIED. *a.* [from *story*.] Adorned with historical pictures. *Pope.*

* STO'RIER. *s.* An historian; a relater of stories. *Bp. Peacock.*

STORK. *s.* [*ȝtopc*, Sax. *Storch*, Germ.] A bird of passage famous for the regularity of its departure. *Calmet.*

STO'RKSBILL. *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

STORM. *s.* [*ȝstorm*, Welsh; *ȝtopm*, Sax. *Sturm*, Germ.] 1. A tempest; a commotion of the elements. *Milton.*

2. Assault on a fortified place. *Dryden.*

3. Commotion; sedition; tumult; clamour; bustle. *Shakspeare.*

4. Affliction; calamity; distress.

5. Violence; vehemence; tumultuous

force. *Hooker.*
To STORM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack by open force. *Pope.*
To STORM. *v. n.*
 1. To raise tempests. *Spenser.*
 2. To rage; to fume; to be loudly angry. *Swift.*
*** STO'RM BEAT.** *a.* Injured by the storm. *Spenser.*
*** STO'RM INESS.** *s.* State or quality of being stormy.
STO'RM Y. *a.* [from *storm*.]
 1. Tempestuous. *Phillips.*
 2. Violent; passionate. *Irene.*
STO'RY. *s.* [*γῆρ*, Sax. *storia*, Ital. *histoire*, Fr.] 1. History; account of things past. *South.*
 2. Small tale; petty narrative.
 3. An idle or trifling tale; a petty fiction. *Swift.*
 4. A floor; a flight of rooms. *Wotton.*
To STO'RY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To tell in history; to relate. *Wilkins.*
 2. To range one under another. *Bentley.*
STO'RYTELLER. *s.* [*story* and *tell*.] One who relates tales; an historian in contempt. *Swift.*
*** STOT.** *s.* [*stod-hop*, Sax. *Stute*, Germ.]
 1. A horse. *Chaucer.*
 2. A young bullock or steer.
*** STOTE.** *s.* A kind of weasel.
STOVE. *s.* [*stoo*, Island. a fire place; *stove*, Dutch.] 1. A hot house; a place artificially made warm. *Woodward.*
 2. A place in which fire is made, and by which heat is communicated. *Evelyn.*
To STOVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To keep warm in a house artificially heated. *Bacon.*
*** STO'VE R.** *s.* Fodder for cattle; coarse hay or straw; sometimes straw for thatch. *Shakspeare.*
To STOUND. *v. n.* [*stunde*, I grieved, Island.] To be in pain or sorrow. *Spenser.*
STOUND. *s.* [from the verb.]
 1. Sorrow; grief; mishap. *Spenser.*
 2. Astonishment; amazement. *Gay.*
 3. Hour; time; season. [*Stunde*, Germ.] *Spenser.*
*** STOUND.** *particip.* for *stunned*. *Spenser.*
STOUR. *s.* [*stur*, Runick, a battle.] Assault; incursion; tumult. Obsolete. *Spenser.*
STOUT. *a.* [*stout*, Dutch.]
 1. Strong; lusty; valiant. *Dryden.*
 2. Brave; bold; intrepid. *Psalms.*
 3. Obstinate; pertinacious; resolute; proud. *Daniel.*
 4. Strong; firm. *Dryden.*
STOUT. *s.* A cant name for strong beer. *Swift.*
STOU'TLY. *ad.* [from *stout*.] Lustily; boldly; obstinately.
STOU'TNESS. *s.* [from *stout*.]
 1. Strength; valour.
 2. Boldness; fortitude. *Ascham.*

3. Obstinacy; stubbornness. *Shakspeare.*
*** STOW,** *Stoe.* See *Stowe*.
To STOW. *v. a.* [*stow*, Sax. *stowen*, Dutch.] To lay up; to reposit in order; to lay in the proper place. *Pope.*
STOW'AGE. *s.* [from *stow*.]
 1. Room for laying up. *Addison.*
 2. The state of being laid up. *Shaksp.*
STOWE, *stoe.* The same with the Saxon *stow*, a place. *Gibson's Camden.*
STRA'BISM. [*strabisme*, Fr. *στραβισμός*.] A-squint; act of looking a-squint.
To STRADDLE. *v. n.* To stand or walk with the feet removed far from each other to the right and left. *Pope.*
To STRA'GGLE. *v. a.*
 1. To wander without any certain direction; to rove; to ramble. *Suckling.*
 2. To wander dispersedly. *Clarendon.*
 3. To exuberate; to shoot too far. *Mort.*
 4. To be dispersed; to be apart from any main body. *Dryden.*
STRA'GGLER. *s.* [from *straggle*.]
 1. A wanderer; a rover; one who forsakes his company. *Swift.*
 2. Any thing that pushes beyond the rest, or stands single. *Dryden.*
STRAIGHT. *a.* [*strack*, old Dutch; *strack*, Germ.] 1. Not crooked; right. *Bacon.*
 2. Narrow; close. This should properly be *strait*. *Bacon.*
STRAIGHT. *ad.* [*strax*, Dan. *strack*, Dut.] Immediately; directly. *Bacon.*
To STRAIGHTEN. *v. a.* [from *straight*.] To make not crooked; to make straight. *Hooker.*
*** STRA'IGHTENER.** *s.* A director; one who sets right. *Cotgrave.*
*** STRA'IGHTFORTH.** *ad.* Directly; thenceforth.
*** STRA'IGHTLY.** *ad.*
 1. In a right line; not crookedly.
 2. Tightly; with tension. *More.*
STRA'IGHTNESS. *s.* [from *straight*.] Rectitude; the contrary to crookedness. *Bacon.*
STRA'IGHTWAYS. *ad.* [*straight* and *way*.] Immediately; straight. *Spenser.*
To STRAIN. *v. a.* [*êtreindre*, Fr.] 1. To squeeze through something. *Arbuthnot.*
 2. To purify by filtration. *Bacon.*
 3. To squeeze in an embrace. *Dryden.*
 4. To sprain; to weaken by too much violence. *Spenser.*
 5. To put to its utmost strength. [*ansiren*, Gen., Germ.] *Dryden.*
 6. To make straight or tense. *Bacon.*
 7. To push beyond the proper extent. *Swift.*
 8. To force; to constrain; to make uneasy or unnatural. *Shakspeare.*
To STRAIN. *v. n.*
 1. To make violent efforts. *Daniel.*
 2. To be filtered by compression. *Bacon.*
STRAIN. *s.* [from the verb.] 1. An injury by too much violence. *Grew.*

2. Race; generation; descent. *Chapman.*
 3. Hereditary disposition. *Tillotson.*
 4. A style or manner of speaking. *Tillots.*
 5. Song; note; sound. *Pope.*
 6. Rank; character. *Dryden.*
 7. Turn; tendency. *Hayward.*
 8. Manner of speech or action. *Bacon.*
 * STRAI/NABLE. *a.* Capable of being pushed beyond the proper extent. *Bacon.*
 STRAI/NER. *s.* [from *strain.*] An instrument of filtration. *Blackmore.*
 * STRAI/NING. *s.* 1. The act of filtration; the substance strained.
 2. The act of putting to the utmost stretch. *Atterbury.*
 * STRAINT. *s.* Violent tension. *Spenser.*
 STRAIT. *a.* [*étroit*, Fr. *stretto*, Ital.]
 1. Narrow; close; not wide. *Hudibras.*
 2. Close; intimate. *Sidney.*
 3. Strict; rigorous. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Difficult; distressful. *Shakspeare.*
 5. It is used in opposition to crooked, but is then properly written *straight*.
Newton.
 STRAIT. *s.*
 1. A narrow pass, or frith. *Judith.*
 2. Distress; difficulty. *Clarendon.*
 To STRAIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put to difficulties. *Shakspeare.*
 To STRA/ITEN. *v. a.* [from *strait.*]
 1. To make narrow. *Sandys.*
 2. To contract; to confine. *Clarendon.*
 3. To make tight; to intend. *Dryden.*
 4. To deprive of necessary room. *Clar.*
 5. To distress; to perplex. *Ray.*
 * STRA/ITHANDED. *a.* Parsimonious; sparing; niggardly.
 * STRA/ITHANDEDNESS. *s.* Niggardliness. *Bp. Hall.*
 STRAITLA/CED. *a.* [*strait* and *lace.*] Stiff; constrained; without freedom. *Locke.*
 STRA/ITLY. *ad.* [from *strait.*] 1. Narrowly.
 2. Strictly; rigorously. *Hooker.*
 3. Closely; intimately.
 STRA/ITNESS. *s.* [from *strait.*]
 1. Narrowness. *K. Charles.*
 2. Strictness; rigour. *Hale.*
 3. Distress; difficulty.
 4. Want; scarcity. *Locke.*
 STRAKE. The obsolete preterit of *strike*.
Spenser.
 * STRAKE. *s.* 1. A long mark; a streak.
 2. A narrow board.
 3. The *strake* of a cart is the iron, with which the cartwheels are bound. *Barr.*
 * To STRA/MASH. *v. a.* [*stramazzone*, Ital.] To beat; to bang; to break irreparably; to destroy. *Grose.*
 * STRAMI/NEOUS. *a.* [*stramineus*, Lat.]
 1. Strawy; consisting of straw. *Dr. Robins.*
 2. Light; chaffy; like straw. *Burton.*
 STRAND. *s.* [*strand*, Sax. *strande*, Dutch; *Strand*, Germ.] The verge of the sea or of any water. *Prior.*
 To STRAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To

- drive or force upon the shallows. *Woodw.*
 * STRANG. *a.* [*strang*, Sax.] Strong: a northern word.
 STRANGE. *a.* [*étrange*, Fr. *extraneus*, Lat.]
 1. Foreign; of another country. *Bacon.*
 2. Not domestick. *Davies.*
 3. Wonderful; causing wonder. *Milton.*
 4. Odd; irregular. *Suckling.*
 5. Unknown; new. *Milton.*
 6. Remote. *Shakspeare.*
 7. Uncommonly good or bad. *Tillotson.*
 8. Unacquainted. *Bacon.*
 9. Uncommunicative; reserved.
 STRANGE. *interj.* An expression of wonder. *Waller.*
 To STRANGE. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To wonder; to be astonished. *Glanville.*
 * To STRANGE. *v. a.* To alienate; to estrange. *Wodroephe.*
 STRA'NGELY. *ad.* [from *strange.*] 1. With some relation to foreigners. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Wonderful; in a way to cause wonder. *Calamy.*
 STRA'NGENESS. *s.* [from *strange.*]
 1. Foreignness; the state of belonging to another country. *Spratt.*
 2. Uncommunicativeness; distance of behaviour. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Remoteness from common apprehension; uncouthness. *South.*
 4. Mutual dislike. *Bacon.*
 5. Wonderfulness; power of raising wonder. *Bacon.*
 STRA'NGER. *s.* [*étranger*, Fr.] 1. A foreigner; one of another country. *Swift.*
 2. One unknown. *Pope.*
 3. A guest; one not domestick. *Milton.*
 4. One unacquainted. *Dryden.*
 5. One not admitted to any communication or fellowship. *Shakspeare.*
 To STRA'NGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To estrange; to alienate. *Shakspeare.*
 To STRA'NGLE. *v. a.* [*strangulo*, Lat.]
 1. To choke; to suffocate; to kill by intercepting the breath. *Ayliffe.*
 2. To suppress; to hinder from birth or appearance. *Shakspeare.*
 STRAN/GLER. *s.* [from *strangle.*] One who strangles. *Shakspeare.*
 STRA'NGLES. *s.* [from *strangle*; *Stränge*, Germ.] Swelling in a horse's throat.
 * STRA'NGLING. *s.* Death by stopping the breath. *Job. vii.*
 STRANGULA'TION. *s.* [from *strangle.*] The act of strangling; suffocation; state of being strangled. *Brown.*
 STRA'NGURY. *s.* [*στεφανυρία*.] A difficulty of urine attended with pain.
 STRAP. *s.* [*stroppe*, Dutch.] A narrow long slip of cloth or leather. *Addison.*
 To STRAP. *v. a.* To beat with a strap.
 STRAPPA'DO. *s.* Chastisement by blows. *Shakspeare.*
 * To STRAPPA'DO. *v. a.* To torture. *Milt.*
 STRA'PPING. *a.* Vast; large; bulky. Used

of large persons in contempt.
STRA'TA. *s.* [The plural of *stratum*, Lat.]
 Beds; layers. *Woodward.*
STRA'TAGEM. *s.* [στρατήγημα.]
 1. An artifice in war; a trick by which
 an enemy is deceived. *Shakspeare.*
 2. An artifice; a trick. *Pope.*
 * **STRATAGE'MICAL**. *a.* Full of stratagems.
Swift.
 * **STRATH**. *s.* [*ystrad*, Welsh.] A vale; a
 bottom. *Garnett.*
 * **STRATIFICA'TION**. *s.* Arrangement of
 different matter; arrangement in beds or
 layers. *Dr. Hutton.*
To STRA'TIFY. *v. a.* [*stratifier*, Fr. from
stratum, Lat.] To range in beds or layers.
 * **STRATO'CRACY**. *s.* [στρατός and κράτος.]
 A military government. *Guthrie.*
 * **STRATO'GRAPHY**. *s.* [στρατός and γρά-
 φω.] Description of whatever relates to
 an army.
STRA'TUM. *s.* [Lat.] A bed; a layer.
Woodward.
 * **STRAUGHT**. *pret. and part.* Stretched.
Chaucer.
STRAW. *s.* [ȝrpeop, Sax. Stroh, Germ.]
 1. The stalk on which corn grows, and
 from which it is thrashed. *Tickell.*
 2. Any thing proverbially worthless.
Hudibras.
 * **To STRAW**. See **To STREW**.
STRA'WBERRY. *s.* [*fragaria*, Lat.] A plant.
 The species are seven. *Miller.*
STRA'WBERRY Tree. *s.* It is ever green,
 the fruit is of a fleshy substance, and very
 like a strawberry.
STRA'WBUILT. *a.* [*straw and built*.] Made
 up of straw. *Milton.*
STRA'WCOLOURED. *a.* [*straw and colour*.]
 Of a light yellow. *Shakspeare.*
 * **STRA'WSTUFFED**. *s.* Stuffed with straw.
Bp. Hall.
STRA'WWORM. *s.* [*straw and worm*.] A
 worm bred in straw.
STRA'WY. *a.* [from *straw*.] Made of straw;
 consisting of straw. *Boyle.*
To STRAY. *v. n.* [*strocc*, Dan. to scatter.]
 1. To wander; to rove. *Pope.*
 2. To rove out of the way. *Spenser.*
 3. To err; to deviate from the right.
Common Prayer.
 * **To STRAY**. *v. a.* To mislead. *Shakspeare.*
STRAY. *s.* [from the verb.] 1. Any creature
 wandering beyond its limits; any thing
 lost by wandering. *Addison.*
 2. Act of wandering. *Shakspeare.*
 * **STRA'YER**. *s.* One who strays; a wan-
 derer. *Fox.*
 * **STRA'YING**. *s.* The act of roving; the act
 of going astray. *Bp. Hopkins.*
STREAK. *s.* [ȝrpicco, Sax. streke, Dutch.]
 A line of colour different from that of the
 ground. *Dryden.*
To STREAK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To stripe; to variegate in lines; to

dapple. *Prior.*
 2. To stretch. Obsolete. [*strecken*, Germ.]
Chapman.
STRE'AKY. *a.* [from *streak*.] Striped; varie-
 gated by lines. *Dryden.*
STREAM. *s.* [ȝrpeam, Sax. Strom, Germ.]
 1. A running water; the course of run-
 ning water; current. *Dryden.*
 2. Any thing issuing from a head, and
 moving forward with continuity of
 parts. *Dryden.*
 3. Any thing forcible and continued.
Shakspeare.
 4. Course; current.
To STREAM. *v. n.* [*streyma*, Island.] 1. To
 flow; to run in a continuous current.
 2. To flow with a current; to pour out
 water in a stream. *Pope.*
 3. To issue forth with continuance. *Shak.*
To STREAM. *v. a.* To mark with colours
 or embroidery in long tracks. *Bacon.*
STREA'MER. *s.* [from *stream*.] An ensign;
 a flag; a pennon. *Prior.*
 * **STRE'AMLET**. *s.* A small stream. *Thoms.*
STREA'MY. *a.* [from *stream*.]
 1. Abounding in running water. *Prior.*
 2. Flowing with a current. *Pope.*
 * **To STREEK**. *v. a.* [ȝrpeccan, Sax.] To lay
 out a dead body. *Brand.*
STREET. *s.* [ȝrpaet, Sax. straet, Dutch;
 Straße, Germ.]
 1. A way, properly a paved way between
 two rows of houses. *Sandys.*
 2. Proverbially, a publick place. *Rogers.*
STRE'ETWALKER. *s.* [*street and walk*.] A
 common prostitute that offers herself to
 sale in the open street.
 * **STRE'ETWARD**. } *s.* An officer, who for-
 * **STRE'TWARD**. } merly took care of the
 streets. *Cowell.*
 * **STREIGHT**. *a.* 1. Narrow. See **STRAIGHT**
 and **STRAIT**.
 2. [*strictus*, Lat.] Restrained. *Spenser.*
 * **STREIGHT**. *s.* See **STRAIT**.
 * **STRENE**. *s.* [ȝrpenz, Sax.] Race; offspring;
 now *strain*. *Chaucer.*
STRENGTH. *s.* [ȝrpenzð, Sax. Strenghe,
 Germ.] 1. Force; vigour; power of the
 body. *Dryden.*
 2. Power of endurance; firmness; durabi-
 lity. *Milton.*
 3. Vigour of any kind. *Addison.*
 4. Power of mind; force of any mental
 faculty. *Locke.*
 5. Potency of liquors.
 6. Fortification; fortress. *Ben Jonson.*
 7. Support; maintenance of power. *Spratt.*
 8. Armament; force; power. *Clarendon.*
 9. Persuasive prevalence; argumentative
 force. *Hooker.*
To STRENGTH. *v. a.* To strengthen. *Daniel.*
To STRE'NGTHEN. *v. a.* [from *strength*.]
 1. To make strong.
 2. To confirm; to establish. *Temple.*
 3. To animate; to fix in resolution. *Deut.*

4. To make to increase in power or security. *Shakspeare.*
To STRENGTHEN. *v. n.* To grow strong. *Otway.*

STRENGTHENER. } *s.* [from *strengthen*.]
STRENGTHNER. }

1. That which gives strength; that which makes strong. *Temple.*

2. [In medicine.] Strengtheners add to the bulk and firmness of the solids. *Quincy.*

STRENGTHLESS. *a.* 1. Wanting strength; deprived of strength. *Shakspeare.*

2. Wanting potency; weak. Used of liquors. *Boyle.*

STRENUOUS. *a.* [*strenuus*, Lat.]

1. Brave; bold; active; valiant. *Milton.*

2. Zealous; vehement. *Swift.*

STRENUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *strenuous*.]

1. Vigorously; actively. *Brown.*

2. Zealously; vehemently; with ardour. *Swift.*

* **STRENUOUSNESS.** *s.* The state of being strenuous; earnestness; laboriousness. *Scott.*

* **STREPENT.** *a.* [*strepens*, Lat.] Noisy; loud. *Shenstone.*

STREPEROUS. *a.* [*strepo*, Lat.] Loud; noisy. *Brown.*

STRESS. *s.* [*ȝrpece*, Sax.]

1. Importance: important part. *Locke.*

2. Violence; force, either acting or suffering.

To STRESS. *v. a.* To distress; to put to hardships. *Spenser.*

To STRETCH. *v. a.* [*ȝrpecan*, Sax. *strecken*, Dutch; *strecfen*, Germ.] 1. To extend; to spread out to a distance. *Exodus.*

2. To elongate, or strain to a greater space.

3. To expand; to display. *Tillotson.*

4. To strain to the utmost. *Shakspeare.*

5. To make tense. *Smith.*

6. To carry by violence farther than is right.

To STRETCH. *v. n.*

1. To be extended. *Cowley.*

2. To bear extension without rupture. *Boyle.*

3. To sally beyond the truth. *Government of the Tongue.*

STRETCH. *s.* [from the verb.] 1. Extension; reach; occupation of more space. *Ray.*

2. Force of body extended. *Dryden.*

3. Effort; struggle: from the act of running. *Addison.*

4. Utmost extent of meaning. *Atterbury.*

5. Utmost reach of power. *Granville.*

STRETCHER. *s.* [from *stretch*.]

1. Any thing used for extension. *Moxon.*

2. The timber against which the rower plants his feet. *Dryden.*

To STREVV. *v. a.* [*streuen*, Germ.]

1. To spread by being scattered. *Pope.*

2. To spread by scattering. *Shakspeare.*

3. To scatter loosely. *Exodus.*

* **STREWING.** *s.* Any thing fit to be strewed. *Shakspeare.*

STREWMENT. *s.* [from *strew*.] Any thing scattered in decoration. *Shakspeare.*

STRÆ. *s.* [Lat.] Small channels in the shells of cockles and scallops. *Boyle.*

STRATE. } *a.* [from *stratæ*, Lat.] Formed

STRATED. } in *stratæ*. *Ray.*

STRATURE. *s.* [from *stratæ*.] Disposition of *stratæ*. *Woodward.*

STRICH. } *s.* [*στρίγξ*.] A bird of bad

STRICK. } omen. *Spenser.*

STRICKEN. The ancient participle of *strike*. *Genesis.*

STRICKLE, or *strickler.* *s.* That which strikes the corn in a measure to level it. *Ainsworth.*

STRICT. *a.* [*strictus*, Lat.] 1. Exact; accurate; rigorous; nice. *Milton.*

2. Severe; rigorous; not mild. *Locke.*

3. Confined; not extensive. *Hooker.*

4. Close; tight. *Dryden.*

5. Tense; not relaxed. *Arbuthnot.*

STRICTLY. *ad.* [from *strict*.] 1. Exactly; with rigorous accuracy. *Burnet.*

2. Rigorously; severely; without remission. *Rogers.*

3. Closely; with tenseness; tightly.

STRICTESS. *s.* [from *strict*.]

1. Exactness; rigorous accuracy; nice regularity. *Rogers.*

2. Severity; rigour. *Bacon.*

3. Closeness; tightness; not laxity.

STRICTURE. *s.* [from *strictura*, Lat.]

1. A stroke; a touch. *Hale.*

2. Contraction; closure by contraction. *Arbuthnot.*

3. A slight touch upon a subject, not a set discourse.

STRIDE. *s.* [*ȝrpadæ*, Sax. *Schritt*, Germ.] A long step; a step taken with great violence; a wide divarication of the legs. *Swift.*

To STRIDE. *v. n.* preter. *I strode* or *strid*; part. pass. *stridden*. [*schreiten*, Germ.]

1. To walk with long steps. *Dryden.*

2. To stand with the legs far from each other.

To STRIDE. *v. a.* To pass by a step. *Arb.*

* **STRIDOR.** *s.* [Lat.] A quick loud noise; a clap. *Dryden.*

STRIDULOUS. *a.* [*stridulus*, Lat.] Making a small noise. *Brown.*

STRIFE. *s.* [from *strive*.]

1. Contention; contest; discord. *Judges.*

2. Opposition of nature or appearance. *Ben Jon. on.*

3. Contest of emulation. *Cotgrave.*

STRIFEFUL. *a.* [*strife* and *full*.] Contentious; discordant. *Dr. Maine.*

STRIGMENT. *s.* [*strigmentum*, Lat.] Scraping; recrement. *Brown.*

To STRIKE. *v. a.* preter. *I struck* or *strook*; part. pass. *struck*, *strucken*, *stricken* [*aytrican*, Sax. *stricker*, Dan. *streiden*, Germ.]

1. To act upon by a blow; to hit with a blow. *Shakspeare.*

2. To dash; to throw by a quick motion. *Exodus.*
 3. To notify by the sound of a hammer on a bell. *To strike the hour.* *Collier.*
 4. To stamp; to impress. *Locke.*
 5. To punish; to afflict. *Proverbs.*
 6. To contract; to lower; to vale: as, *to strike sail, or to strike a flag.*
 7. To alarm; to put into motion. *Waller.*
 8. To make a bargain. *Dryden.*
 9. To produce by a sudden action. *Bacon.*
 10. To affect suddenly in any particular manner. *He strikes me with wonder.* *Collier.*
 11. To cause to sound by blows. *Knolles.*
 12. To forge; to mint. *Arbuthnot.*
 13. It is used in the participle for *advanced in years.* *Shakspeare.*
 14. *To STRIKE off.* To erase from a reckoning or account. [*abstreichen*, Germ.] *Pope.*
 15. *To STRIKE off.* To separate as by a blow. *Burnet.*
 16. *To STRIKE out.* To produce by collision. *Dryden.*
 17. *To STRIKE out.* To blot; to efface. [*ausstreichen*, Germ.] *Brown.*
 18. *To STRIKE out.* To bring to light.
 19. *To STRIKE out.* To form at once by a quick effort. *Pope.*
- To STRIKE. v. n.*
1. To make a blow. *Dryden.*
 2. To collide; to clash. *Bacon.*
 3. To act by repeated percussion. *Waller.*
 4. To sound by the stroke of a hammer. *The clock strikes.* *Grew.*
 5. To make an attack. *Dryden.*
 6. To act by external influx. *Locke.*
 7. To sound with blows. *Shakspeare.*
 8. To be dashed upon shallows; to be stranded. *Knolles.*
 9. To pass or act with a quick or strong effect: as, a striking picture. *Dryden.*
 10. To pay homage, as by lowering the sail. *Shakspeare.*
 11. To be put by some sudden act or motion into any state. *He struck into business.* *Government of the Tongue.*
 12. *To STRIKE in with.* To conform; to suit itself to. *Norris.*
 13. *To STRIKE out.* To spread or rove; to make a sudden excursion. *Burnet.*
- STRIKE. s.** A bushel; a dry measure of capacity. *Tusser.*
- STRICKBLOCK. s.** Is a plane shorter than the joint, used for the shooting of a short joint. *Moxon.*
- STRICKER. s.** [from *strike*.] One that strikes. *Digby.*
- STRICKING. part. a.** [from *strike*.] Affecting; surprising.
- * **STRICKINGLY. ad.** So as to affect or surprise. *Warton.*
- * **STRICKINGNESS. s.** The power of affecting, or surprising.

- STRING. s.** [*yrping*, Sax. *Strang*, Germ.]
1. A slender rope; a small cord; any slender and flexible band. *Wilkins.*
 2. A thread on which many things are filed. *Stillingfleet.*
 3. Any set of things filed on a line. *Add.*
 4. Chord of musical instrument. *Rowe.*
 5. A small fibre. *Bacon.*
 6. A nerve; a tendon. *Mark.*
 7. The nerve or line of the bow. *Psalms.*
 8. Any concatenation or series, as, *a string of propositions.*
 9. *To have two STRINGS to the bow.* To have two views or two expedients, double advantage or security. *Hudib.*
- To STRING. v. a.* preterit *I strung*, part. pass. *strung*. [from the noun.]
1. To furnish with strings. *Gay.*
 2. To put a stringed instrument in tune. *Addison.*
 3. To file on a string. *Spectator.*
 4. To make tense. *Dryden.*
- STRINGED. a.** [from *string*.] Having strings; produced by strings. *Milton.*
- STRINGENT. a.** [*stringens*, Lat.] Binding; contracting.
- * **STRINGER. s.** One who makes strings for a bow. *Ascham.*
- STRINGHALT. s.** [*string* and *halt*.] A sudden twitching and snatching up of the hinder leg of a horse much higher than the other. *Farrier's Dict.*
- STRINGLESS. a.** [from *string*.] Having no strings. *Shakspeare.*
- STRINGY. a.** [from *string*.] Fibrous; consisting of small threads. *Grew.*
- To STRIP. v. a.* [*streopen*, Dutch; *streifen*, Germ.]
1. To make naked; to deprive of covering. *Hayward.*
 2. To deprive; to divest. *Duppa.*
 3. To rob; to plunder; to pillage. *South.*
 4. To peel; to decorticate. *Brown.*
 5. To deprive of all. *South.*
 6. To take off covering: with *off*. *Watts.*
 7. To cast off. Not used. *Shakspeare.*
 8. To separate from something adhesive or connected. Not used. *Locke.*
- STRIP. s.** [Probably for *stripe*.] A narrow shred. *Swift.*
- To STRIPE. v. a.* [*strepen*, Dutch.] To variegate with lines of different colours.
- STRIPE. s.** [*strepe*, Dutch; *Streifen*, Germ.]
1. A lineary variation of colour. *Bacon.*
 2. A shread of a different colour. *Arbuth.*
 3. A weal or discoloration made by a lash or blow. *Thomson.*
 4. A blow, or lash. *Hayward.*
- * **STRIPED. part. a.** Distinguished by lines of different colour.
- STRIPLING. s.** [Of uncertain etymology.] A youth; one in the state of adolescence. *Arbuthnot.*
- * **STRIPPER. s.** One that strips. *Sherwood.*
- * **STRIPPINGS. s. pl.** Aftermiltings. *Grose.*
- * **STRITCHEL. s.** A strickle, which see.

To STRIVE. *v. n.* Preterit *I strove*, anciently *I strived*; part. pass. *striven*. [*streven*, Dutch; *streben*, Germ.]

1. To struggle; to labour; to make an effort. *Romans.*
2. To contest; to contend; to struggle in opposition to another. *Tillotson.*
3. To vie; to be comparable to; to emulate. *Milton.*

STRI'VE. *s.* [from *strive*.] One who labours; one who contends.

*STRI'VINGLY. *ad.* With struggle; with contest. *Huloet.*

STRO'KAL. *s.* An instrument used by glass-makers. *Bailey.*

STROKE, or *Strook*. Old preterit of *strike*, now commonly *struck*.

STROKE. *s.* [from *strook*, the preterit of *strike*; *Streich*, Germ.]

1. A blow; a knock; a sudden act of one body upon another. *Shakspeare.*
2. A hostile blow. *Swift.*
3. A sudden disease or affliction. *Shaksp.*
4. The sound of the clock. *Shaksp.*
5. The touch of a pencil. *Pope.*
6. A touch; a masterly or eminent effort. *Dryden.*
7. An effect suddenly or unexpectedly produced. *Dryden.*
8. Power; efficacy. *Dryden.*

To STROKE. *v. a.* [*ꝛꝛacan*, Sax.]

1. To rub gently with the hand by way of kindness or endearment. *Bacon.*
2. To rub gently in one direction. *Gay.*

*STRO'KER. *s.* One who rubs gently with the hand; one who attempts to cure diseases by such application of the hand to the part affected. *Warburton.*

*STRO'KING. *s.* 1. The act of rubbing gently with the hand. *Wotton.*

2. The act of rubbing gently in one direction. *Gay.*

To STROLL. *v. n.* To wander; to ramble; to rove; to gad idly. *Swift.*

*STROLL. *s.* Ramble: a low expression, as, upon the *stroll*.

STRO'LLER. *s.* [from *stroll*.] A vagrant; a wanderer; a vagabond. *Swift.*

STROND. *s.* [from *strand*.] The beach; the bank. Obsolete. *Shakspeare.*

STRONG. *a.* [*ꝛꝛang*, Sax. *streng*, Germ.]

1. Vigorous; forceful; of great ability of body. *Psalms.*
2. Fortified; secure from an attack. *Locke.*
3. Powerful; mighty. *South.*
4. Supplied with forces. *Tickell.*
5. Hale; healthy. *Ecclus.*
6. Forcibly acting on the imagination. *Bacon.*
7. Ardent; eager; positive; zealous. *Add.*
8. Full; having any quality in a great degree. *Newton.*
9. Potent; intoxicating. *Swift.*
10. Having a deep tincture. *King Charles.*
11. Affecting the smell powerfully. *Hudib.*

12. Hard of digestion; not easily nutrimental. *Hebrews.*

13. Furnished with great abilities for any thing. *Dryden.*

14. Valid; confirmed. *Wisdom.*

15. Violent; vehement; forcible. *Corbet.*

16. Cogent; conclusive. *Shakspeare.*

17. Able; skilful; of great force of mind. *Shakspeare.*

18. Firm; compact; not soon broken; solid. *Pope.*

19. Forcibly written; a strong remonstrance.

STRONGFI'STED. *a.* [*strong* and *fist*.] Stronghanded. *Arbuthnot.*

STRO'NGHAND. *s.* [*strong* and *hand*.] Force; violence. *Raleigh.*

STRO'NGLY. *ad.* [from *strong*.]

1. Powerfully; forcibly. *Bacon.*
2. With strength; with firmness; in such a manner as to last. *Shakspeare.*
3. Vehemently; forcibly; eagerly. *Shaksp.*

*STRO'NGSET. *a.* Firmly compacted. *Swift.*

STRO'NGWATER. *s.* [*strong* and *water*.] Distilled spirits. *Bacon.*

STROOK. The preterit of *strike*, used in poetry for *struck*. *Sandys.*

*STROP. *s.* [*ꝛꝛopp*, Sax.]

1. A piece of rope sliced into a circular wreath, and used to surround the body of a block, or for other purposes on board a ship.
2. A leather on which a razor is sharpened.

STROPHE. *s.* [*στροφή*.] A stanza.

STROVE. The preterit of *strive*. *Sidney.*

To STROUT. *v. n.* [*stroßen*, Germ.] To swell with an appearance of greatness; to walk with affected dignity, now *strut*.

To STROUT. *v. n.* To swell out; to puff out. *Bacon.*

To STROW. *v. n.* [See *To STREW*.]

1. To spread by being scattered. *Milton.*
2. To spread by scattering; to besprinkle. *Dryden.*
3. To spread. *Swift.*
4. To scatter; to throw at random. *Waller.*

To STROWL. *v. n.* To range; to wander. See *STROLL*. *Gay.*

To STROY. *v. a.* [for *destroy*.] *Tusser.*

STRUCK. The preterit and participle passive of *strike*. *Pope.*

STRU'CKEN. The old participle passive of *strike*. *Fairfax.*

STRU'CTURE. *s.* [*structura*, Lat.] 1. Act of building; practice of building. *Dryden.*

2. Manner of building; form; make. *Woodward.*

3. Edifice; building. *Pope.*

*STRUDE, or STRODE. *s.* A stock of breeding mares. *Bailey.*

To STRU'GGLE. *v. n.*

1. To labour; to act with effort.
2. To strive; to contend; to contest. *Temple.*
3. To labour in difficulties; to be in agonies or distress. *Dryden.*

STRU'GGLE. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. Labour; effort.
2. Contest; contention. *Atterbury.*
3. Agony; tumultuous distress.

* STRU'GGLER. *s.* One who contends; a striver. *Martin.*

* STRU'GGLING. *s.* The act of striving or contending. *South.*

STRU'MA. *s.* [Lat.] A glandular swelling; the king's evil. *Wiseman.*

STRU'MOUS. *a.* [from *struma*.] Having swelling in the glands. *Wiseman.*

STRU'MPET. *s.* A whore; a prostitute. *Dryden.*

To STRU'MPET. *v. a.* To make a whore; to debauch. *Shakspeare.*

STRUNG. The preterit and participle pass. of *string*. *Gay.*

To STRUT. *v. n.* [*strotzen*, Germ.] 1. To walk with affected dignity. *Ben Jonson.*

2. To swell; to protuberate. *Dryden.*

STRUT. *s.* [from the verb.] An affectation of stateliness in the walk. *Swift.*

* STRU'TTER. *s.* One who swells with stateliness; one who is blown up with self-conceit; a bragger.

Annot. on Glanville's pre-exist.

* STRU'TTINGLY. *ad.* With a strut; vauntingly. *Cotgrave.*

STUB. *s.* [*ȝreb*, Sax. *stob*, Dutch.] 1. A thick short stock when the rest is cut off. *Dryden.*

2. A log; a block. *Milton.*

To STUB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To force up; to extirpate. *Swift.*

STU'BBED. *a.* [from *stub*.] Truncated; short and thick. *Drayton.*

STU'BBEDNESS. *s.* [from *stubbed*.] The state of being short, thick, and truncated.

STU'BBLE. *s.* [*esteuble*, Fr. *etoppel*, Germ.] The stalks of corn left in the field by the reaper. *Bacon.*

* STU'BBLE-GOOSE. *s.* A goose fed on the stubbles.

STU'BBORN. *a.* [from *stub*.] 1. Obstinate; inflexible; contumacious. *Clarendon.*

2. Persisting; persevering; steady. *Locke.*

3. Stiff; not pliable; inflexible. *Dryden.*

4. Hardy; firm. *Swift.*

5. Harsh; rough; rugged. *Burnet.*

In all its uses it commonly implies something of a bad quality.

STU'BBORNLY. *ad.* [from *stubborn*.] Obstinately; contumaciously; inflexibly. *Garth.*

STU'BBORNNESS. *s.* [from *stubborn*.] Obstinacy; vicious stoutness; contumacy. *Locke.*

STU'BBY. *a.* [from *stub*.] Short and thick; short and strong. *Grew.*

STU'BNAIL. *s.* [*stub* and *nail*.] A nail broken off; a short thick nail.

STU'CCO. *s.* [Ital.] A kind of fine plaster for walls. *Pope.*

* To STU'CCO. *v. a.* To plaster walls with

stucco.

* STUCK. *s.* A thrust. *Shakspeare.*

STUCK. The preterit and participle pass. of *stick*. *Addison.*

STU'CKLE. *s.* A number of sheaves laid together in the field to dry. *Ainsworth.*

STUD. *s.* [*ȝrudu*, Sax.] 1. A post; a stake.

2. A nail with a large head driven for ornament.

3. [*ȝrode*, Sax. *Gestüte*, Germ.] A collection of breeding horses and mares. *Temple.*

To STUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with studs or knobs. *Shakspeare.*

STU'DENT. *s.* [*studens*, Lat.] A man given to books; a bookish man. *Watts.*

STU'DIED. *a.* [from *study*.]

1. Learned; versed in any study; qualified by study. *Bacon.*

2. Having any particular inclination. Out of use. *Shakspeare.*

STU'DIER. *s.* [from *study*.] One who studies. *Tillotson.*

STU'DIOUS. *s.* [*studieux*, Fr. *studiosus*, Lat.]

1. Given to books and contemplation; given to learning. *Locke.*

2. Diligent; busy. *Tickell.*

3. Attentive to; careful: with *of*. *Dryden.*

4. Contemplative; suitable to meditation. *Milton.*

STU'DIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *studious*.]

1. Contemplatively; with close application to literature.

2. Diligently; carefully; attentively. *Atterbury.*

STU'DIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *studious*.] Addiction to study.

STU'DY. *s.* [*studium*, Lat.] 1. Application of mind to books and learning. *Watts.*

2. Perplexity; deep cogitation. *Bacon.*

3. Attention; meditation; contrivance. *Shakspeare.*

4. Any particular kind of learning. *Bacon.*

5. Apartment appropriated to literary employment. *Clarendon.*

To STU'DY. *v. n.* [*studeo*, Lat.]

1. To think with very close application; to muse. *Swift.*

2. To endeavour diligently. *1 Thess.*

To STU'DY. *v. a.*

1. To apply the mind to. *Locke.*

2. To consider attentively. *Dryden.*

3. To learn by application. *Shakspeare.*

STUFF. *s.* [*étouffe*, Fr. *etoff*, Germ.]

1. Any matter or body. *Davies.*

2. Materials out of which any thing is made. *Roscommon.*

3. Furniture; goods. *Cowley.*

4. That which fills any thing. *Shaksp.*

5. Essence; elemental part. *Shaksp.*

6. Any mixture or medicine. *Shaksp.*

7. Cloth or texture of any kind.

8. Textures of wool thinner and slighter than cloth. *Bacon.*

9. Matter or thing: in contempt. *Dryden.*

To STUFF. *v. a.* [from the noun; *stopfen*, Germ.]

1. To fill very full with any thing. *Gay.*
2. To fill to uneasiness. *Shakspeare.*
3. To thrust into any thing. *Bacon.*
4. To fill by being put into any thing. *Dryden.*

5. To swell out by something thrust in. *Dryden.*

6. To fill with something improper or superfluous. *Clarendon.*

7. To obstruct the organs of scent or respiration. *Shakspeare.*

8. To fill meat with something of high relish. *King.*

9. To form by stuffing. *Swift.*

To STUFF. *v. n.* To feed gluttonously. *Swift.*

STU'FFING. *s.* [from *stuff*.]

1. That by which any thing is filled. *Hale.*
2. Relishing ingredients put into meat. *Mortimer.*

STUKE, or stuck. *s.* [*stucco*, Ital.] A composition of lime and marble, powdered very fine, commonly called plaister of Paris. *Bailey.*

* STULM. *s.* A shaft to draw water out of a mine. *Bailey.*

STULTI'LOQUENCE. *s.* [*stultus* and *loquentia*, Lat.] Foolish talk. *Dict.*

* STULTI'LOQUY. *s.* [*stultiloquium*, Lat.] Foolish babbling or discourse. *Bp. Taylor.*

* To STU'LTIFY. *v. a.* [*stultus* and *facio*, Lat.] To prove foolish or void of understanding. *Johnson.*

STUM. *s.* [*stum*, Swed. *mustum*, Lat.]

1. Wine yet unfermented. *Addison.*
2. New wine used to raise fermentation in dead and vapid wines. *Ben Jonson.*
3. Wine revived by a new fermentation. *Hudibras.*

To STUM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To renew wine by mixing fresh wine and raising a new fermentation. *Floyer.*

To STU'MBLE. *v. n.* [from *tumble*.]

1. To trip in walking. *Prior.*
2. To slip; to err; to slide into crimes or blunders. *Milton.*
3. To strike against by chance; to light on by chance. *Ray.*

To STU'MBLE. *v. a.* 1. To obstruct in progress; to make to trip or stop.

2. To make to boggle; to offend. *Locke.*

STU'MBLE. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. A trip in walking.
2. A blunder; a failure. *L'Estrange.*

STU'MBLER. *s.* [from *stumble*.] One that stumbles. *Herbert.*

STU'MBLINGBLOCK. } *s.* [from *stumble*.]

STU'MBLINGSTONE. } Cause of stumbling; cause of offence or error. *Burnet.*

* STU'MBLINGLY. *ad.* With failure; with blunder. *Sidney.*

STUMP. *s.* [*stompe*, Dutch.] The part of any solid body remaining after the rest is taken away. *Drayton.*

* To STUMP. *v. a.* [*stumpfen*, Germ.] To lop. *More.*

* To STUMP. *v. n.* To walk about heavily, or clumsily, like a clown. A low colloquial term. *Song of Cym. and Iphigenia.*

STU'MPY. *a.* [from *stump*.] Full of stumps; hard; stiff. A bad word. *Mortimer.*

To STUN. *v. a.* [*stunan*, Sax.] 1. To confound or dizzy with noise. *Cheyne.*

2. To make senseless or dizzy with a blow. *Dryden.*

STUNG. The preterit and participle pass. of *sting*. *Shakspeare.*

STUNK. The preterit of *stink*.

To STUNT. *v. a.* [*stunta*, Island.] To hinder from growth. *Pope.*

STUPE. *s.* [*stupa*, Lat.] Cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments, and applied to a hurt or sore. *Wiseman.*

To STUPE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To foment; to dress with stupes. *Wiseman.*

* STUPE. *s.* A term in derision for a stupid or foolish person. *Bickerstaff.*

STUPEFA'CTION. *s.* [*stupefactus*, Lat.] Insensibility; dulness; stupidity. *South.*

STUPEFA'CTIVE. *a.* [from *stupefactus*, Lat.] Causing insensibility; dulling; obstructing the senses. *Bacon.*

STUPE'NDOUS. *a.* [*stupendus*, Lat.] Wonderful; amazing; astonishing. *Clarendon.*

* STUPE'NDOUSLY. *ad.* In a wonderful manner. *Sandys.*

* STUPE'NDOUSNESS. *s.* Wonderfulness. *Ellis.*

STU'PID. *a.* [*stupidus*, Lat.]

1. Dull; wanting sensibility; wanting apprehension; heavy; sluggish of understanding. *Dryden.*
2. Performed without skill or genius. *Swift.*

STUPI'DITY. *s.* [*stupiditas*, Lat.] Dulness; heaviness of mind; sluggishness of understanding. *Dryden.*

STU'PIDLY. *ad.* [from *stupid*.]

1. With suspension or inactivity of understanding. *Milton.*
2. Dully; without apprehension. *Dryden.*

* STU'PIDNESS. *s.* Dulness; stupidity. *Bp. Hall.*

STU'PIFIER. *s.* [from *stupify*.] That which causes stupidity.

To STU'PIFY. *v. a.* [*stupefacio*, Lat.] To make stupid; to deprive of sensibility; to dull. *Collier.*

STU'POR. *s.* [Lat.] Suspension or diminution of sensibility. *Arbuthnot.*

To STU'PRATE. *v. a.* [*stupro*, Lat.] To ravish; to violate.

STUPRA'TION. *s.* [*stupratio*, from *stupro*, Lat.] Rape; violation. *Brown.*

STU'RDILY. *ad.* [from *sturdy*.]

1. Stoutly; hardily.
2. Obstinate; resolutely. *Donne.*

STU'RDINESS. *s.* [from *sturdy*.]

1. Stoutness; hardness. *Locke.*

2. Brutal strength.
STU/RDY. *a.* [*étourdi*, Fr.] 1. Hardy; stout; brutal; obstinate. *Dryden.*
 2. Strong; forcible. *Sidney.*
 3. Stiff; stout. *Wotton.*
STUR'GEON. *s.* [*esturgeon*, Fr.] A sea fish. *Woodward.*
STURK. *s.* [*yrȳpc*, Sax.] A young ox or heifer. Still used in Scotland.
 * **STURTE.** *s.* Scuffle. Not used. *Chaucer.*
To STUTT. } *v. n.* [*stutten*, to hinder,
To STU'TTER. } Dutch; stottern, Germ.]
 To speak with hesitation; to stammer. *Bacon.*
STU'TTER. } *s.* [from *stut*.] One that
STU'TTERER. } speaks with hesitation; a
 stammerer. *Bacon.*
 * **STU'TTERINGLY.** } *ad.* With stammer-
 * **STU'TTINGLY.** } ing or hesitating
 speech. *Huloet.*
STY. *s.* [*yrȳge*, Sax.]
 1. A cabin to keep hogs in. *King.*
 2. Any place of bestial debauchery. *Milt.*
To STY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut
 up in a sty. *Shakspeare.*
To STY. *v. n.* [*steigen*, Germ.] To soar; to
 ascend. *Spenser.*
 * **STY'CA.** *s.* [*yrȳca*, Sax.] A copper Saxon
 coin of the lowest value. *Leake.*
STY'GIAN. *a.* [*stygius*, Lat.] Hellish; in-
 fernal; pertaining to Styx, one of the poe-
 tical rivers. *Milton.*
STYLE. *s.* [*stylus*, Lat. *Styl*, Germ.]
 1. Manner of writing with regard to lan-
 guage. *Swift.*
 2. Manner of speaking appropriate to par-
 ticular characters. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Title; appellation. *Clarendon.*
 4. Course of writing. Unusual. *Dryden.*
 5. A pointed iron used anciently in writ-
 ing on tables of wax.
 6. Any thing with a sharp point, as a gra-
 ver; the pin of a dial. *Brown.*
 7. The stalk which rises from amid the
 leaves of a flower. *Ray.*
 8. **STYLE of court**, is properly the prac-
 tice observed by any court in its way of
 proceeding. *Ayliffe.*
To STYLE. *v. a.* To call; to term; to name.
Swift.
STYPTI'CITY. *s.* [properly *stipticity*.] The
 power of stanching blood. *Floyer.*
STYP'TICK. *a.* [*στυπτικὸς*.] The same as as-
 tringent; but generally expresses the most
 efficacious sort of astringents, or those
 which are applied to stop hæmorrhages.
Arbuthnot.
 * **STY'PTICK.** *s.* An astringent medicine; a
 medicine applied to stop hæmorrhages.
Wiseman.
To STY'THY. *v. a.* [See **STITHY**.] To forge
 on an anvil. *Shakspeare.*
 * **To SUADE.** *v. a.* [*suadeo*, Lat.] To per-
 suade. *Grimwald.*
 * **To SUAGE.** *v. a.* To assuage. See **To**

SWAGE. *Bp. Fisher.*
SUA'SIBLE. *a.* [from *suadeo*, Lat.] Easy to
 be persuaded.
 * **SUA'SION.** *s.* [*suasio*, Lat.] Persuasion;
 enticement. *Bp. Hopkins.*
SUA'SIVE. *a.* [from *suadeo*, Lat.] Having
 power to persuade. *South.*
SUA'SORY. *a.* [*suasorius*, Lat.] Having ten-
 dency to persuade.
SUA'VITY. *s.* [*suavitas*, Lat.]
 1. Sweetness to the senses. *Brown.*
 2. Sweetness to the mind.
SUB. In composition, signifies a subordinate
 degree.
SUBA'CID. *a.* [*sub* and *acidus*, Lat.] Sour
 in a small degree. *Arbuthnot.*
SUBA'CRID. *a.* [*sub* and *acrid*.] Sharp and
 pungent in a small degree. *Floyer.*
To SUBA'CT. *v. a.* [*subactus*, Lat.] To re-
 duce; to subdue. *Bacon.*
SUBA'CTION. *s.* [*subactus*, Lat.] The act
 of reducing to any state, as of mixing two
 bodies completely, or beating any thing
 to a very small powder. *Bacon.*
SU'BALTERN. *a.* [*subalterne*, Fr.] In-
 ferious; subordinate; that which in dif-
 ferent respects is both superious and in-
 ferious. *Watts.*
 * **SU'BALTERN.** *s.* A subaltern officer. *Prior.*
SU'BALTERNATE. *a.* [*subalternus*, Lat.]
 Succeeding by turns. *Dict.*
 * **SUBALTERNA'TION.** *s.*
 1. Act of succeeding by course. *Bullockar.*
 2. State of inferiority; state of being in
 subjection to another. *Hooker.*
 * **SUBA'QUEOUS.** *a.* [*sub* and *aqua*, Lat.]
 Lying under water. *Kirwan.*
 * **SUBARRA'TION.** *s.* The ancient costume
 of betrothing. *Wheatly.*
SUBASTRI'NGENT. *a.* [*sub* and *astrigent*.]
 Astringent in a small degree.
SUBBE'ADLE. *s.* [*sub* and *beadle*.] An un-
 derbeadle. *Ayliffe.*
SUBCELE'STIAL. *a.* [*sub* and *celestial*.]
 Placed beneath the heavens. *Glanville.*
SUBCHA'NTER. *s.* [*sub* and *chanter*, *suc-
centor*, Lat.] The deputy of the precentor
 in a cathedral.
SUBCLA'VIAN. *a.* [*sub* and *clavus*, Lat.]
 Under the armpit or shoulder. *Arbuthnot.*
 * **SUBCOMMI'TTEE.** *s.* A subordinate com-
 mittee. *Milton.*
SUBCONSTELLA'TION. *s.* [*sub* and *con-
stellation*.] A subordinate or secondary
 constellation. *Brown.*
SUBCONTRA'CTED. *part. a.* [*sub* and *con-
tracted*.] Contracted after a former con-
 tract. *Shakspeare.*
SUBCO'NTRARY. *a.* Contrary in an in-
 ferious degree. *Watts.*
SUBCUTA'NEOUS. *a.* [*sub* and *cutaneous*.]
 Lying under the skin.
SUBDEA'CON. *s.* [*subdiaconus*, Lat.] In the
 Romish church, is the deacon's servant.
Ayliffe.

- * SUBDE'ACONRY. } s. The Romish or-
 * SUBDE'ACONSHIP. } der and office of
 a subdeacon. *Bp. Bedell.*
 SUBDE'AN. s. [*subdecanus*, Lat.] The vice-
 gerent of a dean. *Ayliffe.*
 * SUBDE'ANERY. s. The rank and office of
 a subdean. *Bacon.*
 SUBDE'CUPLE. a. [*sub* and *decuplus*, Lat.]
 Containing one part of ten.
 SUBDERISO'RIOUS. a. [*sub* and *derisor*,
 Lat.] Scoffing or ridiculing with tender-
 ness. Not used. *More.*
 SUBDITI'TIOUS. a. [*subdititius*, Lat.] Put
 secretly in the place of something else.
 To SUBDIVE'RSIFY. v. a. [*sub* and *diver-*
sify.] To diversify again what is already
 diversified. *Hale.*
 To SUBDIVI'DE. v. a. [*sub* and *divide*.]
 To divide a part into yet more parts.
Roscommon.
 SUBDIVI'SION. s. [*subdivision*, Fr. from
subdivide.]
 1. The act of subdividing. *Watts.*
 2. The parts distinguished by a second
 division. *Addison.*
 SU'BDOLOUS. a. [*subdolus*, Lat.] Cunning;
 subtle; sly.
 * SUBDU'ABLE. a. That may be subdued.
Dr. Ward.
 * SUBDU'AL. s. The act of subduing.
Warburton.
 To SUBDU'CE. } v. a. [*subduco*, *subductus*,
 To SUBDU'CT. } Lat.]
 1. To withdraw; to take away. *Milton.*
 2. To subtract by arithmetical operation.
Hale.
 SUBDU'CTION. s. [from *subduct*.]
 1. The act of taking away. *Hale.*
 2. Arithmetical subtraction. *Hale.*
 To SUBDU'E. v. a. [*subdo*, Lat.]
 1. To crush; to oppress; to sink. *Milton.*
 2. To conquer; to reduce under a new
 dominion. *Spratt.*
 3. To tame; to subact: to break. *May.*
 SUBDU'EMENT. s. Conquest. Not used.
Shakspeare.
 SUBDU'ER. s. [from *subdue*.] Conqueror;
 tamer. *Phillips.*
 SUBDU'PLE. } a. [*sub* and *duplus*,
 SUBDU'PLICATE. } Lat.] Containing one
 part of two. *Newton.*
 * SUBFU'SK. a. [*subfuscus*, Lat.] Of a dark
 brown colour. *Tatler.*
 SUBJA'CENT. a. [*subjacens*, Lat.] Lying
 under.
 To SUBJE'CT. v. a. [*subjectus*, Lat.]
 1. To put under. *Pope.*
 2. To reduce to submission; to make sub-
 ordinate; to make submissive. *Dryden.*
 3. To enslave; to make obnoxious. *Locke.*
 4. To expose; to make liable. *Arbuthnot.*
 5. To submit; to make accountable. *Locke.*
 6. To make subservient. *Milton.*
 SU'BJECT. a. [*subjectus*, Lat.]
 1. Placed or situated under. *Shakspeare.*

2. Living under the dominion of another.
Locke.
 3. Exposed; liable; obnoxious. *Dryden.*
 4. Being that on which any action ope-
 rates. *Dryden.*
 SU'BJECT. s. [*sujet*, Fr.]
 1. One who lives under the dominion of
 another. *Shakspeare.*
 2. That on which any operation either
 mental or material is performed. *More.*
 3. That in which any thing inheres or
 exists. *Bacon.*
 4. [In grammar.] The nominative case
 to a verb, is called by grammarians the
 subject of the verb. *Clarke.*
 SUBJE'CTION. s. [from *subject*.]
 1. The act of subduing. *Hale.*
 2. The state of being under government.
Spenser.
 SUBJE'CTIVE. a. Relating not to the ob-
 ject, but the subject. *Watts.*
 * SUBJE'CTIVELY. ad. In relation to the
 subject. *Pearson.*
 * SUBINDICA'TION. s. [*sub* and *indico*, Lat.]
 Signification; the act of making known
 by signs. *Barrow.*
 SUBINGRE'SSION. s. [*sub* and *ingressus*,
 Lat.] Secret entrance. *Boyle.*
 To SUBJOI'N. v. a. [*subjungo*, Lat.] To add
 at the end; to add afterward. *South.*
 SUBITA'NEOUS. a. [*subitaneus*, Lat.] Sud-
 den; hasty.
 * SU'BITANY. a. [*subitaneus*, Lat.] Hasty;
 subitaneous. *Hales.*
 To SU'BJUGATE. v. a. [*subjugo*, Lat.] To
 conquer; to subdue; to bring under do-
 minion by force. *Prior.*
 SUBJUGA'TION. s. [from *subjugo*.] The
 act of subduing. *Hale.*
 SUBJU'NCTION. s. [from *subjungo*, Lat.]
 The state of being subjoined; the act of
 subjoining. *Clarke.*
 SUBJU'NCTIVE. a. [*subjunctivus*, Lat.] Sub-
 joined to something else.
 * SUBLAPSA'RIAN. s. One who maintains
 the sublapsarian doctrine: viz. that Adam
 having sinned freely, and his sin being
 imputed to all his posterity, God did con-
 sider mankind, thus lost, with an eye
 of pity; and having designed to rescue a
 great number out of this lost state, he
 decreed to send his Son to die for them,
 to accept of his death on their account, etc.
Burnet.
 SU'BLAPSARY. a. [*sub* and *lapsus*, Lat.]
 Done after the fall of man. *Hammond.*
 SUBLA'TION. s. [*sublatio*, Lat.] The act
 of taking away.
 SUBLEVA'TION. s. [*sublevo*, Lat.] The act
 of raising on high.
 SUBLI'MABLE. a. [from *sublime*.] Possible
 to be sublimed.
 SUBLI'MABLENESS. s. [from *sublimable*.]
 Quality of admitting sublimation. *Boyle.*
 SU'BLIMATE. s. [from *sublime*.]

1. Any thing raised by fire in the retort. *Bacon.*
2. Quicksilver raised in the retort. *Newt.*
- * SU'BLIMATE. *a.* Raised by fire in the vessel. *Newton.*
- To SU'BLIMATE. *v. a.* [from *sublime*.]

 1. To raise by the force of chemical fire.
 2. To exalt; to heighten; to elevate. *Decay of Piety.*

- SUBLIMA'TION. *s.* [sublimation, Fr.]

 1. A chemical operation which raises bodies in the vessel by the force of fire. *Sublimation* differs very little from distillation, excepting that in distillation, only the fluid parts of bodies are raised, but in this the solid and dry; and that the matter to be distilled may be either solid or fluid, but *sublimation* is only concerned about solid substances. *Quincy.*
 2. Exaltation; elevation; act of heightening or improving. *Davies.*

- SUBLI'ME. *a.* [sublimis, Lat.]

 1. High in place; exalted aloft. *Dryden.*
 2. High in excellence; exalted by nature. *Milton.*
 3. High in style or sentiment; lofty; grand. *Prior.*
 4. Elevated by joy. *Milton.*
 5. Haughty; proud. *Wotton.*

- SUBLI'ME. *s.* The grand or lofty style. *Pope.*
- To SUBLI'ME. *v. a.* [sublimer, Fr.]

 1. To raise by a chemical fire. *Donne.*
 2. To raise on high. *Denham.*
 3. To exalt; to heighten; to improve. *Glanville.*

- To SUBLI'ME. *v. n.* To rise in the chemical vessel by the force of fire. *Arbuthnot.*
- SUBLI'MELY. *ad.* [from *sublime*.] Loftily; grandly. *Pope.*
- * SUBLI'MENESS. *s.* Sublimity. *Burnet.*
- * SUBLIMIFICA'TION. *s.* [sublimis and *facio*, Lat.] The act of making sublime. *Gilpin.*
- SUBLI'MITY. *s.* [sublimitas, Lat.]

 1. Height of place; elevation.
 2. Height of nature; excellence. *Raleigh.*
 3. Loftiness of style or sentiment. *Addis.*

- SUBLI'NGUAL. *a.* [sub and *lingua*, Lat.] Placed under the tongue. *Harvey.*
- SUBLU'NAR. } *a.* [sub and *luna*, Lat.] Si-
- SUBLU'NARY. } tuated beneath the moon; earthly; terrestrial. *Swift.*
- * SUBLU'NARY. *s.* Any worldly thing. *Feltham.*
- SU'BMARINE. *a.* [sub and *mare*, Lat.] Lying or acting under the sea. *Wilkins.*
- To SUBME'RGE. *v. a.* [submergo, Lat.] To drown; to put under water. *Shakspeare.*
- * To SUBME'RGE. *v. n.* To be under water; to lie under water: spoken of swallows. *Gent. Mag. lxxviii.*
- * To SUBME'RSE. *v. a.* [submersus, Lat.] To put under water. *Scott.*
- SUBME'RSION. *s.* [submersus, Lat.] The

- act of drowning; state of being drowned. *Hale.*
- To SUBMI'NISTER. } *v. a.* [submini-
- To SUBMI'NISTRATE. } stro, Lat.] To supply; to afford. *Hale.*
- To SUBMI'NISTER. *v. n.* To subserve; to be useful to. *L'Estrange.*
- * SUBMI'NISTRANT. *a.* [subministrans, Lat.] Subservient; serving in subordination. *Bac.*
- * SUBMINISTRA'TION. *s.* Act of supplying. *Wotton.*
- SUBMI'SS. *a.* [from *submissus*, Lat.] Humble; submissive; obsequious. *Milton.*
- SUBMI'SSION. *s.* [from *submissus*, Lat.]
1. Delivery of himself to the power of another. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Acknowledgment of inferiority or dependance. *Halifax.*
 3. Acknowledgment of a fault; confession of error. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Obsequiousness; resignation; obedience. *Temple.*
- SUBMI'SSIVE. *a.* [submissus, Lat.] Humble; testifying submission or inferiority. *Prior.*
- SUBMI'SSIVELY. *ad.* [from *submissive*.] Humbly; with confession of inferiority. *Pope.*
- SUBMI'SSIVENESS. *s.* [from *submissive*.] Humility; confession of fault, or inferiority. *Herbert.*
- SUBMI'SSILY. *ad.* [from *submiss*.] Humbly; with submission. *Taylor.*
- To SUBMI'T. *v. a.* [submitto, Lat.]
1. To let down; to sink. *Dryden.*
 2. To subject; to resign to authority. *Milton.*
 3. To leave to discretion; to refer to judgment. *Swift.*
- To SUBMI'T. *v. n.* To be subject; to acquiesce in the authority of another; to yield. *Rogers.*
- * SUBMI'TTER. *s.* One who submits. *Whitlock.*
- SUBMU'LTIPLE. *s.* A submultiple number or quantity is that which is contained in another number, a certain number of times exactly; thus 3 is submultiple of 21 as being contained in it 7 times exactly. *Harris.*
- * SUBNA'SCENT. *a.* [subnascens, Lat.] Growing beneath somewhat else. *Evelyn.*
- * SUBOBSCU'RELY. *ad.* Somewhat darkly. *Donne.*
- SUBO'CTAVE. } *a.* [sub and *octavus*, Lat.]
- SUBO'CTUPLE. } and *octuple*.] Containing one part of eight. *Arbuthnot.*
- SUBO'RDINACY. } *s.* [from *subordinate*.]
- SUBO'RDINANCY. }
1. The state of being subject. *Spectator.*
 2. Series of subordination. *Temple.*
- SUBOR'DINATE. *a.* [sub and *ordinatus*, Lat.]
1. Inferiour in order. *Addison.*
 2. Descending in a regular series. *Bacon.*
- * SUBO'RDINATE. *s.*
1. An inferiour person. *Sandys.*

2. One of a descent in regular series. *Milt.*
To SUBOR'DINATE. *v. a.* [*sub* and *ordino*, Lat.] To range one under another. Not in use, but proper and elegant. *Wotton.*
SUBO'RDINATELY. *ad.* [from *subordinate*.] In a series regularly descending. *Decay of Piety.*
SUBORDINA'TION. *s.* [Fr.] 1. The state of being inferior to another. *Dryden.*
 2. A series regularly descending. *Swift.*
 3. Place of rank. *Swift.*
To SUBO'RN. *v. a.* [*suborner*, Fr. *suborno*, Lat.] 1. To procure privately; to procure by secret collusion. *Prior.*
 2. To procure by indirect means. *Dryden.*
SUBORNA'TION. *s.* [*subornation*, Fr. from *suborn*.] The crime of procuring any to do a bad action. *Swift.*
SUBO'RNER. *s.* [*suborneur*, Fr. from *suborn*.] One that procures a bad action to be done.
SUBPOE'NA. *s.* [*sub* and *pœna*, Lat.] A writ commanding attendance in a court under a penalty.
 * **To SUBPOE'NA.** *v. a.* To serve with a subpoena. *Chesterfield.*
 * **SUBPRI'OR.** *s.* [*sub* and *prior*, Lat.] The vicegerent of a prior. *Lawth.*
SUBQUADRU'PLE. *a.* [*sub* and *quadruple*.] Containing one part of four. *Wilkins.*
SUBQUINTU'PLE. *a.* [*sub* and *quintuple*.] Containing one part of five. *Wilkins.*
SUBRE'CTOR. *s.* [*sub* and *rector*.] The rector's vicegerent. *Walton.*
SUBRE'PTION. *s.* [*subreptus*, Lat.] The act of obtaining a favour by surprize or unfair representation.
SUBREPTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*subreptitius*, Lat.] Fraudulently obtained from a superior, by concealing some truth which would have prevented the grant. *Bailey.*
 * **SUBREPTI'TIOUSLY.** *ad.* By falsehood; by stealth. *Sherwood.*
 * **SUBRE'PTIVE.** *a.* Subreptitious. *Cotgrave.*
 * **To SU'BROGATE.** *v. a.* [*subrogo*, Lat.] To put in the place of another. See **SURROGATE.** *Herbert.*
To SUBSCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*subscribo*, Lat.]
 1. To give consent to, by underwriting the name. *Clarendon.*
 2. To attest by writing the name. *Whitg.*
 3. To submit. Not used. *Shakspeare.*
To SUBSCRI'BE. *v. n.*
 1. To give consent. *Milton.*
 2. To promise a stipulated sum for the promotion of any undertaking.
SUBSCRI'BER. *s.* [from *subscribo*, Lat.]
 1. One who subscribes.
 2. One who contributes to any undertaking. *Swift.*
 * **SUBSCRI'PT.** *s.* [*scriptum*, Lat.] Any thing underwritten. *Bentley.*
SUBSCRIP'TION. *s.* [from *scriptio*, Lat.]
 1. Any thing underwritten. *Bacon.*
 2. Consent or attestation given by under-

- writing the name.
 3. The act or state of contributing to any undertaking. *Pope.*
 4. Submission; obedience. Not used. *Shak.*
SUBSE'CTION. *s.* [*sub* and *sectio*, Lat.] A subdivision of a larger section into a lesser; a section of a section. *Dict.*
SUBSE'CUTIVE. *a.* [from *subsequor*, Lat.] Following in train.
SUBSE'PTUPLE. *a.* [*sub* and *septuplus*, Lat.] Containing one of seven parts. *Wilkins.*
SU'BSEQUENCE. *s.* [from *subsequor*, Lat.] The state of following; not precedence. *Grew.*
SU'BSEQUENT. *a.* [*subsequens*, Lat.] Following in train; not preceding. *Prior.*
SU'BSEQUENTLY. *ad.* [from *subsequent*] Not so as to go before; so as to follow in train. *South.*
To SUBSE'VE. *v. a.* [*subservio*, Lat.] To serve in subordination; to serve instrumentally. *Walsh.*
SUBSE'RVIENCE. } *s.* [from *subservee*.] In-
SUBSE'RVENCY. } strumental fitness, use, or operation. *Bentley.*
SUBSE'RVIENT. *a.* [*subserviens*, Lat.] Ministerial; instrumentally useful. *Newton.*
SUBSE'XTUPLE. *a.* [*sub* and *sextuplus*, Lat.] Containing one part of six. *Wilkins.*
To SUBSI'DE. *v. n.* [*subsido*, Lat.] To sink; to tend downward. *Pope.*
SUBSI'DENCE. } *s.* [from *subside*.] The
SUBSI'DENCY. } act of sinking; tendency downward. *Arbuthnot.*
 * **SUBSI'DIARILY.** *ad.* In an assisting way. *Sherwood.*
 * **SUBSI'DIARY.** *s.* An assistant. *Hammond.*
SUBSI'DIARY. *a.* [*subsidiarius*, Lat.] Assistant; brought in aid. *Arbuthnot.*
 * **To SU'BSIDIZE.** *v. a.* To furnish with a subsidy: a modern word.
SU'BSIDY. *s.* [*subsidium*, Lat.] Aid, commonly such as is given in money. *Addison.*
To SUBSI'GN. *v. a.* [*subsigno*, Lat.] To sign under. *Camden.*
 * **SUBSIGNA'TION.** *s.* Attestation given by underwriting the name. *Sheldon.*
To SUBSI'ST. *v. n.* [*subsisto*, Lat.]
 1. To continue; to retain the present state or condition. *Swift.*
 2. To have means of living; to be maintained. *Atterbury.*
 3. To inhere; to have existence by means of something else. *South.*
 * **To SUBSI'ST.** *v. a.* To feed; to maintain. *Addison.*
SUBSI'STENCE, or Subsistency. *s.* [from *subsist*.] 1. Real being. *Stillingsfleet.*
 2. Competence; means of supporting life. *Addison.*
SUBSI'STENT. *a.* [*subsistens*, Lat.] Having real being; inherent. *Bentley.*
SUB'STANCE. *s.* [*substantia*, Lat.]
 1. Being; something existing; something of which we can say that it is. *Davies.*

2. That which supports accidents. *Watts.*
 3. The essential part. *Addison.*
 4. Something real; not imaginary; something solid; not empty. *Dryden.*
 5. Body; corporeal nature. *Newton.*
 6. Wealth; means of life. *Swift.*
SUBSTA'NTIAL. *a.* [from *substance*.]
 1. Real; actually existing. *Bentley.*
 2. True; solid; real; not merely seeming. *Denham.*
 3. Corporeal; material. *Watts.*
 4. Strong; stout; bulky. *Milton.*
 5. Responsible; moderately wealthy. *Add.*
SUBSTANTIA'LITY. *s.* [from *substantial*.]
 1. The state of real existence.
 2. Corporeity; materiality. *Glanville.*
SUBSTA'NTIALLY. *ad.* [from *substantial*.]
 1. In manner of a substance; with reality of existence. *Milton.*
 2. Strongly; solidly. *Clarendon.*
 3. Truly; solidly; really; with fixed purpose. *Tillotson.*
 4. With competent wealth.
SUBSTA'NTIALNESS. *s.* [from *substantial*.]
 1. The state of being substantial.
 2. Firmness; strength; power of holding or lasting. *Wotton.*
SUBSTA'NTIALS. *s.* [Without a singular.] Essential parts. *Ayliffe.*
To SUBSTA'NTIATE. *v. a.* [from *substance*.] To make to exist. *Ayliffe.*
SU'BSTANTIVE. *s.* [*substantivum*, Lat.] A noun betokening the thing, not a quality. *Dryden.*
SU'BSTANTIVE. *a.* [*substantivus*, Lat.]
 1. Solid; depending only on itself. *Bacon.*
 2. Betokening existence. *Arbuthnot.*
*** SU'BSTANTIVELY.** *ad.* As a substantive.
To SU'BSTITUTE. *v. a.* [*substitutus*, Lat.] To put in the place of another. *Government of the Tongue.*
SU'BSTITUTE. *s.* One placed by another to act with delegated power. *Addison.*
SUBSTITU'TION. *s.* [from *substitute*.] The act of placing any person or thing in the room of another. *Bacon.*
To SUBSTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*soustraire*, Fr.]
 1. To take away part from the whole.
 2. To take one number from another.
SUBSTRA'CTION. *s.* [*soustraction*, Fr.]
 1. The act of taking away part from the whole. *Denham.*
 2. The taking of a lesser number out of a greater of like kind, whereby to find out a third number. *Cocker.*
*** SUBSTRA'TUM.** *s.* [Lat.] A layer of earth, or any other substance lying under another. *Baxter.*
SUBSTRU'CTION. *s.* [*substructio*, Lat.] Underbuilding. *Wotton.*
*** SUBSTRU'CTURE.** *s.* [*sub* and *structura*, Lat.] A foundation. *Harris.*
SUBSTY'LAR. *a.* [*sub* and *stylus*, Lat.] *Substylar* line is, in dialling, a right line, whereon the gnomon or style of a dial

is erected at right angles with the plane.

Moxon.

SUBSU'LTIVE. } *a.* [*subsultus*, Lat.] Bound-

SUBSU'LTORY. } ing; moving by starts.

SUBSU'LTORILY. *ad.* [from *subsultory*.] In a bounding manner; by fits. *Bacon.*

*** To SUBSU'ME.** *v. n.* [*sub* and *sumo*, Lat.] To assume a position by consequence.

Hammond.

SUBTA'NGENT. *s.* In any curve, is the line which determines the intersection of the tangent in the axis prolonged. *Dict.*

To SU'BTEND. *v. a.* [*sub* and *tendo*, Lat.] To be extended under. *Creech.*

SUBTE'NSE. *s.* [*sub* and *tensus*, Lat.] The chord of an arch; that which is extended under any thing.

SU'BTER. [Lat.] In composition, signifies under.

SUBTERFLU'ENT. } *a.* [*subterfluo*, Lat.]

SUBTE'RFLUOUS. } Running under.

SUBTERFU'GE. *s.* [*subterfuge*, Fr.] A shift; an evasion; a trick. *Glanville.*

*** SU'BTERRANE.** *s.* [*souterrain*, Fr.] A subterraneous structure; a room under ground. *Bryant.*

SUBTERRA'NEAL. } *a.* [*sub* and *terra*,
SUBTERRA'NEAN. } Lat.] Lying under
SU'BTERRANEOUS. } the earth; placed
SU'BTERRANY. } below the surface.

Norris.

SUBTERRA'NITY. *s.* [*sub* and *terra*, Lat.] A place under ground. *Brown.*

*** SU'BTERRANY.** *s.* What lies under the earth or below the surface. *Bacon.*

SU'BTILE. *a.* [*subtilis*, Lat.]

1. Thin; not dense; not gross. *Newton.*

2. Nice; fine; delicate; not coarse. *Davies.*

3. Piercing; acute. *Prior.*

4. Cunning; artful; sly; subdolous. Now it is commonly written: *subtle*.

5. Deceitful. *Shakspeare.*

6. Refined; acute beyond exactness. *Milt.*

SU'BTILELY. *ad.* [from *subtile*.]

1. Finely; not grossly. *Bacon.*

2. Artfully; cunningly. *Tillotson.*

SU'BTILENESS. *s.* [from *subtile*.]

1. Fineness; rareness.

2. Cunning; artfulness.

To SUBTI'LIATE. *v. a.* [from *subtile*.] To make thin. *Harvey.*

SUBTILIA'TION. *s.* The act of making thin. *Boyle.*

SUBTILIZA'TION. *s.* [from *subtilize*.]

1. *Subtilization* is making any thing so volatile as to rise readily in steam or vapour. *Cheyne.*

2. Refinement; superfluous acuteness.

To SU'BTILIZE. *v. a.* [*subtiliser*, Fr.]

1. To make thin; to make less gross or coarse. *Ray.*

2. To refine; to spin into useless niceties. *Glanville.*

To SU'BTILIZE. *v. n.* To talk with too much refinement. *Digby.*

SU/BTILTY. *s.* [*subtilité*, Fr.] 1. Thinness; fineness; exility of parts. *Davies.*
 2. Nicety; exility. *Bacon.*
 3. Refinement; too much acuteness. *Boyle.*
 4. Cunning; artifice; slyness. *K. Charles.*
SU/BTLE. *a.* Sly; artful; cunning. *Spratt.*
SU/BTLY. *ad.* [from *subtle*.]
 1. Slyly; artfully; cunningly. *Milton.*
 2. Nicely; delicately. *Pope.*
To SU/BTRACT. *v. a.* [*subtractio*, Lat.] To withdraw part from the rest. *Hale.*
*** SUBTRA/CTER.** *s.* [*subtraho*, Lat.] The number to be taken out of a larger number.
SUBTRA/CTION. *s.* See **SUBTRACTION**.
SU/BTRAHEND. *s.* [*subtrahendum*, Lat.] The number to be taken from a larger number.
SUBTRI/PLE. *a.* [*sub* and *tripus*, Lat.] Containing a third or one part of three. *Wilkins.*
*** SUBTU/TOR.** *s.* A subordinate tutor. *Burnet.*
SUBVENTA/NEOUS. *a.* [*subventaneus*, Lat.] Addle; windy. *Brown.*
*** SUBVE/NTION.** *s.* [*sub* and *venire*, Lat.] The act of coming under; the act of supporting; aid. *Stackhouse.*
To SUBVE/RSE. *v. a.* [*subversus*, Lat.] To subvert; to overthrow. *Spenser.*
SUBVE/RSION. *s.* [*subversion*, Fr. *subversus*, Lat.] Overthrow; ruin; destruction. *Burnet.*
SUBVE/RSIVE. *a.* [from *subvert*.] Having tendency to overturn; with *of*. *Rogers.*
To SUBV/ERT. *v. a.* [*subverto*, Lat.]
 1. To overthrow; to overturn; to destroy; to turn upside down. *Milton.*
 2. To corrupt; to confound. 2 *Timothy.*
SUBVE/RTER. *s.* [from *subvert*.] Overthrower; destroyer. *Dryden.*
*** SUBUNDA/TION.** *s.* [*sub* and *unda*, Lat.] Flood; deluge. *Huloet.*
SU/BURB. *s.* [*suburbium*, Lat.] 1. Building without the walls of a city. *Bacon.*
 2. The confines; the outpart. *Cleaveland.*
SUBU/RBAN. *a.* [*suburbanus*, Lat.] Inhabiting the suburb. *Dryden.*
*** SUBU/RBED.** *a.* Bordering upon a suburb; having a suburb on its outpart. *Carew.*
*** SUBU/RBIAL.** } *a.* Inhabiting the sub-
*** SUBU/RBIAN.** } *urb.* *Milton.*
*** SUBURBICA/RIAN.** *a.* [*suburbicarius*, Lat.] Applied to those provinces of Italy, which composed the ancient diocese of Rome. *Barrow.*
SUBWO/RKER. *s.* [*sub* and *worker*.] Under-worker; subordinate helper. *South.*
SUCCEDA/NEOUS. *a.* [*succedaneus*, Lat.] Supplying the place of something else. *Boyle.*
SUCCEDA/NEUM. *s.* [Lat.] That which is put to serve for something else.
To SU/CCEED. *v. n.* [*succedo*, Lat.]
 1. To follow in order. *Milton.*
 2. To come into the place of one who has quitted. *Digby.*
 3. To obtain one's wish; to terminate an

undertaking in the desired effect. *Dryd.*
 4. To terminate according to wish. *Dryd.*
 5. To go under cover. *Dryden.*
To SU/CCEED. *v. a.* 1. To follow; to be subsequent or consequent to. *Brown.*
 2. To prosper; to make successful. *Dryden.*
SUCCE/EDER. *s.* [from *succeed*.] One who follows; one who comes into the place of another. *Suckling.*
SU/CCESS. *s.* [*successus*, Lat.]
 1. The termination of any affair happy or unhappy: commonly happy. *Milton.*
 2. Succession. Obsolete. *Spenser.*
SUCCE/SSFUL. *a.* Prosperous; happy; fortunate. *Prior.*
SUCCE/SSFULLY. *ad.* [from *successful*.] Prosperously; luckily; fortunately. *Atterbury.*
SUCCE/SSFULNESS. *s.* [from *successful*.] Happy conclusion; desired event; series of good fortune. *Hammond.*
SUCCE/SSION. *s.* [*successio*, Lat.]
 1. Consecution; series of one thing or person following another. *Pope.*
 2. A series of things or persons following one another. *Newton.*
 3. A lineage; an order of descendants. *Milton.*
 4. The power or right of coming to the inheritance of ancestors. *Dryden.*
SUCCE/SSIVE. *a.* [*successif*, Fr.] 1. Following in order; continuing a course or consecution uninterrupted. *Daniel.*
 2. Inherited by succession. Not in use. *Raleigh.*
SUCCE/SSIVELY. *ad.* [*successivement*, Fr. from *successive*.] In interrupted order; one after another. *Newton.*
SUCCE/SSIVENESS. *s.* [from *successive*.] The state of being successive. *Hale.*
SUCCE/SSLESS. *a.* [from *success*.] Unlucky; unfortunate; failing of the event desired. *Dryden.*
*** SUCCE/SSLESSNESS.** *s.* Not prosperous conclusion; unsuccessfulness. *Boyle.*
SU/CCESSOUR. *s.* [*successeur*, Fr. *successor*, Lat.] One that follows in the place or character of another: correlative to *predecessour*. *Dryden.*
SUCCI/NCT. *a.* [*succinctus*, Lat.] 1. Tucked or girded up; having the clothes drawn up to disengage the legs. *Milton.*
 2. Short; concise; brief. *Roscommon.*
SUCCI/NCTLY. *ad.* [from *succinct*.] Briefly; concisely. *Roscommon.*
*** SUCCI/NCTNESS.** *s.* Brevity; conciseness. *South.*
SU/CCORY. *s.* [*cichorium*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
To SU/CCOUR. *v. a.* [*succurro*, Lat.] To help; to assist in difficulty or distress; to relieve. *L'Estrange.*
SU/CCOUR. *s.* [from the verb; *secours*, Fr.]
 1. Aid; assistance; relief of any kind; help in distress. *Shakspeare.*

2. The person or thing that brings help.

SU/CCOURER. *s.* [from *succour*.] *Dryden.* Helper; assistant; reliever. *Romans.*

SU/CCOURLESS. *a.* [from *succour*.] Wanting relief; void of friends or help. *Thoms.*

* SU/CCUBA. } *s.* [from *sub* and *cubo*, Lat.]

* SU/CCUBUS. } A pretended kind of demon. *Mirr. for Mag.*

SU/CCULENCY. *a.* [from *succulens*.] Juiciness.

SU/CCULENT. *a.* [*succulent*, Fr. *succulentus*, Lat.] Juicy; moist. *Phillips.*

To SUCCU/MB. *v. a.* [*succumbo*, Lat.] To yield; to sink under any difficulty. Not in use, except in Scotland. *Hudibras.*

SUCCUSSA/TION. *s.* [*succussio*, Lat.] A trot. *Brown.*

SUCCU/SSION. *s.* [*succussio*, Lat.]

1. The act of shaking.

2. [In physick.] Such a shaking of the nervous parts as is procured by strong stimuli.

SUCH. *pronoun.* [*sulk*, Dutch; *ypile*, Sax. *solder*, Germ.] 1. Of that kind; of the like kind: *barbarians are cruel, such were the Triballi*: with *as* before the thing to which it relates, when the thing follows *as, such a power, as a king's.* *Tillotson.*

2. The same that. With *as.* *Knolles.*

3. Comprehended under the term premised: *thou art yet honest, continue such.* *South.*

4. A manner of expressing a particular person or thing: *We looked for such and such conveniences.* *Clarendon.*

To SUCK. *v. a.* [*yucan*, Sax. *sugo*, *suctum*, Lat. *saugen*, Germ.] 1. To draw by making a rarefaction of the air.

2. To draw in with the mouth. *Dryden.*

3. To draw the teat of a female. *Locke.*

4. To draw with the milk. *Shakspeare.*

5. To empty by sucking. *Dryden.*

6. To draw or drain. *Burnet.*

To SUCK. *v. n.* 1. To draw by rarefying the air. *Mortimer.*

2. To draw the breast. *Job.*

3. To draw; to imbibe. *Bacon.*

SUCK. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of sucking. *Boyle.*

2. Milk given by females. *Dryden.*

SU/CKER. *s.* [*suceur*, Fr.]

1. Any thing that draws.

2. The embolus of a pump. *Boyle.*

3. A round piece of leather, which laid wet on a stone, and drawn up in the middle, rarifies the air within, which pressing upon its edges, holds it down to the stone. *Grew.*

4. A pipe through which any thing is sucked. *Phillips.*

5. A young twig shooting from the stock. [*surculus*, Lat.] *Ray.*

SU/CKET. *s.* [from *suck*.] A sweet-meat to

be dissolved in the mouth. *Cleaveland.*

SU/CKINGBOTTLE. *s.* [*suck* and *bottle*.] A bottle which to children supplies the want of a pap. *Locke.*

To SU/CKLE. *v. a.* [from *suck*.] To nurse at the breast. *Dryden.*

* SU/CKLE. *s.* A teat; a dug. *Herbert.*

SU/CKLING. *s.* [from *suck*; *Äugling*, Germ.] A young creature yet fed by the pap. *Arbuthnot.*

* SU/CKNEY. *s.* A white attire like a rochet. *Chaucer.*

SU/CTION. *s.* [from *suck*.] The act of sucking. *Boyle.*

* SU/DARY. *s.* [*sudarium*, Lat.] A napkin; a handkerchief. *Wicliffe.*

SUDA/TION. *s.* [*sudo*, Lat.] Sweat.

SU/DATORY. *s.* [*sudo*, Lat.] Hot house; sweating bath.

SU/DDEN. *a.* [*soudain*, Fr. *yoden*, Sax.]

1. Happening without previous notice; coming without the common preparatives. *Milton.*

2. Hasty; violent; rash; passionate; precipitate. Not in use. *Shakspeare.*

SU/DDEN. *s.* 1. Any unexpected occurrence; surprize. Not in use. *Wotton.*

2. On a SUDDEN. Sooner than was expected. *Baker.*

SU/DDENLY. *ad.* [from *sudden*.] In an unexpected manner; without preparation; hastily. *Dryden.*

SU/DDENNESS. *s.* [from *sudden*.] State of being sudden; unexpected presence; manner of coming or happening unexpectedly. *Temple.*

SUDORI/FICK. *a.* [*sudor* and *facio*, Lat.] Provoking or causing sweat. *Bacon.*

SUDORI/FICK. *s.* A medicine promoting sweat. *Arbuthnot.*

SU/DOROUS. *a.* [from *sudor*, Lat.] Consisting of sweat. Not used. *Brown.*

SUDS. *s.* [from *yeodan*, to seeth.]

1. A lixivium of soap and water.

2. To be in the Suds. A familiar phrase for being in any difficulty.

To SUE. *v. a.* [*suiere*, Fr.]

1. To prosecute by law. *Matthew.*

2. To gain by legal procedure or entreaty. *Calamy.*

To SUE. *v. n.* To beg; to entreat; to petition. *Knolles.*

SU/ET. *s.* [an old French word.] A hard fat, particularly that about the kidneys. *Wiseman.*

SUE/TY. *a.* [from *suet*.] Consisting of suet; resembling suet. *Sharp.*

To SU/FFER. *v. a.* [*souffrir*, Fr.]

1. To bear; to undergo; to feel with sense of pain. *Mark.*

2. To endure; to support; not to sink under. *Milton.*

3. To allow; to permit; not to hinder. *Locke.*

4. To feel; to be affected by; to pass

- through. *Milton.*
 To SU'FFER. *v. n.* 1. To undergo pain or inconvenience. *Locke.*
 2. To undergo punishment. *Clarendon.*
 3. To be injured. *Temple.*
 SU'FFERABLE. *a.* [from *suffer.*] Tolerable; such as may be endured. *Wotton.*
 *SU'FFERABLENESS. *s.* Tolerableness. *Scott.*
 SU'FFERABLY. *ad.* [from *sufferable.*] Tolerably; so as to be endured. *Addison.*
 SU'FFERANCE. *s.* [*souffrance*, Fr.]
 1. Pain; inconvenience; misery. *Locke.*
 2. Patience; moderation. *Otway.*
 3. Toleration; permission; not hindrance. *Hooker.*
 SU'FFERER. *s.* [from *suffer.*]
 1. One who endures or undergoes pain or inconvenience. *Addison.*
 2. One who allows; one who permits.
 SU'FFERING. *s.* [from *suffer.*] Pain suffered. *Atterbury.*
 *SU'FFERINGLY. *ad.* With pain. *Cabalistical Dialogue.*
 To SUFFI'CE. *v. n.* [*sufficio*, Lat.] To be enough; to be sufficient; to be equal to the end or purpose. *Locke.*
 To SUFFI'CE. *v. a.*
 1. To afford; to supply. *Dryden.*
 2. To satisfy. *Dryden.*
 SUFFI'CIENCY. *s.* [from *sufficient.*]
 1. State of being adequate to the end proposed. *Boyle.*
 2. Qualification for any purpose. *Temple.*
 3. Competence; enough.
 4. Supply equal to want.
 5. It is used by *Temple* for that conceit which makes a man think himself equal to things above him. [*suffisance*, Fr.]
 SUFFI'CIENT. *a.* [*sufficiens*, Lat.]
 1. Equal to any end or purpose; enough; competent; not deficient. *Swift.*
 2. Qualified for any thing by fortune or otherwise. *Shakspeare.*
 SUFFI'CIENTLY. *ad.* [from *sufficient.*] To a sufficient degree; enough. *Rogers.*
 SUFFI'SANCE. *s.* [Fr.] Excess; plenty. *Obsolete.* *Spenser.*
 *To SUFFLA'MINATE. *v. n.* [*sufflamino*, Lat.] To stop; to stay; to impede. *Barr.*
 *To SUFFLA'TE. *v. a.* [*sufflo*, Lat.] To blow up. *Bailey.*
 *SUFFLA'TION. *s.* [*sufflatio*, Lat.] The act of blowing up. *Coles.*
 To SU'FFOCATE. *v. a.* [*suffoco*, Lat.] To choke by exclusion, or interception of air. *Collier.*
 *SU'FFOCATE. *part. a.* Choked. *Shaksp.*
 SUFFOCA'TION. *s.* [*suffocation*, Fr. from *suffocate.*] The act of choking; the state of being choked. *Cheyne.*
 SU'FFOCATIVE. *a.* [from *suffocate.*] Having the power to choke. *Arbuthnot.*
 *SUFFO'SSION. *s.* The act of digging under. *Bp. Hall.*
 SU'FFRAGAN. *s.* [*suffraganeus*, Lat.] A

- bishop considered as subject to his metropolitan. *Ayliffe.*
 *SU'FFRAGANT. *a.* [*suffragans*, Lat.] Assisting; concurring with. *Bp. Hall.*
 *SU'FFRAGANT. *s.* An assistant; a favourer; one who concurs with. *Bp. Taylor.*
 To SU'FFRAGATE. *v. n.* [*suffragor*, Lat.] To vote with; to agree in voice with. *Hale.*
 SU'FFRAGE. *s.* [Fr. *suffragium*, Lat.] Vote; voice given in a controverted point. *Ben Jonson.*
 *SU'FFRAGATOR. *s.* [Lat.] A favourer; one that helps with his vote. *Bp. of Chester.*
 SUFFRA'GINOUS. *a.* [*suffrago*, Lat.] Belonging to the knee-joint of beasts. *Brown.*
 SUFFUMIGA'TION. *s.* [*suffumigo*, Lat.] Operation of fumes raised by fire. *Wisem.*
 SUFFU'MIGE. *s.* [*suffumigo*, Lat.] A medical fume. Not used. *Harvey.*
 To SUFFU'SE. *v. a.* [*suffusus*, Lat.] To spread over with something expansible, as with a vapour or a tincture. *Pope.*
 SUFFU'SION. *s.* [from *suffuse.*] 1. The act of overspreading with any thing.
 2. That which is suffused or spread. *Dryd.*
 SUG. *s.* A kind of worm like a clove or pin. *Wotton.*
 SU'GAR. *s.* [*succe*, Fr. *Zucker*, Germ.]
 1. The native salt of the sugar-cane, obtained by the expression and evaporation of its juice. *Crashaw.*
 2. Any thing proverbially sweet. *Shaksp.*
 3. A chymical dry crystallization. *Boyle.*
 To SU'GAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To impregnate or season with sugar. *Crashaw.*
 2. To sweeten. *Fairfax.*
 *SUGARCA'NDY. *s.* Sugar candied, or crystallized.
 *SU'GAR-PLUMB. *s.* A kind of sweetmeat.
 SU'GARY. *a.* [from *sugar.*] Sweet; tasting of sugar. *Spenser.*
 *SUGE'SCENT. *a.* [*sugeo*, Lat.] Relating to sucking. *Paley.*
 To SUGGE'ST. *v. a.* [*suggestum*, Lat.]
 1. To hint; to intimate; to insinuate good or ill. *Locke.*
 2. To seduce; to draw to ill by insinuation. Out of use. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To inform secretly. *Shakspeare.*
 *SUGGE'STER. *s.* One that remindeth another. *Beaum. and Fl.*
 SUGGE'STION. *s.* [from *suggest.*] Private hint; intimation; insinuation; secret notification. *Locke.*
 *To SU'GGIL. *v. a.* [*suggillo*, Lat.] To defame. *Abp. Parker.*
 To SU'GGILATE. *v. a.* [*sugillo*, Lat.] To beat black and blue; to make livid by a bruise. *Wisemau.*
 *SUGILLA'TION. *s.* A black and blue mark; a blow; a bruise.
 SU'ICIDE. *s.* [*suicidium*, Lat.]
 1. Self-murder; the horrid crime of destroying one's self. *Savage.*
 2. A selfmurderer. *Young.*

SUI'LLAGE. *s.* [*souillage*, Fr.] Drain of filth. Obsolete. *Wotton.*

SU'ING. *s.* The act of soaking through any thing. *Bacon.*

SUIT. *s.* [*suite*, Fr.]

1. A set; a number of things correspondent one to the other. *Dryden.*

2. Clothes made one part to answer another. *Donne.*

3. Consecution; series; regular order. *Bacon.*

4. *Out of Suits.* Having no correspondence. A metaphor from cards. *Shakspeare.*

5. Retinue; company. Obsolete. *Sidney.*

6. A petition; an address of entreaty: from *sue*. *Donne.*

7. Courtship. *Shakspeare.*

8. Pursuit; prosecution. *Spenser.*

9. [In law.] *Suit* is sometimes put for the instance of a cause, and sometimes for the cause itself deduced in judgment. *Taylor.*

To SUIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To fit; to adapt to something else. *Shakspeare.*

2. To be fitted to; to become. *Dryden.*

3. To dress; to clothe. *Shakspeare.*

To SUIT. *v. n.* To agree; to accord. *Dryden.*

SUI'TABLE. *a.* [from *suit*.] Fitting; according with; agreeable to: with *to*. *Tillotson.*

SUI'TABLENESS. *s.* [from *suitable*.] Fiteness; agreeableness. *South.*

SUI'TABLY. *ad.* [from *suitable*.] Agreeably; according to. *South.*

SUIT *Covenant.* [In law.] Is where the ancestor of one man has covenanted with the ancestor of another to sue at his court. *Bailey.*

SUIT *Court.* [In law.] Is the court in which tenants owe attendance to their lord. *Bailey.*

SUIT *Service.* Attendance which tenants owe to the court of their lord. *Bailey.*

SUI'TER. } *s.* [from *suit*.] 1. One that
SUI'TOR. } sues; a petitioner; a suppliant. *Rowe.*

2. A wooer; one who courts a mistress. *Pope.*

SUI'TRESS. *s.* [from *suiter*.] A female suppliant. *Rowe.*

SU'LCATED. *a.* [*sulcus*, Lat.] Furrowed. *Woodward.*

* To SULK. *v. n.* [*yolcen*, Sax.] To be sluggishly discontented; to be silently sullen; to be morose or obstinate.

* SU'LKILY. *ad.* In the sulks; morosely. *Iron Chest.*

* SU'LKINESS. *s.* [*yolceneyre*, Sax.] State of silent sullenness; moroseness; gloominess. *Gray.*

* SU'LKY. *a.* [*yolcen*, Sax.] Sluggishly discontented; silently sullen; morose. *Haslam.*

SULL. *s.* A plough. *Ainsworth.*

SU'LLEN. *a.* 1. Gloomy; angry; sluggishly

discontented. *Clarendon.*

2. Mischievous; malignant. *Dryden.*

3. Intractable; obstinate. *Tillotson.*

4. Gloomy; dark; cloudy; dismal. *Pope.*

5. Heavy; dull; sorrowful. *Shakspeare.*

* To SU'LLEN. *v. a.* To make sullen. *Felth.*

SU'LLENLY. *ad.* [from *sullen*.] Gloomily; malignantly; intractably. *More.*

SU'LLENNESS. *s.* [from *sullen*.] Gloominess; moroseness; sluggish anger; malignity. *Donne.*

SU'LLENS. *s. pl.* Morose temper; gloominess of mind. A burlesque word. *Shaksp.*

SU'LLIAGE. *s.* [from *sully*.] Pollution; filth; stain of dirt; foulness. Not used. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

To SU'LLY. *v. a.* [*souiller*, Fr.] To soil; to tarnish; to dirt; to spot. *Roscommon.*

SU'LLY. *s.* [from the verb.] Soil; tarnish; spot. *Addison.*

SU'LPHUR. *s.* [Lat.] Brimstone. *Milton.*

* SU'LPHURATE. *a.* [*sulphuratus*, Lat.] Of or belonging to sulphur; of the colour of sulphur. *More.*

* SULPHURA'TION. *s.* Act of anointing with sulphur. *Bentley.*

SULPHU'REOUS. } *a.* [*sulphureus*, Lat.]

SU'LPHUROUS. } Made of brimstone; having the qualities of brimstone; containing sulphur. *Newton.*

SULPHU'REOUSNESS. *s.* [from *sulphureous*.] The state of being sulphureous.

SU'LPHURWORT. *s.* The same with Hogs-FENNEL.

SU'LPHURY. *a.* [from *sulphur*.] Partaking of sulphur.

SU'LTAN. *s.* [Arabick.] The Turkish emperor. *Shakspeare.*

SU'LTANA. } *s.* [from *sultan*.] The queen

SU'LTANESS. } of an Eastern emperor. *Cleaveland.*

SU'LTANRY. *s.* [from *sultan*.] An Eastern empire. *Bacon.*

SU'LTRINESS. *s.* [from *sultry*.] The state of being sultry.

SU'LTRY. *a.* Hot without ventilation; hot and close; hot and cloudy. *Addison.*

SUM. *s.* [*summa*, Lat.]

1. The whole of any thing; many particulars aggregated to a total. *Hooker.*

2. Quantity of money. *Shakspeare.*

3. Compendium; abridgment; the whole abstracted. *Hooker.*

4. The amount; the result of reasoning or computation. *Tillotson.*

5. Height; completion. *Milton.*

To SUM. *v. a.* [*sommer*, Fr.]

1. To compute; to collect particulars into a total. *South.*

2. To comprise; to comprehend; to collect into a narrow compass. *Dryden.*

3. To have feathers full grown. *Milton.*

SUMACH-TREE. *s.* The flowers are used in dying, and the branches for tanning, in America. *Miller.*

SU'MLESS. *a.* [from *sum.*] Not to be computed. *Pope.*
SU'MMARILY. *ad.* [from *summary.*] Briefly; the shortest way. *Hooker.*
SU'MMARY. *a.* Short; brief; compendious. *Swift.*
SU'MMARY. *s.* [from the *adj.*] Compendium; abridgment. *Rogers.*
*** SU'MMER.** *s.* One who casts up an account; a reckoner. *Sherwood.*
SU'MMER. *s.* [*jumep*, Sax. *ommer*, Germ.]
 1. The season in which the sun arrives at the hither solstice. *Shakspeare.*
 2. The principal beam of a floor. *Herbert.*
To SU'MMER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To pass the summer. *Isaiah.*
To SU'MMER. *v. a.* To keep warm. *Shaksp.*
SU'MMERHOUSE. *s.* [from *summer* and *house.*] An apartment in a garden used in the summer. *Watts.*
SU'MMERSAULT. } *s.* [*summus* or *super*
SU'MMERSET. } and *saltus*, Lat.] A high leap in which the heels are thrown over the head. *Walton.*
*** SU'MMIST.** *s.* One who forms an abridgement. *Dering.*
SU'MMIT. *s.* [*sommet*, Fr.] The top; the utmost height. *Shakspeare.*
SU'MMITY. *s.* 1. The height or top of any thing. *Swift.*
 2. The utmost degree; perfection. *Hallyw.*
To SU'MMON. *v. a.* [*sommer*, Fr.]
 1. To call with authority; to admonish to appear; to cite. *Pope.*
 2. To excite; to call up; to raise: with *up* emphatical. *Shakspeare.*
SU'MMONER. *s.* [from *summon.*] One who cites. *Shakspeare.*
SU'MMONS. *s.* A call of authority; admonition to appear; citation. *Milton.*
SU'MPTER. *s.* [*sommier*, Fr. *somaro*, Ital. *saumpferd*, Germ.] A horse that carries the clothes or furniture. *Dryden.*
SU'MPTION. *s.* [from *sumptus*, Lat.] The act of taking. Not used. *Taylor.*
SU'MPTUARY. *a.* [*sumptuarius*, Lat.] Relating to expence; regulating the cost of life. *Bacon.*
SUMPTUOUSITY. *s.* [from *sumptuous.*] Expensiveness; costliness. Not used. *Raleigh.*
SU'MPTUOUS. *a.* [*sumptuosus*, from *sumptus*, Lat.] Costly; expensive; splendid. *Atterbury.*
SU'MPTUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *sumptuous.*] Expensively; with great cost. *Swift.*
SU'MPTUOUSNESS. *s.* [from *sumptuous.*] Expensiveness; costliness. *Boyle.*
SUN. *s.* [*jun*, Sax. *onne*, Germ.] 1. The luminary that makes the day. *Locke.*
 2. A sunny place; a place eminently warmed by the sun. *Milton.*
 3. Any thing eminently splendid. *King Charles.*
 4. *Under the SUN.* In this world. A proverbial expression. *Ecclus.*

To SUN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To insolate; to expose to the sun. *Dryden.*
SU'NBEAM. *s.* [*sun* and *beam.*] Ray of the sun. *South.*
SU'NBEAT. *part. a.* [*sun* and *beat.*] Shone on fiercely by the sun. *Dryden.*
SU'NBRIGHT. *a.* [*sun* and *bright.*] Resembling the sun in brightness. *Milton.*
SU'NBURNING. *s.* [*sun* and *burning.*] The effect of the sun upon the face. *Boyle.*
SU'NBURNT. *part. a.* [*sun* and *burnt.*] Tanned; discoloured, scorched by the sun. *Cleaveland.*
SU'NCLAD. *part. a.* [*sun* and *clad.*] Clothed in radiance; bright.
SU'NDAY. *s.* The day anciently dedicated to the sun; the Christian sabbath. *Shaksp.*
To SU'NDER. *v. a.* [*jyndian*, Sax. *sondern*, Germ.] To part; to separate; to divide. *Granville.*
SU'NDER. *s.* [*jundep*, Sax.] Two; two parts. *Psalms.*
SU'NDEW. *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
SU'NDIAL. *s.* [*sun* and *dial.*] A marked plate on which the shadow points the hour. *Donne.*
*** SU'NDRIED.** *part. a.* Dried by the heat of the sun. *Herbert.*
SU'NDRY. *a.* [*jundep*, Sax.] Several; more than one. *Sanderson.*
SU'NFLOWER. *s.* [*corona solis*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
SU'NFLOWER Little. *s.* [*helianthemum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
SUNG. The preterit and participle passive of *sing.* *Pope.*
SUNK. The preterit and participle passive of *sink.* *Prior.*
SU'NLESS. *a.* [from *sun.*] Wanting sun; wanting warmth. *Thomson.*
*** SU'NLIGHT.** *s.* The light of the sun. *Milton.*
SU'NLIKE. *a.* [*sun* and *like.*] Resembling the sun. *Cheyne.*
SU'NNY. *a.* [from *sun.*]
 1. Resembling the sun; bright. *Shaksp.*
 2. Exposed to the sun; bright with the sun. *Addison.*
 3. Coloured by the sun. *Shakspeare.*
*** SU'NPROOF.** *a.* Impervious to sunlight. *Peele.*
SU'NRISE. } *s.* [*sun* and *rising.*] Morn-
SUNRI'SING. } ing; the appearance of the sun. *Bentley.*
SU'NSET. *s.* [*sun* and *set.*]
 1. Close of the day; evening. *Pope.*
 2. West.
SU'NSHINE. *s.* [*sun* and *shine.*] Action of the sun; place where the heat and lustre of the sun are powerful. *Clarendon.*
SU'NSHINY. *a.*
 1. Bright with the sun. *Boyle.*
 2. Bright like the sun. *Spenser.*
To SUP. *v. a.* [*jupan*, Sax. *soepen*, Dutch.] To drink by mouthfuls; to drink by little

at a time; to sip. *Crashaw.*
 To SUP. *v. n.* [*souper*, Fr.] To eat the evening meal. *Dryden.*
 To SUP. *v. a.* To treat with supper. *Chapm.*
 SUP. *s.* [from the verb.] A small draught; a mouthful of liquor. *Swift.*
 SU'PER. [Lat.] In composition, notes either more than another, or more than enough, or on the top.
 SU'PERABLE. *a.* [*superabilis*, Lat.] Conquerable; such as may be overcome.
 SU'PERABLENESS. *s.* [from *superable*.] Quality of being conquerable.
 * SU'PERABLY. *ad.* So as may be overcome.
 To SUPERABO'UND. *v. n.* [*super* and *abound*.] To be exuberant; to be stored with more than enough. *Howel.*
 SUPERABU'NDANCE. *s.* [*super* and *abundance*.] More than enough; great quantity. *Woodward.*
 SUPERABU'NDANT. *a.* [*super* and *abundant*.] Being more than enough. *Swift.*
 SUPERABU'NDANTLY. *ad.* [from *superabundant*.] More than sufficiently. *Cheyne.*
 To SUPERA'DD. *v. n.* [*superaddo*, Lat.] To add over and above; to join any thing so as to make it more. *South.*
 SUPERADDI'TION. *s.* [*super* and *addition*.]
 1. The act of adding to something else. *More.*
 2. That which is added. *Hammond.*
 SUPERADVE'NIENT. *a.* [*superadveniens*, Lat.] 1. Coming to the increase or assistance of something. *More.*
 2. Coming unexpectedly.
 To SUPERA'NNUATE. *v. a.* [*super* and *annus*, Lat.] To impair or disqualify by age or length of life. *Brown.*
 To SUPERA'NNUATE. *v. n.* To last beyond the year. Not in use. *Bacon.*
 SUPERANNUA'TION. *s.* [from *superannuate*.] The state of being disqualified by years.
 SUPE'RB. *a.* [*superbus*, Lat.] Grand; pompous; lofty; august; stately.
 SUPE'RB-LILY. *s.* [*methonica*, Lat.] A flower.
 * SUPE'RBLY. *ad.* In a superb manner. *Warton.*
 SUPERCA'RG. *s.* [*super* and *cargo*.] An officer in the ship whose business is to manage the trade. *Pope.*
 SUPERCELE'STIAL. *a.* [*super* and *celestial*.] Placed above the firmament. *Raleigh.*
 * SUPE'RCHERY. *s.* [*supercherie*, Fr.] Deceit; cheating. An old word not received.
 SUPERCIL'IOUS. *a.* [from *supercilium*, Lat.] Haughtily; dogmatical; dictatorial; arbitrary. *South.*
 SUPERCIL'IOUSLY. *ad.* [from *supercilious*.] Haughtily; dogmatically; contemptuously. *Clarendon.*
 SUPERCIL'IOUSNESS. *s.* [from *supercilious*.] Haughtiness; contemptuousness.

SUPERCONCE'PTION. *s.* [*super* and *conception*.] A conception made after another conception. *Brown.*
 SUPERCON'SEQUENCE. *s.* [*super* and *consequence*.] Remote consequence. *Brown.*
 SUPERCRE'SCENCE. *s.* [*super* and *cresco*, Lat.] That which grows upon another growing thing. *Brown.*
 SUPERE'MINENCE. } *s.* [*super* and *emineo*,
 SUPERE'MINENCY. } Lat.] Uncommon degree of eminence. *Ayliffe.*
 SUPERE'MINENT. *a.* [*super* and *eminent*.] Eminent in a high degree. *Hooker.*
 * SUPERE'MINENTLY. *ad.* In the most eminent manner.
 * SUPERE'ROGANT. *a.* Supererogatory. *Stackhouse.*
 To SUPERE'ROGATE. *v. n.* [*super* and *erogatio*, Lat.] To do more than duty requires. *Cleaveland.*
 SUPEREROGA'TION. *s.* [from *supererogate*.] Performance of more than duty requires. *Tillotson.*
 * SUPERE'ROGATIVE. *a.* Supererogatory. *Stafford.*
 SUPERERO'GATORY. *a.* [from *supererogate*.] Performed beyond the strict demands of duty. *Howel.*
 * SUPERESSE'NTIAL. *a.* Above the constitution or existence of a thing. *Ellis.*
 * To SUPEREXA'LT. *v. a.* To exalt above the ordinary rate. *Barrow.*
 * SUPEREXALTA'TION. *s.* Elevation above the common rate. *Holiday.*
 SUPERE'XCELLENT. *a.* [*super* and *excellent*.] Excellent beyond common degrees of excellence. *Decay of Piety.*
 SUPEREXCRE'SCENCE. *s.* [*super* and *excrecence*.] Something superfluously growing. *Wiseman.*
 To SUPERFE'TATE. *v. n.* [*super* and *fœtus*, Lat.] To conceive after conception. *Grew.*
 SUPERFETA'TION. *s.* One conception following another, so that both are in the womb together. *Brown.*
 * To SU'PERFETE. *v. n.* To superfetate. *Howel.*
 * To SU'PERFETE. *v. a.* To conceive upon a conception. *Howel.*
 SU'PERFICE. *s.* [*superficies*, Lat.] Outside; surface. *Dryden.*
 SUPERFI'CIAL. *a.* [from *superficies*, Lat.]
 1. Lying on the surface; not reaching below the surface. *Bentley.*
 2. Shallow; contrived to cover something. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Shallow; not profound; smattering; not learned. *Dryden.*
 SUPERFICIA'LITY. *s.* [from *superficial*.] The quality of being superficial. *Brown.*
 SUPERFI'CIALLY. *ad.* [from *superficial*.]
 1. On the surface; not below the surface.
 2. Without penetration; without close heed. *Milton.*

3. Without going deep; without searching. *Shakspeare.*
SUPERFI'CIALNESS. *s.* [from *superficial.*]
 1. Shallowness; position on the surface.
 2. Slight knowledge; false appearance.
SUPERFI'CIES. *s.* [Lat.] Outside; surface; superfluous. *Sandys.*
SUPERFI'NE. *a.* [*super* and *fine.*] Eminently fine. *L'Estrange.*
*** SUPERFLU'ENCE.** *s.* More than is necessary. *Hammond.*
SUPERFLU'ITANCE. *s.* [*super* and *fluito,* Lat.] The act of floating above. *Brown.*
SUPERFLU'ITANT. *a.* [*superfluitans,* Lat.] Floating above. *Brown.*
SUPERFLU'ITY. *s.* [*superfluité,* Fr.] More than enough; plenty beyond use or necessity. *Suckling.*
SUPE'RFLUOUS. *a.* [*super* and *fluo,* Lat.] Exuberant; more than enough; unnecessary plenty. *Roscommon.*
SUPE'RFLUOUSNESS. *s.* [from *superfluous.*] The state of being superfluous.
SU'PERFLUX. *s.* That which is more than is wanted. *Shakspeare.*
*** SUPERFOLIA'TION.** *s.* Excess of foliation. *Brown.*
SUPERHU'MAN. *a.* [*super* and *humanus,* Lat.] Above the nature or power of man.
SUPERIMPREGNA'TION. *s.* [*super* and *impregnation.*] Superconception; superfetation.
SUPERINCU'MBENT. *s.* [*super* and *incumbens,* Lat.] Lying on the top of something else. *Woodward.*
To SUPERINDU'CE. *v. a.* [*super* and *induco,* Lat.] 1. To bring in as an addition to something else. *Locke.*
 2. To bring on as a thing not originally belonging to that in addition to which it is brought. *South.*
SUPERINDU'CTION. *s.* [from *super* and *induce.*] The act of superinducing. *South.*
SUPERINJE'CTION. *s.* [*super* and *injection.*] An injection succeeding upon another. *Dict.*
*** To SUPERINSPE'CT.** *v. a.* To overlook; to oversee. *Maydman.*
SUPERINSTITU'TION. *s.* [*super* and *institution.*] [In law.] One institution upon another. *Bailey.*
To SUPERINTE'ND. *v. a.* [*super* and *intend.*] To oversee; to overlook; to take care of others with authority. *Watts.*
SUPERINTE'NDENCE. } *s.* [from *super* and
SUPERINTE'NDENCY. } *intend.*] Superior care; the act of overseeing with authority. *Grew.*
SUPERINTE'NDENT. *s.* [from *superintend.*] One who overlooks others authoritatively. *Stillingsfleet.*
SUPERIO'RITY. *s.* Pre-eminence; the quality of being greater or higher than another in any respect. *Stillingsfleet.*
SUPE'RIOUR. *a.* [*superior,* Lat.]

1. Higher; greater in dignity or excellence; preferable or preferred to another. *Taylor.*
 2. Upper; higher locally. *Newton.*
 3. Free from emotion or concern; unconquered; unaffected. *Milton.*
SUPE'RIOUR. *s.* One more excellent or dignified than another. *Addison.*
SUPERLA'TION. *s.* [*superlatio,* Lat.] Exaltation of any thing beyond truth or propriety. *Ben Jonson.*
SUPE'RLATIVE. *a.* [*superlativus,* Lat.]
 1. Implying or impressing the highest degree. *Watts.*
 2. Rising to the highest degree. *Glanville.*
SUPE'RLATIVELY. *ad.* [from *superlative.*]
 1. In a manner of speech expressing the highest degree. *Bacon.*
 2. In the highest degree. *Bentley.*
SUPE'RLATIVENESS. *s.* [from *superlative.*] The state of being in the highest degree.
SUPERLU'NAR. *a.* [*super* and *luna,* Lat.] Not sublunary; placed above the moon; not of this world. *Pope.*
*** SUPERNA'CULUM.** *s.* [*super* and *Nagel,* Germ.] Good liquor of which there is not even a drop left sufficient to wet one's nail. *Grose.*
SUPE'RNAL. *a.* [*supernus,* Lat.]
 1. Having a higher position; locally above us. *Raleigh.*
 2. Relating to things above; placed above; celestial. *Shakspeare.*
SUPERNA'TANT. *a.* [*supernatans,* Lat.] Swimming above. *Boyle.*
SUPERNATA'TION. *s.* [from *supernato,* Lat.] The act of swimming on the top of any thing. *Bacon.*
SUPERNA'TURAL. *a.* [*super* and *natural.*] Being above the powers of nature. *Tillots.*
SUPERNA'TURALLY. *ad.* [from *supernatural.*] In a manner above the course or power of nature. *South.*
*** SUPE'RNE.** *ad.* Above. *Chaucer.*
SUPERNU'MERARY. *a.* [*super* and *numerus,* Lat.] Being above a stated, necessary, usual, or round number. *Holder.*
SU'PERPLANT. *s.* [*super* and *plant.*] A plant growing upon another plant. *Bacon.*
*** SU'PERPLUSAGE.** *s.* [*super* and *plus,* Lat.] Something more than enough. *Fell.*
To SUPERPO'NDERATE. *v. a.* [*super* and *pondero,* Lat.] To weigh over and above. *Dict.*
*** To SU'PERPRAISE.** *v. a.* To praise beyond measure. *Shakspeare.*
SUPERPROPO'RTION. *s.* [*super* and *proportio,* Lat.] Overplus of proportion. *Digby.*
SUPERPURGA'TION. *s.* [*super* and *purgation.*] More purgation than enough. *Wiseman.*
SUPERREFLE'XION. *s.* [*super* and *reflexion.*] Reflexion of an image reflected. *Bacon.*
SUPERSA'LIANCY. *s.* [*super* and *salio,*

Lat.] The act of leaping upon any thing. *Brown.*
 To SUPERSCRI/BE. *v. a.* [*super* and *scribo*, Lat.] To inscribe upon the top or outside. *Addison.*
 SUPERSCRI/PTION. *s.* [*super* and *scriptio*, Lat.] 1. The act of superscribing.
 2. That which is written on the top or outside. *Suckling.*
 * SUPERSE/CULAR. *a.* Above the world. *Bp. Hall.*
 To SUPERSE/DE. *v. a.* [*super* and *sedeo*, Lat.] To make void or inefficacious by superior power; to set aside. *Bentley.*
 SUPERSE/DEAS. [In law.] It is a writ which lieth in divers cases, in all which it signifies a command or request to stay or forbear the doing of that which in appearance of law were to be done, were it not for the cause whereupon the writ is granted: for example, a man regularly is to have surety of peace against him of whom he will swear that he is afraid; and the justice required hereunto cannot deny him: yet if the party be formerly bound to the peace, in chancery or elsewhere, this writ lieth to stay the justice from doing that, which otherwise he might not deny. *Carew.*
 SUPERSE/RVICEABLE. *a.* [*super* and *serviceable*.] Overofficious. *Shakspeare.*
 SUPERSTI/TION. *s.* [*superstitio*, Lat.]
 1. Unnecessary fear or scruples in religion; religion without morality. *Dryden.*
 2. False religion; reverence of beings not proper objects of reverence. *Acts.*
 3. Overnicety; exactness too scrupulous.
 * SUPERSTI/TIONIST. *s.* One who is addicted to superstition. *More.*
 SUPERSTI/TIOUS. *a.* [*superstitiosus*, Lat.]
 1. Addicted to superstition; full of idle fancies or scruples with regard to religion. *Milton.*
 3. Overaccurate; scrupulous beyond need.
 SUPERSTI/TIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *superstitious*.] In a superstitious manner. *Bacon.*
 * SUPERSTI/TIOUSNESS. *s.* The state of being superstitious. *Bale.*
 To SUPERSTRA/IN. *v. a.* [*super* and *strain*.] To strain beyond the just stretch. *Bacon.*
 To SUPERSTRU/CT. *v. a.* *superstructus*, Lat.] To build upon any thing. *Hammond.*
 SUPERSTRU/CTION. *s.* [from *superstruct*.] An edifice raised on any thing. *Denham.*
 SUPERSTRU/CTIVE. *a.* [from *superstruct*.] Built upon something else. *Hammond.*
 SUPERSTRU/CTURE. *s.* [*super* and *structure*.] That which is raised or build upon something else. *Tillotson.*
 SUPERSUBSTA/NTIAL. *a.* [*super* and *substantial*.] More than substantial.
 * SUPERSU/BTLE. *a.* Oversubtle. *Shaksp.*
 SUPERVACA/NEOUS. *a.* [*supervacaneus*, Lat.] Superfluous; needless; unnecessary; serving to no purpose. *Dict.*

SUPERVACA/NEOUSLY. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Needlessly.
 SUPERVACA/NEOUSNESS. *s.* [from the adjective.] Needlessness.
 To SUPERVE/NE. *v. n.* [*supervenio*, Lat.] To come as an extraneous addition, or as one unexpected. *Bentley.*
 SUPERVE/NIENT. *a.* [*superveniens*, Lat.] Added; additional. *Hammond.*
 SUPERVE/NTION. *s.* [from *supervene*.] The act of supervening.
 To SUPERVI/SE. *v. a.* To overlook; to oversee; to intend. *Congreve.*
 * SU/PERVISE. *s.* Inspection. *Shakspeare.*
 * SUPERVI/SION. *s.* Act of supervising. *Warton.*
 SUPERVI/SOR. *s.* [from *supervise*.] An overseer; an inspector. *Watts.*
 To SUPERVI/VE. *v. n.* [*super* and *vivo*, Lat.] To overlive; to outlive. *Clarke.*
 SUPINA/TION. *s.* [*supination*, Fr.] The act of lying with the face upward.
 SUPI/NE. *a.* [*supinus*, Lat.]
 1. Lying with the face upwards. *Dryden.*
 2. Leaning backward with exposure to the sun. *Dryden.*
 3. Negligent; careless; indolent; drowsy. *Woodward.*
 SU/PINE. *s.* [*supinum*, Lat.] In grammar, a term signifying a particular kind of verbal noun.
 SUPI/NELY. *ad.* [from *supine*.]
 1. With the face upward.
 2. Drowsily; thoughtlessly; indolently. *Sandys.*
 SUPI/NENESS. *s.* [from *supine*.]
 1. Posture with the face upward.
 2. Drowsiness; carelessness; indolence. *Swift.*
 SUPI/NITY. *s.* [from *supine*.]
 1. Posture of lying with the face upward.
 2. Carelessness; indolence; thoughtlessness. *Brown.*
 * SU/PPAGE. *s.* [from *to sup*.] What may be supped; pottage. *Hooker.*
 * SUPPALPA/TION. *s.* [*suppalpor*, Lat.] Act of enticing by soft words. *Bp. Hall.*
 * SUPPARASITA/TION. *s.* [*supparasitor*, Lat.] The act of flattering or paying servile court to. *Bp. Hall.*
 SUPPEDA/NEOUS. *a.* [*sub* and *pes*, Lat.] Placed under the feet. *Brown.*
 * To SUPPE/DITATE. *v. a.* [*suppedito*, Lat.] To supply. *Hammond.*
 SU/PPER. *s.* [*souper*, Fr. See *SUP*.] The last meal of the day; the evening repast. *Milton.*
 SU/PPERLESS. *a.* [from *supper*.] Wanting supper; fasting at night. *Pope.*
 To SUPPLA/NT. *v. a.* [*sub* and *planta*, Lat.]
 1. To trip up the heels. *Milton.*
 2. To displace by stratagem; to turn out. *Swift.*
 3. To displace; to overpower; to force away. *Shakspeare.*

SUPPLA'NTER. *s.* [from *supplant.*] One that supplants; one that displaces.

* **SUPPLA'NTING.** *s.* The act of displacing or turning out.

SUPPLE. *a.* [*souple*, Fr.]

1. Pliant; flexible. *Milton.*

2. Yielding; soft; not obstinate. *Dryden.*

3. Flattering; fawning; bending. *Addison.*

4. That which makes supple. *Shakspeare.*

To SUPPLE. *v. a.*

1. To make pliant; to make soft; to make flexible. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To make compliant; to make servile. *Locke.*

To SUPPLE. *v. n.* To grow soft; to grow pliant. *Dryden.*

* **SU'PPLELY.** *ad.* Softly; mildly; pliantly. *Cotgrave.*

SU'PPLEMENT. *s.* [*supplementum*, Lat.]

1. Addition to any thing by which its defects are supplied. *Rogers.*

2. Store; supply. Not used. *Chapman.*

SUPPLEME'NTAL. } *a.* [from *supplement.*]

SUPPLEME'NTARY. } Additional; such as may supply the place of what is lost. *Clarendon.*

SU'PPLENESS. *s.* [*souplesse*, Fr. from *supple.*]

1. Pliantness; flexibility; readiness to take any form. *Bacon.*

2. Readiness of compliance; facility. *Temple.*

* **SU'PPLETORY.** *a.* [*suppleo*, Lat.] Brought in to fill up deficiencies. *Wharton.*

SU'PPLETORY. *s.* That which is to fill up deficiencies. *Hammond.*

* **SUPPLI'AL.** *s.* The act of supplying. *Warburton.*

* **SUPPLI'ANCE.** *s.* Continuance. *Shaksp.*

* **SU'PPLIANT.** *a.* Entreating; beseeching; precatory; submissive. *Shakspeare.*

SU'PPLIANT. *a.* [*suppliant*, Fr.] Entreating; beseeching; precatory. *Dryden.*

SU'PPLIANT. *s.* [from the adjective.] An humble petitioner. *Dryden.*

* **SU'PPLIANTLY.** *ad.* In a submissive manner. *The student. Vol. i.*

SU'PPLICANT. *s.* [from *supplicate.*] One that intreats or implores with great submission. *Rogers.*

* **SU'PPLICANT.** *a.* Entreating; submissively petitioning. *Bp. Bull.*

To SU'PPPLICATE. *v. n.* [*supplico*, Lat.] To implore; to entreat; to petition submissively. *Addison.*

SUPPLICA'TION. *s.* [from *supplicate.*]

1. Petition humbly delivered; entreaty.

2. Act of imploring; request. *Shaksp.*

3. Petitionary worship; the adoration of a suppliant or petitioner. *Stillingsf.*

* **SU'PPLICATORY.** *a.* Petitionary. *Bp. Hall.*

* **SUPPLI'ER.** *s.* One who supplies; one who makes up for an omission. *Stackhouse.*

To SUPPLY'. *v. a.* [*suppleo*, Lat.] 1. To fill up as any deficiencies happen. *Spenser.*

2. To give something wanted; to yield;

to afford.

3. To relieve. *Shakspeare.*

4. To serve instead of. *Waller.*

5. To give or bring, whether good or bad. *Prior.*

6. To fill any room made vacant. *Dryden.*

7. To accommodate; to furnish. *Wotton.*

SUPPLY'. *s.* Relief of want; cure of deficiencies. *Corinthians.*

* **SUPPLY'MENT.** *s.* Prevention of deficiency. *Shakspeare.*

* **SUPPORA'ILE.** *s.* Upholder. *Obsolete. Chaucer.*

To SUPPO'RT. *v. a.* [*supporter*, Fr.]

1. To sustain; to prop; to bear up. *Dryd.*

2. To endure any thing painful without being overcome. *Milton.*

3. To endure without being subdued. *Dryden.*

4. To sustain; to keep from fainting. *Milt.*

5. To maintain; to supply with what is wanted.

SUPPO'RT. *s.* [*support*, Fr.]

1. Act or power of sustaining. *Locke.*

2. Prop; sustaining power.

3. Necessaries of life.

4. Maintenance; supply.

SUPPO'RTABLE. *a.* [*supportable*, Fr.] Tolerable; to be endured. *Pope.*

SUPPO'RTABLENESS. *s.* [from *supportable.*] The state of being tolerable.

SUPPO'RTANCE. } *s.* [from *support.*]

SUPPORTA'TION. } Maintenance; support. *Bacon.*

SUPPO'RTER. *s.* [from *support.*]

1. One that supports. *Locke.*

2. Prop; that by which any thing is borne up from falling. *Camden.*

3. Sustainer; comforter. *South.*

4. Maintainer; defender. *South.*

SUPPO'RTERS. *pl.* In heraldry: beasts that support the arms.

* **SUPPO'RTFUL.** *a.* Abounding with support. *Mirr. for Mag.*

* **SUPPO'RTMENT.** *s.* Support. *Wotton.*

SUPPO'SABLE. *a.* [from *suppose.*] That may be supposed. *Hammond.*

SUPPO'SAL. *s.* [from *suppose.*] Position without proof; imagination; belief. *Shakspeare.*

To SUPPO'SE. *v. a.* [*supposer*, Fr.]

1. To lay down without proof; to advance without maintaining the position. *Locke.*

2. To admit without proof. *Tillotson.*

3. To imagine; to believe without examination. *Milton.*

4. To require as previous. *Hale.*

SUPPO'SE. *s.* Supposition; position without proof; unevdenced conceit. *Dryden.*

SUPPO'SER. *s.* [from *suppose.*] One that supposes. *Shakspeare.*

SUPPOSI'TION. *s.* [*supposition*, Fr.] Position laid down; hypothesis; imagination yet unproved. *Tillotson.*

* **SUPPOSI'TIONAL.** *a.* Hypothetical. *South.*

- SUPPOSITI'TIOUS.** *a.* [*suppositivus*, Lat.]
 1. Not genuine; put by a trick into the place or character belonging to another. *Addison.*
 2. Not real; imaginary.
- * **SUPPOSITI'TIOUSLY.** *ad.* By supposition. *Herbert.*
- SUPPOSITI'TIOUSNESS.** *s.* [from *suppositivus*.] State of being counterfeit.
- * **SUPPO'SITIVE.** *a.* Supposed; including a supposition. *Chillingworth.*
- SUPPO'SITIVELY.** *ad.* [from *suppose*.] Upon supposition. *Hammond.*
- SUPPO'SITORY.** *s.* [*suppositorium*, Lat.] A kind of solid clyster. *Arbuthnot.*
- To SUPPRE'SS.** *v. a.* [*suppressus*, Lat.]
 1. To crush; to overpower; to overwhelm; to subdue; to reduce from any state of activity or commotion. *Davies.*
 2. To conceal; not to tell. *Broome.*
 3. To keep in; not to let out. *Shaksp.*
- SUPPRE'SSION.** *s.* [*suppressio*, Lat.]
 1. The act of suppressing.
 2. Not publication. *Pope.*
- * **SUPPRE'SSIVE.** *a.* Suppressing; overpowering; concealing; keeping in. *Seward.*
- SUPPRE'SSOR.** *s.* [from *suppress*.] One that suppresses, crushes, or conceals.
- To SU'PPURATE.** *v. a.* [from *pus*, *puris*, Lat.] To generate pus or matter. *Arbuthn.*
- To SU'PPURATE.** *v. n.* To grow to pus.
- SUPPURA'TION.** *s.* [from *suppurate*.]
 1. The ripening or change of the matter of a tumour into pus. *Wiseman.*
 2. The matter suppurated. *South.*
- SUPPURA'TIVE.** *a.* [from *suppurate*.] Digestive; generating matter.
- SUPPUTA'TION.** *s.* [*supputo*, Lat.] Reckoning; account; calculation; computation. *West.*
- To SUPPU'TE.** *v. a.* [from *supputo*, Lat.] To reckon; to calculate.
- SU'PRA.** *s.* [Lat.] In composition, signifies above or before.
- * **SUPRALAPSA'RIAN.** *s.* One who maintains the supralapsarian doctrine; viz; that God does only consider his own glory in all that he does; and that, whatever is done, arises, as from its first cause, from the decree of God; that in this decree God intended to make the world, to put a race of men in it, to constitute them under Adam as their fountain and head; that he decreed Adam's sin, the lapse of his posterity, and Christ's death; etc. etc. *Burnet.*
- SUPRALA'PSARY.** *a.* [*supra* and *lapsus*, Lat.] Antecedent to the fall of man.
- * **SUPRAMU'NDANE.** *a.* Above the world. *Hallywell.*
- SUPRAVU'LGAR.** *a.* [*supra* and *vulgar*.] Above the vulgar. *Collier.*
- SUPRE'MACY.** *s.* [from *supreme*.] Highest place; highest authority; state of being supreme. *Rogers.*
- SUPRE'ME.** *a.* [*supremus*, Lat.] 1. Highest in dignity; highest in authority. *Milton.*
 2. Highest; most excellent. *Dryden.*
- SUPRE'MELY.** *ad.* [from the adjective.] In the highest degree. *Pope.*
- SUR.** [*sur*, Fr.] In composition, means upon, or over and above
- SU'RADDITION.** *s.* [*sur* and *addition*.] Something added to the name. *Shakspeare.*
- SU'RAL.** *a.* [from *sura*, Lat.] Being in the calf of the leg. *Wiseman.*
- SU'RANCE.** *s.* [from *sure*.] Warrant; security. *Shakspeare.*
- * **SU'RBASE.** *s.* [*sur* and *base*.] A kind of skirt, border, or moulding, above the base. *Pennant.*
- * **SURBA'SED.** *a.* Having a surbase or moulding. *Gray.*
- To SURBA'TE.** *v. a.* [*solbatu*, Fr.] To bruise and batter the feet with travel; to harrass; to fatigue. *Clarendon.*
- SURBE'T.** The participle passive of *To surbate*. *Spenser.*
- To SURCEA'SE.** *v. n.* [*sur* and *cesser*, Fr. or *surseoir*; *cesso*, Lat.]
 1. To be at an end; to stop; to cease; to be no longer in use. *Donne.*
 2. To leave off; to refrain. *Hooker.*
- To SURCEA'SE.** *v. a.* To stop; to put an end to. *Obsolete.* *Spenser.*
- SURCEA'SE.** *s.* [*sursis*, Fr.] Cessation; stop. *Hooker.*
- SURCHA'RGE.** *s.* [*surcharge*, Fr. from the verb.] Overburthen; more than can be well borne. *L'Estrange.*
- To SURCHA'RGE.** *v. a.* [*surcharger*, Fr.] To overload; to overburthen. *Knolles.*
- SURCHA'RGER.** *s.* [from *surcharge*.] One that overburthens.
- SURCI'NGLE.** *s.* [*sur* and *cingulum*, Lat.]
 1. A girth with which the burthen is bound upon a horse.
 2. The girdle of a cassock. *Marvel.*
- * **SURCI'NGLED.** *a.* Girt. *Bp. Hall.*
- SU'RCLE.** *s.* [*surculus*, Lat.] A shoot; a twig; a sucker. Rarely used. *Brown.*
- SU'RCOAT.** *s.* A short coat worn over the rest of the dress. *Dryden.*
- * **SU'RCREW.** *s.* [*surcroît*, Fr.] Augmentation; additional collection. *Wotton.*
- * **To SU'RCULATE.** *v. a.* [*surculo*, Lat.] To prune; to cut off young shoots. *Cockeram.*
- * **SURCULA'TION.** *s.* The act of pruning. *Brown.*
- SURD.** *a.* [*surdus*, Lat. *sourd*, Fr.]
 1. Deaf; wanting the sense of hearing.
 2. Unheard; not perceived by the ear.
 3. Not expressed by any term.
- * **SU'RDITY.** *s.* [from *surd*.] Deafness. *Cockeram.*
- * **SURDNU'MBER.** *s.* That is incommensurate with unity.
- SURE.** *a.* [*sûr*, Fr.]
 1. Certain; unfailing; infallible. *Psalms.*

2. Certainly doomed; *a traitor is sure to be baited.* *Locke.*
 3. Confident; undoubting; certainly knowing. *Denham.*
 4. Safe; firm; certain; past doubt or danger. *Temple.*
 5. Firm; stable; not liable to failure. *Roscommon.*
 6. *To be SURE.* Certainly. *Atterbury.*
SURE. *ad.* [*sûrement*, Fr.] Certainly; without doubt; doubtless. *Shakspeare.*
SUREFO'OTED. *a.* [*sure* and *foot*.] Treading firmly; not stumbling. *Herbert.*
SU'RELY. *ad.* [*from sure*.] 1. Certainly; undoubtedly; without doubt. *South.*
 2. Firmly; without hazard.
SU'RENESS. *s.* [*from sure*.] Certainty. *Woodward.*
SU'RETISHIP. *s.* [*from surety*.] The office of a surety or bondsman; the act of being bound for another. *South.*
SU'RETY. *s.* [*sureté*, Fr.]
 1. Certainty; undubitableness. *Genesis.*
 2. Foundation of stability; support. *Milt.*
 3. Evidence; ratification; confirmation. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Security against loss or damage; security for payment. *Shakspeare.*
 5. Hostage; bondsman; one that gives security for another. *Hammond.*
 * **SURF.** *s.* The swell or dashing of the sea that beats against rocks or the shore. *Falconer.*
SU'RFACE. *s.* [Fr.] Superficies; outside. *Newton.*
To SU'RFEIT. *v. a.* [*from sur* and *faire* Fr.] To feed with meat or drink to satiety and sickness; to cram overmuch. *Shakspeare.*
To SU'RFEIT. *v. n.* To be fed to satiety and sickness. *Clarendon.*
SU'RFEIT. *s.* [*from the verb*.] Sickness or satiety caused by overfulness. *Otway.*
SU'RFEITER. *s.* [*from surfeit*.] One who riots; a glutton. *Shakspeare.*
 * **SU'RFEITING.** *s.* The act of feeding with meat or drink to satiety and sickness. *Davies.*
SU'RFEITWATER. *s.* [*surfeit* and *water*.] Water that cures surfeits. *Locke.*
SURGE. *s.* [*from surgo*, Lat.] A swelling sea; wave rolling above the general surface of the water. *Sandys.*
To SURGE. *v. n.* [*from surgo*, Lat.] To swell; to rise high. *Milton.*
 * **SU'RGELESS.** *a.* Without surges; calm. *Mirr. for Mag.*
SU'RGEON. *s.* [Corrupted by conversation from *chirurgion*.] One who cures by manual operation. *Taylor.*
SU'RGEONRY. } *s.* [*for chirurgery*.] The
SU'RGERY. } act of curing by manual operation. *Shakspeare.*
 * **SU'RGICAL.** *a.* Pertaining to the art or skill of a surgeon; chirurgical.

- SU'RGY.** *a.* [*from surge*.] Rising in billows. *Pope.*
SU'RLILY. *ad.* [*from surly*.] In a surly manner.
SU'RLINESS. *s.* [*from surly*.] Gloomy moroseness; sour anger. *Dryden.*
SU'RLING. *s.* [*from surly*.] A sour morose fellow. Not used. *Camden.*
SU'RLY. *a.* [*from yurp*, sour, Sax.] Gloomily morose; rough; uncivil; sour. *Swift.*
 * **SURMI'SAL.** *s.* Imperfect notion; surmise. *Milton.*
To SURMI'SE. *v. a.* [*surmise*, Fr.] To suspect; to imagine imperfectly; to imagine without certain knowledge. *Hooker.*
SURMI'SE. *s.* [*surmise*, Fr.] Imperfect notion; suspicion. *Milton.*
 * **SURMI'SER.** *s.* One who surmises. *Lively oracles.*
To SURMO'UNT. *v. a.* [*surmonter*, Fr.]
 1. To rise above. *Raleigh.*
 2. To conquer; to overcome. *Hayward.*
 3. To surpass; to exceed. *Milton.*
SURMO'UNTABLE. *a.* [*from surmount*.] Conquerable; superable.
 * **SURMO'UNTER.** *s.* One that rises above another.
 * **SURMO'UNTING.** *s.* The act of getting uppermost.
SU'RMULLET. *s.* [*mugil*, Lat.] A sort of fish. *Ainsworth.*
SU'RNAME. *s.* [*surnom*, Fr.]
 1. The name of the family; the name which one has over and above the Christian name. *Knolles.*
 2. An appellation added to the original name. *Shakspeare.*
To SU'RNAME. *v. a.* [*surnommer*, Fr. from the noun.] To name by an appellation added to the original name. *Milton.*
To SURPA'SS. *v. a.* [*surpasser*, Fr.] To excel; to exceed; to go beyond in excellence.
 * **SURPA'SSABLE.** *a.* That may be excelled. *Dict.*
SURPA'SSING. *part. a.* [*from surpass*.] Excellent in a high degree. *Calamy.*
 * **SURPA'SSINGLY.** *ad.* In a very excellent manner.
SU'RPLICE. *s.* [*surplis*, Fr. *superpellicium*, Lat.] The white garb which the clergy wear in their acts of ministration.
 * **SU'RPLICE-FEES.** *s.* Fees paid to the clergy for occasional duties. *Warton.*
 * **SU'RPLICED.** *a.* Wearing a surplice. *Mallet.*
SU'RPLUS. } *s.* [*sur* and *plus*, Fr.]
SURPLU'SAGE. } A supernumerary part; overplus; what remains when use is satisfied. *Boyle.*
SURPRI'SAL. } *s.* [*surprise*, Fr.]
SURPRI'SE. }
 1. The act of taking unawares; the state of being taken unawares. *Wotton.*
 2. Sudden confusion or perplexity.

To SURPRISE. *v. a.* [*surpris*, Fr.]

1. To take unawares; to fall upon unexpectedly. *Ben Jonson.*

2. To astonish by something wonderful. *L'Estrange.*

3. To confuse or perplex by something sudden. *Milton.*

SURPRI'SING. *part. a.* Wonderful; raising sudden wonder or concern. *Addison.*

SURPRI'SINGLY. *ad.* [from *surprising*.] To a degree that raises wonder; in a manner that raises wonder. *Addison.*

SU'RQUEDRY. *s.* Overweening pride. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

SU'RQUIDOUS. *a.* Presumptuous. *Chaucer.*

SURREBU'TTER. *s.* [In law.] A second rebutter; answer to a rebutter. A term in the courts.

SURREJOI'NDER. *s.* [*sur* and *joindre*, Fr.] [In law.] A second defence of the plaintiff's action, opposite to the rejoinder of the defendant. *Bailey.*

To SURRE'NDER. *v. a.* [*sur* and *rendre*, Fr.]

1. To yield up; to deliver up. *Hooker.*

2. To deliver up an enemy. *Fairfax.*

To SURRE'NDER. *v. n.* To yield; to give one's self up. *Glanville.*

SURRE'NDER. } *s.* [from the verb.]

SURRE'NDRY. } *s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of yielding. *Woodward.*

2. The act of resigning or giving up to another. *Clarendon.*

SURRE'PTION. *s.* [*subreptus*, Lat.] Surprise; sudden stealth by an unperceived invasion. *Hammond.*

SURREPTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*subreptitius*, Lat.]

Done by stealth; gotten or produced fraudulently. *Brown.*

SURREPTI'TIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *surreptitious*.] By stealth; fraudulently. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

To SU'RROGATE. *v. a.* [*surrogo*, Lat.] To put in the place of another.

SU'RROGATE. *s.* [*surrogatus*, Lat.] A deputy; a delegate; the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge.

*SURROGA'TION. *s.* The act of putting in another's place. *Killingbeck.*

To SURROU'ND. *v. a.* [*sur* and *round*.] To environ; to encompass; to enclose on all sides. *Milton.*

SU'RSOLID. *s.* [In algebra.] The fourth multiplication or power of any number whatever taken as the root.

*SURSO'LID Problem. *s.* In mathematicks: that which cannot be resolved but by curves of a higher nature than a conick section. *Harris.*

SURTO'UT. *s.* [Fr.] A large coat worn over all the rest. *Prior.*

To SURVE'NE. *v. a.* [*survenir*, Fr.] To supervene; to come as an addition. *Harvey.*

To SURVE'Y. *v. a.* [*surveoir*, old Fr.]

1. To overlook; to have under the view. *Denham.*

2. To oversee as one in authority.

3. To view as examining. *Dryden.*

SURVE'Y. *s.* [from the verb.] View; prospect; mensuration. *Dryden.*

*SURVE'YAL. *s.* The same as survey. *Barr.*

SURVEY/OR. *s.* [from *survey*.]

1. An overseer; one placed to superintend others. *Bacon.*

2. A measurer of land. *Arbuthnot.*

3. A director of buildings.

SURVEY/ORSHIP. *s.* [from *surveyor*.] The office of a surveyor.

To SURVI'EW. *v. a.* [*surveoir*, old Fr.] To overlook; to have in view. Not used. *Spenser.*

*SURVI'EW. *s.* Survey. *Sanderson.*

*To SURVI'SE. *v. a.* [*sur* and *viser*, Fr.] To look over. *Ben Jonson.*

*SURVI'VAL. } *s.* [*surviance*, Fr.]

*SURVI'VANCE. } Survivorship. *Buck.*

To SURVI'VE. *v. n.* [*survivre*, Fr.] 1. To live after the death of another. *Denham.*

2. To live after any thing. *Watts.*

3. To remain alive. *Pope.*

To SURVI'VE. *v. a.* To outlive. *Shakspeare.*

SURVI'VE. *s.* [from *survive*.] One who outlives another. *Swift.*

SURVI'VESHIP. *s.* [from *surviver*.] The state of outliving another. *Ayliffe.*

SUSCEPTI'BILITY. *s.* [from *susceptible*.] Quality of admitting; tendency to admit. *Hale.*

SUSCE'PTIBLE. *a.* [Fr.] Capable of admitting.

*SUSCE'PTIBLENESS. *s.* Susceptibility.

SUSCE'PTION. *s.* [*susceptus*, Lat.] Act of taking. *Ayliffe.*

SUSCE'PTIVE. *a.* [from *susceptus*, Lat.] Capable to admit. *Watts.*

*SUSCEPTI'VITY. *s.* Capability of admitting. *Wollaston.*

*SUSCE'PTOR. *s.* [Lat.] One who undertakes; a godfather. *Puller.*

SUSCI'PIENCY. *s.* [from *susipient*.] Reception; admission.

SUSCI'PIENT. *s.* [*susiciens*, Lat.] One who takes; one that admits or receives.

*SUSCI'PIENT. *a.* Receiving; admitting. *Barrow.*

To SU'SCITATE. *v. n.* [*susciter*, Fr. *suscito*, Lat.] To rouse; to excite. *Brown.*

SUSCITA'TION. *s.* [Fr. from *suscitate*.] The act of rousing or exciting.

To SUSPE'CT. *v. a.* [*suspectum*, Lat.]

1. To imagine with a degree of fear and jealousy what is not known. *Milton.*

2. To imagine guilty without proof. *Locke.*

3. To hold uncertain: as, *I suspect the story.* *Addison.*

To SUSPE'CT. *v. n.* To imagine guilt.

SUSPE'CT. *part. a.* Doubtful. *Glanville.*

SUSPE'CT. *s.* Suspicion. *Suckling.*

*SUSPE'CTABLE. *a.* That may be suspected. *Cotgrave.*

*SUSPE'CTEDLY. *ad.* So as to be suspected; so as to excite suspicion. *Taylor.*

- * **SUSPE'CTEDNESS.** *s.* State of being suspected; state of being doubted. *Dr. Robinson.*
- * **SUSPE'CTFUL.** *a.* Apt to suspect; apt to mistrust. *Bailey.*
- * **SUSPE'CTLESS.** *a.* 1. Not suspecting; without suspicion. *Herbert.*
2. Not suspected. *Beaum. and Fl.*
- To SUSPE'ND.** *v. a.* [*suspendre*, Fr. *suspendo*, Lat.] 1. To hang; to make to hang by any thing. *Donne.*
2. To make to depend upon. *Tillotson.*
3. To interrupt; to make to stop for a time. *Denham.*
4. To delay; to hinder from proceeding. *Fairfax.*
5. To debar for a time from the execution of an office or enjoyment of a revenue. *Swift.*
- * **SUSPE'NDER.** *s.* One who suspends or delays. *Mountagu.*
- SUSPE'NSE.** *s.* [*suspensus*, Lat.]
1. Uncertainty; delay of certainty or determination. *Locke.*
2. Act of withholding the judgment. *Locke.*
3. Privation for a time; impediment for a time.
4. Stop in the midst of two opposites. *Pope.*
- SUSPE'NSE.** *a.* [*suspensus*, Lat.]
1. Held from proceeding. *Milton.*
2. Held in doubt; held in expectation. *Milton.*
- SUSPEN'SION.** *s.* [*suspension*, Fr. from *suspend.*]
1. Act of making to hang on any thing.
2. Act of making to depend on any thing.
3. Act of delaying. *Waller.*
4. Act of withholding or balancing the judgment. *Grew.*
5. Interruption; pause; temporary cessation. *Clarendon.*
6. Temporary privation of an office.
- * **SUSPE'NSIVE.** *a.* Doubtful. *Beaumont.*
- SUSPE'NSORY.** *a.* [*suspensus*, Lat.] That by which a thing hangs. *Ray.*
- * **SU'SPICABLE.** *a.* [*suspikor*, Lat.] That may be suspected; liable to suspicion. *More.*
- SUSPI'CION.** *s.* [*suspicio*, Lat.] The act of suspecting; imagining of something ill without proof. *Milton.*
- SUSPI'CIOUS.** *a.* [*suspiciosus*, Lat.]
1. Inclined to suspect; inclined to imagine ill without proof. *Swift.*
2. Liable to suspicion; giving reason to imagine ill. *Brown.*
- SUSPI'CIOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *suspicious.*]
1. With suspicion.
2. So as to raise suspicion. *Sidney.*
- SUSPI'CIOUSNESS.** *s.* [from *suspicious.*]
Tending to suspicion. *Sidney.*
- * **SU'SPIRAL.** *s.* [*soupirail*, Fr.]
1. A breathing-hole or ventiduct. *Chamb.*

2. A spring of water passing under ground towards a conduit or cistern. *Chambers.*
- SUSPIRA'TION.** *s.* [*suspiratio*, from *suspiro*, Lat.] Sigh; act of fetching the breath deep. *More.*
- To SUSPI'RE.** *v. a.* [*suspiro*, Lat.]
1. To sigh; to fetch the breath deep.
2. It seems in *Shakspeare* to mean only, to begin to breathe.
- * **SUSPI'RED.** *part. a.* Wished for; desired earnestly: a Latinism. *Wotton.*
- To SUSTA'IN.** *v. a.* [*sustineo*, Lat.]
1. To bear; to prop; to hold up. *More.*
2. To support; to keep from sinking under evil. *Tillotson.*
3. To maintain; to keep. *Davies.*
4. To help; to relieve; to assist. *Shaksp.*
5. To bear; to endure. *Milton.*
6. To bear without yielding. *Waller.*
7. To suffer; to bear as inflicted. *Shaksp.*
8. To defend a position; to justify an opinion.
- * **SUSTA'IN.** *s.* [*soutien*, Fr.] What sustains or supports. *Milton.*
- SUSTAI'NABLE.** *a.* [*soutenable*, Fr. from *sustain.*] That may be sustained.
- SUSTAI'NER.** *s.* [from *sustain.*]
1. One that props; one that supports.
2. One that suffers; a sufferer. *Chapman.*
- SU'STENANCE.** *s.* [*soutenir*, Fr.]
1. Support; maintenance. *Addison.*
2. Necessaries of life; victuals. *Temple.*
- * **SUSTE'NTACLE.** *s.* [*sustentaculum*, Lat.] Support. *More.*
- SUSTENTA'TION.** *s.* [from *sustento*, Lat.]
1. Support; preservation from falling. *Boyle.*
2. Support of life; victuals. *Brown.*
3. Maintenance. *Bacon.*
- * **To SU'SURRATE.** *v. n.* To whisper; to speak low.
- SUSURRA'TION.** *s.* [from *susurro*, Lat.] Whisper; soft murmur.
- * **SUTE.** *s.* [for *suite*, Fr.] Sort. *Hooker.*
- * **SU'TILE.** *a.* [*sutillis*, Lat.] Done by stitching. *Boswell.*
- SU'TLER.** *s.* [*soteler*, Dutch.] A man that sells provisions in a camp. *Dryden.*
- * **SU'TTLER.** *s.* The neat weight of commodities.
- * **SU'TURATED.** *a.* [*sutura*, Lat.] Stitched or knit together. *Smith.*
- SU'TURE.** *s.* [*sutura*, Lat.]
1. A manner of sewing or stitching, particularly wounds. *Sharp.*
2. Suture is a particular articulation; the bones of the cranium are joined by sutures. *Quincy.*
- SWAB.** *s.* [*swabb*, Swedish.] A kind of mop to clean floors.
- To SWAB.** *v. a.* [*ypellan*, Sax.] To clean with a mop. Used at sea. *Shelvock.*
- SWA'BBER.** *s.* [*swabber*, Dutch.] A sweeper of the deck. *Dennis.*
- To SWADDLE.** *v. a.* [*ypedan*, Sax.]

1. To swathe; to bind in clothes, generally used of binding new-born children. *Sandys.*
 2. To beat; to cudgel. A low word. *Hudib.*
 SWA'DDLE. *s.* [from the verb.] Clothes bound round the body. *Addison.*
 SWA'DDLINGBAND. } *s.* [from *swaddle.*]
 SWA'DDLINGCLOTH. } Cloth wrapped
 SWA'DDLINGCLOUT. } round a new-born child. *Shakspeare.*
 To SWAG. *v. n.* [*γῖzan*, Sax.] To sink down its weight; to hang heavy. *Otway.*
 * SWA'GBELLIED. *a.* Having a large belly. *Shakspeare.*
 * To SWAGE. *v. a.* [from *assuage.*] To ease; to soften; to mitigate; to appease; to quiet. *Milton.*
 * To SWAGE. *v. n.* To abate. *Barret.*
 To SWA'GGER. *v. n.* [*γpezan*, Sax.] To bluster; to bully; to be turbulently and tumultuously proud. *Collier.*
 SWA'GGERER. *s.* [from *swagger.*] A blusterer; a bully; a turbulent noisy fellow. *Shakspeare.*
 SWA'GGY. *a.* [from *swag.*] Dependent by its weight. *Brown.*
 SWAIN. *s.* [*γpein*, Sax. and Runick.]
 1. A young man. *Spenser.*
 2. A country servant employed in husbandry. *Shakspeare.*
 3. A pastoral youth. *Pope.*
 * SWA'INISH. *a.* Rustick; ignorant. *Milton.*
 SWAI'NMOTE. *s.* A court touching matters of the forest, kept by the charter of the forest thrice in the year. *Cowell.*
 * To SWAIP. *v. n.* To walk proudly: the northern dialect for *sweep.*
 To SWALE. } *v. n.* [*γpelan*, Sax. to kindle.]
 To SWEAL. } To waste or blaze away; to melt: as, the candle *swales.*
 * SWALE. *v. a.* To consume; to waste. *Congreve.*
 SWA'LLET. *s.* Among the tin miners, water breaking in upon the miners at their work. *Bailey.*
 SWA'LOW. *s.* [*γpalepe*, Sax. *ḗdwalbe*, Germ.] A small bird of passage, or, as some say, a bird that lies hid and sleeps in the winter. *More.*
 To SWA'LOW. *v. a.* [*γpelzan*, Sax. *swelgen*, Dutch.]
 1. To take down the throat. *Locke.*
 2. To receive without examination. *Locke.*
 3. To engross; to appropriate. *Pope.*
 4. To absorb; to take in; to sink in any abyss; to ingulf: with *up.* *Shakspeare.*
 5. To devour; to destroy. *Locke.*
 6. To be lost in any thing; to be given up. *Isaiah.*
Swallow implies, in all its figurative senses, some nauseous or contemptuous idea, grossness or folly.
 SWA'LOW. *s.* [from the verb.] The throat; voracity. *South.*

- SWA'LOWTAIL. *s.* A species of willow. *Bacon.*
 SWA'LOWWORT. *s.* A plant.
 SWAM. The preterit of *swim.*
 SWAMP. *s.* [*swamp*, Swed. *γpam*, Sax.] A marsh; a bog; a fen.
 * To SWAMP. *v. a.* To whelm or sink as in a swamp.
 SWA'MPY. *a.* [from *swamp.*] Boggy; fenny. *Thomson.*
 SWAN. *s.* [*γpan*, Sax. *swan*, Dan. *ḗdwan*, Germ.] A large water fowl, that has a long and very straight neck, and is very white, excepting when it is young. Its legs and feet are black as is its bill, which is like that of a goose. *Swans* use wings like sails, so that they are driven along in the water. It was consecrated to Apollo, because it was said to sing melodiously when it was near expiring; a tradition generally received, but fabulous. *Locke.*
 SWA'NSKIN. *s.* [*swan* and *skin.*] A kind of soft flannel.
 SWAP. *ad.* Hastily; with hasty violence; as, *he did it swap.*
 To SWAP. *v. a.* To exchange. See *SWOP.*
 * To SWAP. *v. n.* 1. To fall down. *Chaucer.*
 2. To ply the wings with noise; to strike the air. *More.*
 * SWAP. *s.* A blow; a stroke. *Beaum. and Fl.*
 SWARD. *s.* [*sweard*, Swed. *ḗdwarde*, Germ.]
 1. The skin of bacon.
 2. The surface of the ground. *A. Phillips.*
 * To SWARD. *v. n.* To breed a green turf. *Mortimer.*
 SWARE. The preterit of *swear.*
 SWARM. *s.* [*γpeapm*, Sax. *ḗdswarm*, Germ.]
 1. A great body or number of bees or other small animals. *Dryden.*
 2. A multitude; a crowd. *Shakspeare.*
 To SWARM. *v. n.* [*γpeapman*, Sax. *ḗdswärmen*, Germ.] 1. To rise as bees in a body, and quit the hive. *Gay.*
 2. To appear in multitudes; to crowd; to throng. *Milton.*
 3. To be crowded; to be overrun; to be thronged. *Howel.*
 4. To breed multitudes. *Milton.*
 * To SWARM. *v. a.* To press close together, as bees in swarming; to throng. *Sackville.*
 SWART. } *a.* [*swarts*, Gothick; *γpeapt*,
 SWARTH. } Sax. *ḗdwarz*, Germ.]
 1. Black; darkly brown; tawney. *Spenser.*
 2. In *Milton*, gloomy; malignant.
 To SWART. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blacken; to dusk. *Brown.*
 * SWARTH. *s.* A row of grass or corn cut down by the mower: a different spelling of *swath.* *Pope.*
 * SWARTH, or *Swairth.* *s.* [perhaps from *γpeapt*, Sax.] The apparition of a person about to die, as pretended in parts of the north. *Grose.*
 SWA'RTHILY. *a.* [from *swarthy.*] Blackly;

duskily; tawnily.
SWA'RTHINESS. *s.* [from *swarthy.*] Dark-
 ness of complexion; tawniness.
SWA'RTHY. *a.* [See *SWART.*] Dark of com-
 plexion; black; dusky; tawny. *Roscomm.*
 * **To SWA'RTHY.** *v. a.* To blacken; to
 make swarthy or dusky. *Cowley.*
 * **SWA'RTINESS.** } *s.* Darkness of colour;
 * **SWA'RTNESS.** } duskiness. *Sherwood.*
 * **SWA'RTISH.** *a.* Somewhat dark or dusky;
 inclining to black. *Bullein.*
 * **SWA'RTY.** *a.* Swarthy: than which it is
 an older word. *Burton.*
 * **To SWARVE.** *v. n.* To swerve: which see.
Spenser.
SWASH. *s.* [A cant word.] A figure, whose
 circumference is not round but oval, and
 whose mouldings be not at right angles, but
 oblique to the axis of the work. *Moxon.*
 * **SWASH.** *s.* 1. Impulse of water flowing
 with violence. *Dict.*
 * 2. A blustering noise, in order to make
 a show of valour.
The three Ladies of London.
To SWASH. *v. n.* To make a great clutter
 or noise. *Shakspeare.*
 * **SWASH.** } *a.* Soft, like fruit too ripe.
 * **SWA'SHY.** } *Pegge.*
SWA'SHBUCKLER. } *s.* [from *swash.*]
SWA'SHER. } One who makes a
 show of valour or force. *Obsolete.*
Shakspeare.
 * **SWAT.** } pret. of *To Sweat.*
 * **SWATE.** } *Chaucer.*
SWATCH. *s.* A swathe. Not used.
SWATH. *s.* [*swade*, Dutch; *Schwaden*, Germ.]
 1. A line of grass cut down by the mower.
Tusser.
 2. A continued quantity. *Shakspeare.*
 3. A band; a fillet. [*ypetan*, Sax.] *Addis.*
To SWATHE. *v. a.* To bind as a child
 with bands and rollers. *Prior.*
To SWAY. *v. a.* [*schweben*, Germ. to move.]
 1. To wave in the hand; to move or wield
 with facility. *Spenser.*
 2. To biass; to direct to either side.
Shakspeare.
 3. To govern; to rule; to overpower; to
 influence. *Dryden.*
To SWAY. *v. n.* 1. To hang heavy; to be
 drawn by weight. *Bacon.*
 2. To have weight; to have influence.
Hooker.
 3. To bear rule; to govern. *Milton.*
SWAY. *s.* [from the verb.] 1. The swing
 or sweep of a weapon. *Milton.*
 2. Any thing moving with bulk and power.
Shakspeare.
 3. Power; rule; dominion. *Hooker.*
 4. Influence; direction. *Dryden.*
 * **To SVEAL.** See *To SWALE.*
To SWEAR. *v. n.* preter. *swore*, or *sware*,
 part. pass. *sworn.* [*yparian*, Sax. *schwören*,
 Germ.] 1. To obtest some superior power;
 to utter an oath. *Tickell.*

2. To declare or promise upon oath.
Peacham.
 3. To give evidence upon oath. *Shaksp.*
 4. To obtest the great name profanely.
Tillotson.
To SWEAR. *v. a.*
 1. To put to an oath. *Dryden.*
 2. To declare upon oath.
 3. To obtest by an oath. *Shakspeare.*
SWE'ARER. *s.* [from *swear.*] A wretch
 who obtests the great name wantonly and
 profanely. *Swift.*
 * **SWE'ARING.** *s.* The act of declaring
 upon oath; the act or practice of using
 profane oaths. *Jer. xxiii.*
SWEAT. *s.* [*ypaaz*, Sax. *Schweiß*, Germ.]
 1. The matter evacuated at the pores by
 heat or labour. *Boyle.*
 2. Labour; toil; drudgery. *Denham.*
 3. Evaporation of moisture. *Mortimer.*
To SWEAT. *v. n.* preterit *sweat*, *sweated*,
 participle pass. *sweaten.* [*schwitzen*, Germ.]
 1. To be moist on the body with heat or
 labour. *Cowley.*
 2. To toil; to labour; to drudge. *Waller.*
 3. To emit moisture. *Mortimer.*
To SWEAT. *v. a.*
 1. To emit as sweat. *Dryden.*
 2. To make to sweat.
SWEA'TER. *s.* [from *sweat.*] One who
 sweats; or makes to sweat.
 * **SWE'ATILY.** *ad.* So as to be moist with
 sweat; in a sweaty state.
 * **SWE'ATINESS.** *s.* The state of being swea-
 ty. *Ash.*
 * **SWE'ATING.** *s.* [*ypætung*, Sax.]
 1. The act of making to sweat.
 2. Moisture emitted. *Mortimer.*
SWE'ATY. *a.* [from *sweat.*] 1. Covered
 with sweat; moist with sweat. *Milton.*
 2. Consisting of sweat. *Swift.*
 3. Laborious; toilsome. *Prior.*
 * **SWEDE.** *s.* A native of Sweden. *Milton.*
 * **SWE'DISH.** *a.* Respecting the Swedes.
Percy.
To SWEEP. *v. a.* preterit and part. pass.
swept. [*ypapan*, Sax.]
 1. To drive away with a besom.
 2. To clean with a besom. *Luke.*
 3. To carry with pomp. *She sweeps her*
train. *Shakspeare.*
 4. To drive or carry off with celerity and
 violence. *The torrent sweeps them away.*
Fenton.
 5. To pass over with celerity and force.
 6. To rub over. *Dryden.*
 7. To strike or brush with a long stroke.
Pope.
To SWEEP. *v. n.* 1. To pass with violence,
 tumult, or swiftness. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To pass with pomp; to pass with an
 equal motion. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To move with a long reach. *Dryden.*
SWEEP. *s.* [from the verb.]
 1. The act of sweeping.

2. The compass of any violent or continued motion. *Phillips.*
 3. Violent destruction. *Graunt.*
 4. Direction of any motion not rectilinear. *Sharp.*
 * **SWEE/EPER.** *s.* One that sweeps. *Barret.*
SWEE/PINGS. *s.* [from *sweep.*] That which is swept away. *Swift.*
SWEE/PNET. *s.* [*sweep* and *net.*] A net that takes in a great compass. *Camden.*
SWEE/PSTAKE. *s.* [*sweep* and *stake.*] A man that wins all. *Shakspeare.*
SWEE/PY. *a.* [from *sweep.*] Passing with great speed and violence. *Dryden.*
SWEET. *a.* [*ypere*, Sax. *soet*, Dutch; *süß*, Germ.] 1. Pleasing to any sense. *Watts.*
 2. Luscious to the taste. *Davies.*
 3. Fragrant to the smell. *Gay.*
 4. Melodious to the ear. *Waller.*
 5. Beautiful to the eye. *Shakspeare.*
 6. Not salt. *Bacon.*
 7. Not sour. *Bacon.*
 8. Mild; soft; gentle. *Waller.*
 9. Grateful; pleasing. *Dryden.*
 10. Not stale; not stinking: as, *that meat is sweet.*
SWEET. *s.* 1. Sweetness; something pleasing. *Ben Jonson.*
 2. A word of endearment. *Shakspeare.*
 3. A perfume. *Dryden.*
SWEE/TBREAD. *s.* The pancreas of the calf. *Swift.*
SWEE/TBRIAR. *s.* [*sweet* and *briar.*] A fragrant shrub. *Bacon.*
SWEET/TBROOM. *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
SWEE/TCICELY. *s.* [*myrrhus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
 * **SWEET-CI'STUS.** *s.* A shrub, called also gum-cistus. *Mason.*
To SWEE'TEN. *v. a.* [from *sweet.*]
 1. To make sweet. *Swift.*
 2. To make mild or kind. *South.*
 3. To make less painful. *Addison.*
 4. To palliate; to reconcile. *L'Estrange.*
 5. To make grateful or pleasing. *B. Jons.*
 6. To soften; to make delicate. *Dryden.*
To SWEE'TEN. *v. n.* To grow sweet. *Bacon.*
SWEE/TENER. *s.* [from *sweeten.*]
 1. One that palliates; one that represents things tenderly. *Swift.*
 2. That which contemperates acrimony. *Temple.*
SWEE/THEART. *s.* [*sweet* and *heart.*] A lover or mistress. *Cleaveland.*
SWEE/TING. *s.* [from *sweet.*]
 1. A sweet luscious apple. *Addison.*
 2. A word of endearment. *Shakspeare.*
SWEE/TISH. *a.* [from *sweet.*] Somewhat sweet. *Floyer.*
 * **SWEE/TISHNESS.** *s.* Quality of being something sweet. *Bp. Berkeley.*
SWEE/TY. *ad.* [from *sweet.*] In a sweet manner; with sweetness. *Swift.*
 * **SWEET-MA/RJORAM.** See **MARJORAM.**
SWEE/TMEAT. *s.* [*sweet* and *meat.*] De-

- licacies made of fruits preserved with sugar. *Locke.*
SWEE'TNESS. *s.* [from *sweet.*] The quality of being sweet in any of its senses; fragrance; melody. *Roscommon.*
SWEE/TWILLIAM. *s.* A plant; a species of gilliflower.
SWEE/TWILLOW. *s.* Gale or Dutch myrtle. *Miller.*
To SWELL. *v. n.* participle pass. *swollen.* [*ypellan*, Sax. *schwellen*, Germ.]
 1. To grow bigger; to grow turgid; to extend the parts. *Dryden.*
 2. To tumify by obstruction. *Dryden.*
 3. To be exasperated. *Shakspeare.*
 4. To look big. *Shakspeare.*
 5. To protuberate. *Isaiah.*
 6. To rise into arrogance; to be elated. *Dryden.*
 7. To be inflated with anger. *Psalms.*
 8. To grow upon the view. *Shakspeare.*
To SWELL. *v. a.* 1. To cause to rise or increase; to make tumid. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To aggravate; to heighten. *Arbuthnot.*
 3. To raise to arrogance. *Clarendon.*
SWELL. *s.* [from the verb.] Extension of bulk. *Dryden.*
SWE'LLING. *s.* [from *swell.*]
 1. Morbid tumour.
 2. Protuberance; prominence. *Newton.*
 3. Effort for a vent. *Tatler.*
To SWELT. *v. n.* To puff in sweat. *Spenser.*
 * **To SWELT.** *v. n.* A poetical variation of *swell.* *Spenser.*
 * **To SWELT.** *v. a.* To overpower as with heat; to cause to faint. *Bp. Hall.*
To SWE'LTR. *v. n.* To be pained with heat. [Corrupted from *sultry.*] *Walton.*
To SWE'LTR. *v. a.* To parch, or dry up with heat. *Bentley.*
SWEL'TRY. *a.* [from *swelter.*] Suffocating with heat.
SWEPT. The participle and preterit of *sweep.*
 * **SWERD.** *s.* See **SWARD.**
To SWERD. *v. n.* To breed a green turf. *Mortimer.*
To SWERVE. *v. n.* [*swerven*, Dutch.]
 1. To wander; to rove. *Dryden.*
 2. To deviate; to depart from rule, custom, or duty. *Common Prayer.*
 3. To ply; to bend. *Milton.*
 4. To climb on a narrow body. *Dryden.*
 * **SWE'RVING.** *s.* The act of departing from rule, custom, or duty. *Hooker.*
 * **SWE'VEN.** *s.* [*ypere*, Sax.] A dream. *Wicliffe.*
SWIFT. *a.* [*ypixt*, Sax.]
 1. Moving far in a short time; quick; fleet; speedy; nimble; rapid. *Bacon.*
 2. Ready; prompt. *Milton.*
SWIFT. *s.* [from the quickness of their flight.] 1. A bird like a swallow; a martin. *Derham.*
 2. The current of a small stream. *Walton.*

- * **SWI'FTFOOT.** *a.* Nimble. *Mirr. for Mag.*
 * **SWI'FTHEELED.** *a.* [swift and heel.]
 Swiftfoot; rapid; quick. *Habington.*
SWI'FTLY. *ad.* [from *swift*.] Fleetly; rapidly; nimbly. *Prior.*
SWI'FTNESS. *s.* [from *swift*.] Speed; nimbleness; rapidity; quickness; velocity; celerity. *Denham.*
To SWIG. *v. n.* [*swiga*, Island.] To drink by large draughts.
 * **To SWIG.** *v. a.* To suck greedily. *Creech.*
 * **SWIG.** *s.* A large draught: as, he took a great *swig*: a low expression.
To SWILL. *v. a.* [*ypilgan*, Sax.] 1. To drink luxuriously and grossly. *Shaksp.*
 2. To wash; to drench. *Phillips.*
 3. To inebriate. *Dryden.*
 * **To SWILL.** *v. n.* To be intoxicated. *Whately.*
SWILL. *s.* [from the verb.] Drink luxuriously poured down. *Mortimer.*
SWI'LLER. *s.* [from *swill*.] A luxurious drinker.
 * **SWI'LLINGS.** *s.* Hogwash. *Sherwood.*
To SWIM. *v. n.* preterit *swam*, *swom*, or *swum*. [*ypimman*, Sax. [*schwimmen*, Germ.]]
 1. To float on the water; not to sink. *Bacon.*
 2. To move progressively in the water by the motion of the limbs. *Knolles.*
 3. To be conveyed by the stream. *Dryden.*
 4. To glide along with a smooth or dizzy motion. *Smith.*
 5. To be dizzy; to be vertiginous. *Swift.*
 6. To be floated. *Addison.*
 7. To have abundance of any thing desired; to flow. *He swims in mirth.*
Addison.
To SWIM. *v. a.* To pass by swimming. *Dryden.*
SWIM. *s.* [from the verb.] The bladder of fishes by which they are supported in the water. *Grew.*
SWI'MMER. *s.* [from *swim*]
 1. One who swims. *Bacon.*
 2. The *swimmer* is situated in the fore legs of a horse, above the knees, and upon the inside, and almost upon the back parts of the hind legs, a little below the ham: this part is without hair, and resembles a piece of hard dry horn. *Farrier's Dict.*
 * **SWI'MMING.** *s.* 1. The act of floating on the waters, or of moving progressively in the water by the motion of the limbs.
 2. Dizziness. *Dryden.*
SWI'MMINGLY. *ad.* [from *swimming*.] Smoothly; without obstruction. *Arbuthn.*
 * **To SWINDLE.** *v. a.* To cheat; to impose upon the credulity of mankind and thereby to defraud the unwary by false pretences and fictitious assumptions. *James Milit. Dict.*
 * **SWI'NDLER.** *s.* [*Schwindler*, Germ.] A sharper; a cheat. *James Milit. Dict.*

- SWINE.** *s.* [*ypin*, Sax. [*Schwein*, Germ.]] A hog; a pig. *Pope.*
SWI'NEBREAD. *s.* A kind of plant; truffles.
 * **SWI'NEGRASS.** *s.* An herb.
SWI'NEHERD. *s.* [*ypin* and *hýpð*, Sax.] A keeper of hogs. *Broome.*
SWI'NEPIPE. *s.* A bird of the thrush kind.
 * **SWI'NESTY.** *s.* A hogsty; a place in which swine are shut to be fed. *Prompt, parv.*
To SWING. *v. n.* [*ypingan*, Sax. [*schwingen*, Germ.]] 1. To wave to and fro hanging loosely. *Boyle.*
 2. To fly backward and forward on a rope.
To SWING. *v. a.* preterit *swang*, *swung*.
 1. To make to play loosely on a string.
 2. To whirl round in the air. *Milton.*
 3. To wave loosely. *Dryden.*
SWING. *s.* [from the verb.] 1. Motion of any thing hanging loosely. *Locke.*
 2. A line on which any thing hangs loose.
 3. Influence or power of a body put in motion. *Brown.*
 4. Course; unrestrained liberty. *Chapman.*
 5. Unrestrained tendency. *South.*
To SWINGE. *v. a.* [*ypingan*, Sax.] 1. To whip; to bastinate; to punish. *Swift.*
 2. To move as a lash. Not used.
SWINGE. *s.* [from the verb.] A sway; a sweep of any thing in motion. *Waller.*
SWI'NGEBUCKLER. *s.* [*swinge* and *buckler*.] A bully; a man who pretends to feats of arms. *Shakspeare.*
SWI'NGER. *s.* [from *swing*.] He who swings; a hurler.
SWI'NGING. *a.* [from *swinge*.] Great; huge. A low word. *L'Estrange.*
SWI'NGINGLY. *ad.* [from *swinging*.] Vastly; greatly. *Swift.*
To SWI'NGLE. *v. n.* [from *swing*.] 1. To dangle; to wave hanging; to beat flax.
 2. To swing for pleasure.
 * **SWI'NGLE-STAFF.** *s.* A stick to beat flax with.
SWI'NISH. *a.* [from *swine*.] Befitting swine; resembling swine; gross. *Milton.*
To SWINK. *v. n.* [*ypincan*, Sax.] To labour; to toil; to drudge. *Spenser.*
To SWINK. *v. a.* To overlabour. *Milton.*
SWINK. *s.* [*ypinc*, Sax.] Labour; toil; drudgery. *Spenser.*
 * **SWI'NKER.** *s.* A labourer; a ploughman. *Chaucer.*
 * **SWIPES.** *s.* Bad small-beer.
 * **SWI'PPER.** *a.* [*ypipan*, Sax.] Nimble; quick. *Prompt, parv.*
 * **SWISS.** } *s.* [*Schweiz*, *Schweizer*, Germ.]
 * **SWI'TZER.** } [*Suisse*, Fr.] A native of Switzerland. *Abp. Usher.*
 * **SWISS.** *a.* Of or belonging to Switzerland. *Addison.*
SWITCH. *s.* A small flexible twig. *Addison.*
To SWITCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lash; to jerk. *Chapman.*
 * **To SWITCH.** *v. n.* To walk with a kind of jerk.

* **SWITHE.** *ad.* [*ȝwīðe*, Sax.] Hastily. *Wicliffe.*
SWI'VEL. *s.* Something fixed in another body so as to turn round in it.
SWO'BBER. *s.* [See **SWABBER.**]
 1. A sweeper of the deck. *Dryden.*
 2. Four privileged cards that are only incidentally used in betting at the game of whist. *Swift.*
SWO'LLEN. } The particip. pass. of *swell.*
SWOLN. } *Spenser.*
SVOM. The preterit of *swim.* *Dryden.*
To SWOON. *v. n.* [*aypunan*, Sax.] To suffer a suspension of thought and sensation; to faint. *Prior.*
SWOON. *s.* [from the verb.] A lipothymy; a fainting fit.
* **SWO'ONING.** *s.* The act of fainting. *Bp. Hall.*
To SWOOP. *v. a.* [I suppose from the sound]
 1. To fall at once, as a hawk upon his prey. *Dryden.*
 2. To prey upon; to catch up. *Glanville.*
* **To SWOOP.** *v. n.* To pass with pomp. *Drayton.*
SWOOP. *s.* [from the verb.] Fall of a bird of prey upon his quarry. *L'Estrange.*
To SWOP. *v. a.* To change; to exchange one thing for another. A low word. *Dryden.*
* **SWOP.** *s.* An exchange. *Spectator.*
SWORD. *s.* [*ȝweorð*, Sax. *Edwert*, Germ.]
 1. A weapon used either in cutting or thrusting; the usual weapon of fights hand to hand. *Broome.*
 2. Destruction by war. *Deuteronomy.*
 3. Vengeance of justice.
 4. Emblem of authority. *Hudibras.*
* **SWO'RD-CUTLER.** *s.* One who deals in swords.
SWO'RDED. *a.* [from *sword.*] Girt with a sword. *Milton.*
SWO'RDER. *s.* [from *sword.*] A cut-throat; a soldier. In contempt. *Shakspeare.*
SWO'RD FISH. *s.* A fish with a long sharp bone issuing from his head. *Spenser.*
SWO'RD GRASS. *s.* A kind of sedge; glader. [*gladiolus*, Lat.] *Ainsworth.*
SWO'RD KNOT. *s.* [*sword* and *knot.*] Ribband tied to the hilt of the sword. *Pope.*
SWO'RD LAW. *s.* Violence. *Milton.*
SWO'RD MAN. *s.* [*sword* and *man.*] Soldier; fighting man. *Shakspeare.*
SWO'RD PLAYER. *s.* [*sword* and *play.*] Gladiator; fencer. *Hakewill.*
SWORE. The preterit of *swear.* *Milton.*
SWORN. The participle passive of *swear.* *Shakspeare.*
* **SWOUGH.** *s.* A sound. Obsolete. *Chaucer.*
* **To SWOUND.** *v. n.* To swoon. *Shaksp.*
SWUM. Preterit and participle passive of *swim.* *Milton.*
SWUNG. Preterit and participle passive of *swing.* *Addison.*
* **SWYNE.** *s.* The neck. Obsolete. *Chaucer.*

SYB. *a.* [Properly *sib*; *ȝib*, Sax.] Related by blood. *Spenser.*
* **SYBARI'TICAL.** } *a.* [from the *Sybaritæ*,
* **SYBARI'TICK.** } inhabitants of *Sybaris*,
 so given to voluptuousness, that their luxury became proverbial.] *Luxurious; wanton. Bp. Hall.*
* **SY'BSHIP.** *s.* [*ἑτερόσχετος*, Germ.] The state of being related by blood.
SY'CAMINE. } *s.* A tree. *Mortimer.*
SY'CAMORE. }
* **SY'COPHANCY.** *s.*
 1. The practice of an informer. *Bp. Hall.*
 2. The practice of a flatterer. *Warburton.*
SY'COPHANT. *s.* [*συκοφάντης*.] A telltale; a make-bate; a carrier of little faults. *South.*
To SY'COPHANT. *v. n.* [*συκοφαντέω*.] To play the sycophant. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
* **To SY'COPHANT.** *v. a.* To calumniate. *Milton.*
* **SYCOPHA'NTICAL.** *a.* Meanly officious; basely parasitical. *South.*
SYCOPHA'NTICK. *a.* [from *sycophant.*] Apt to carry small accusations; apt to tell tales.
To SY'COPHANTIZE. *v. n.* [from *sycophant.*] To play the flatterer. *Dict.*
* **SY'COPHANTRY.** *s.* A malignant tale-bearing. *Barrow.*
SYLLA'BICAL. *a.* [from *syllable.*] Relating to syllables; consisting of syllables.
SYLLA'BICALLY. *ad.* [from *syllabical.*] In a syllabical manner.
SYLLA'BICK. *ad.* [from *syllable.*] Relating to syllables.
SY'LLABLE. *s.* [*συλλαβή*.] 1. As much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel or one articulation. *Holder.*
 2. Any thing proverbially concise. *Shaksp.*
To SY'LLABLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To utter; to pronounce; to articulate. *Milton.*
SY'LLABUB. *s.* [Rightly **SILLABUB**, which see.] Milk and acids. *Beaumont.*
SY'LLABUS. *s.* [*συλλαβός*.] An abstract; a compendium containing the heads of a discourse.
SY'LLOGISM. *s.* [*συλλογισμός*.] An argument composed of three propositions: as, *every man thinks; Peter is a man; therefore Peter thinks.*
SYLLOGI'STICAL. } *a.* [*συλλογιστικός*.]
SYLLOGI'STICK. } Relating to a syllogism; consisting of a syllogism. *Watts.*
SYLLOGI'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *sylogistical.*] In the form of a syllogism. *Locke.*
* **SYLLOGIZA'TION.** *s.* The act of reasoning by syllogism. *Harris.*
To SY'LLOGIZE. *v. n.* [*συλλογίζειν*.] To reason by syllogism. *Watts.*
* **SY'LLOGIZER.** *s.* One who reasons by syllogism. *Dering.*
* **SYLPH.** } *s.* [*σίλφη*.] A fabled being
* **SY'LPHID.** } of the air. *Temple.*

SY/LVAN. *a.* Woody; shady. *Milton.*

SY/LVAN. *s.* A woodgod, or satyr. *Pope.*

SY'MBOL. *s.* [σύμβολον.]

1. An abstract; a compendium; a comprehensive form. *Baker.*

2. A type; that which comprehends in its figure a representation of something else. *Addison.*

SYMBO/LICAL. *a.* [συμβολικός.] Representative; typical; expressing by signs. *Taylor.*

SYMBO/LICALLY. *ad.* [from *symbolical.*] Typically; by representation. *Taylor.*

SYMBOLIZA'TION. *s.* The act of symbolizing; representation; resemblance. *Brown.*

To SY'MBOLIZE. *v. n.* [from *symbol.*] To have something in common with another by representative qualities. *South.*

To SY'MBOLIZE. *v. a.* To make representative of something. *Brown.*

* SY'MMETRAL. *a.* Commensurable. *More.*

SYMME'TRIAN. *s.* [from *symmetry.*] One eminently studious of proportion. *Sidney.*

SYMME'TRICAL. *a.* [from *symmetry.*] Proportionate; having parts well adapted to each other.

SY'MMETRIST. *s.* [from *symmetry.*] One very studious or observant of proportion. *Wotton.*

* To SY'MMETRIZE. *v. a.* To make proportionate. *Burke.*

SY'MMETRY. *s.* [σύν and μέτρον.] Adaptation of parts to each other; proportion; harmony; agreement of one part to another. *Dryden.*

SYMPATHE/TICAL. } *a.* [sympathique, Fr.]

SYMPATHE/TICK. } Having mutual sensation; being affected by what happens to the other. *Roscommon.*

SYMPATHE/TICALLY. *ad.* [from *sympathetic.*] With sympathy; in consequence of sympathy.

To SY'MPATHIZE. *v. n.* [sympathiser, Fr. from *sympathy.*] To feel with another; to feel in consequence of what another feels; to feel mutually. *Locke.*

SY'MPATHY. *s.* [συμπάθεια.] Fellow-feeling; mutual sensibility; the quality of being affected by the affection of another. *Locke.*

SYMPHO'NIOUS. *a.* [from *symphony.*] Harmonious; agreeing in sound. *Milton.*

* To SY'MPHONIZE. *v. n.* To agree with; to be in union with. *Boyle.*

SY'MPHONY. *s.* [σύν and φωνή.] Concert of instruments; harmony of mingled sounds. *Dryden.*

SY'MPHYSIS. *s.* [σύν and φύω.] *Symphysis* is used of those bones which in children are distinct, but after some years unite and consolidate into one bone. *Wiseman.*

SYMPO'SIACK. *a.* [συμποσιακός.] Relating to merry-makings. *Arbuthnot.*

* SYMPO'SIUM. *s.* [Lat.] A feast; a merry making; a drinking together. *Warton.*

SY'MPTOM. *s.* [σύμπτωμα.] 1. Something that happens concurrently with something else, not as the original cause, nor as the necessary effect. *Blackmore.*

2. A sign; a token. *Swift.*

SYMPTOMA/TICAL. } *a.* [from *symptom.*]

SYMPTOMA/TICK. } Happening concurrently or occasionally. *Wiseman.*

SYMPTOMA/TICALLY. *ad.* [from *symptomatical.*] In the nature of a symptom. *Wiseman.*

SYNAGO/GICAL. *a.* [from *synagogue.*] Pertaining to a synagogue.

SY/NAGOGUE. *s.* [συναγωγή.] An assembly of the Jews to worship. *Gospel.*

SYNALE/PHA. *s.* [συναλοιφή.] A contraction or excision of a syllable in a Latin verse, by joining together two vowels in the scanning or cutting off the ending vowel: as, *ill' ego. Th' eternal snows.* *Dryden.*

* SY'NARCHY. *s.* [συναρχία.] Jointsoverignty. *Stackhouse.*

SYNARTHRO/SIS. *s.* [σύν and ἀρθρώω.] A close conjunction of two bodies. *Wisem.*

* SYNA'XIS. *s.* [συνάξις.] A meeting of persons; a congregation. *Bp. Taylor.*

SYNCHONDRO/SIS. *s.* [σύν and χόνδρος.] *Synchondrosis* is an union by gristles of the sternon to the ribs. *Wiseman.*

* SY'NCHRONAL. *a.* [σύν and χρόνος.] Happening at the same time; belonging to the same time. *More.*

* SY'NCHRONAL. *s.* That which happens at the same time, or belongs to the same time with another thing. *More.*

SYNCHRO'NICAL. *a.* [σύν and χρόνος.] Happening together at the same time. *Hale.*

SY'NCHRONISM. *s.* [σύν and χρόνος.] Concurrence of events happening at the same time. *Hale.*

* To SY'NCHRONIZE. *v. n.* To concur at the same time; to agree in regard of the same time. *Dr. Robinson.*

SY'NCHRONOUS. *a.* [σύν and χρόνος.] Happening at the same time.

* SY'NCHYSIS. *s.* [σύν and χύω.] A confusion; a confused arrangement of words in a sentence. *Knatchbull.*

* To SY'NCOPATE. *v. a.* 1. To contract; to abbreviate, by taking from the middle of a word.

2. In musick: to divide a note.

SY'NCOPE. *s.* [συνκοπή.] 1. Fainting fit. *Wiseman.*

2. Contraction of a word by cutting off part in the middle.

SY'NCOPIST. *s.* [from *syncope.*] Contractor of words. *Spectator.*

* To SY'NCOPIZE. *v. a.* To contract; to abridge. *Dalgarno.*

To SY'NDICATE. *v. n.* [σύν and δίκη.] To judge; to pass judgment on; to censure. Not used. *Hakewill.*

* SY'NDICK. *s.* [σύνδικος.] A kind of chief

magistrate; a curator. *Pococke.*
SY'NDROME. *s.* [συνδρομή.] Concurrent action; concurrence. *Glanville.*
SYNE'CDOCHE. *s.* [συνεκδοχή.] A figure by which part is taken for the whole, or the whole for part. *Taylor.*
SYNECDO'CHICAL. *a.* [from *synecdoche*.] Expressed by a *synecdoche*; implying a *synecdoche*. *Boyle.*
*** SYNECDO'CHICALLY.** *ad.* According to a *synecdochical* way of speaking. *Pearson.*
*** SYNERGI'STICK.** *a.* [συνεργάζομαι.] Co-operating. *Tucker.*
SYNEURO'SIS. *s.* [σύν and νεῦρον.] The connexion made by a ligament. *Wiseman.*
SY'NOD. *s.* [σύνδοδος.] 1. An assembly, particularly of ecclesiasticks. *Cleaveland.*
 2. Conjunction of the heavenly bodies. *Crashaw.*
*** SY'NODAL.** *s.* Money paid anciently to the bishop at Easter-visitation. *Wheatly.*
SY'NODAL. } *a.* [from *synod*.] 1. Re-
SY'NODICAL. } lating to a synod; trans-
SYNO'DICK. } acted in a synod. *Stillingfleet.*
 2. Reckoned from one conjunction with the sun to another. *Locke.*
SYNO'DICALLY. *ad.* [from *synodical*.] By the authority of a synod or publick assembly. *Saunderson.*
SYNO'NYMA. *s.* [Lat. συνώνυμος.] Names which signify the same thing.
*** SYNO'NIMAL.** *a.* [συνώνυμος.] Synonymous. *Inst. for Orat.*
*** SYNO'NIMALLY.** *ad.* Synonymously. *Spelman.*
*** SY'NONYME.** *s.* [σύν and ὄνομα.] A word of the same meaning as some other word. *Reid.*
To SYNO'NYMIZE. *v. a.* [from *synonyma*.] To express the same thing in different words. *Camden.*
SYNO'NYMOUS. *a.* [*synonyme*, Fr. συνώνυμος.] Expressing the same thing by different words. *Bentley.*
*** SYNO'NYMOUSLY.** *ad.* In a synonymous manner. *Pearson.*
SYNO'NYMY. *s.* [συνωνυμία.] The quality of expressing by different words the same thing.
SYNO'PSIS. *s.* [σύνοψις.] A general view; all the parts brought under one view.
SYNO'PTICAL. *a.* [from *synopsis*.] Affording a view of many parts at once. *Evelyn.*
*** SYNO'PTICALLY.** *ad.* In a synoptical manner. *Petty.*
SYNTA'CTICAL. *a.* [from *syntaxis*, Lat.]
 1. Conjoined; fitted to each other.
 2. Relating to the construction of speech.
SY'NTAX. } *s.* [σύνταξις.] 1. A system;
SYNTA'XIS. } a number of things joined together. *Glanville.*

2. That part of grammar which teaches the construction of words. *Swift.*
*** SYNTERE'SIS.** *s.* [σύν and τηρέω.] A remorse of conscience. *Bp. Ward.*
SYNTHE'SIS. *s.* [σύνθεσις.] The act of joining, opposed to *analysis*. *Newton.*
SYNTHE'TICK. *a.* [συνθετικός.] Conjoining; compounding; forming composition. *Watts.*
*** SYNTHE'TICALLY.** *ad.* By synthesis. *Walker.*
SY'PHON. *s.* [σίφων.] A tube; a pipe. *Mort.*
*** SY'REN.** See *SIREN*.
*** SY'RIACK.** *a.* Spoken in old Syria. *Walt.*
*** SY'RIACK.** *s.* The Syriack language. *Daniel. 11.*
*** SY'RIASM.** *s.* A Syriack idiom. *Warburt.*
*** SYRI'NGA.** *s.* A flowering shrub. *Mason.*
SY'RINGE. *s.* [σύριγξ.] A pipe through which any liquor is squirted. *Ray.*
To SY'RINGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To spout by a syringe. *Wiseman.*
 2. To wash with a syringe.
SY'RINGOTOMY. *s.* [σύριγξ and τέτομα.] The act or practice of cutting fistulas or hollow sores.
SY'RTIS. *s.* [Lat.] A quicksand; a bog. *Milton.*
*** SY'RUP.** See *SIRUP*.
*** SY'STASIS.** *s.* [σύστασις.] The consistence of any thing; a constitution. *Burke.*
SY'STEM. *s.* [σύστημα.]
 1. Any complexure or combination of many things acting together.
 2. A scheme which reduces many things to regular dependence or co-operation.
 3. A scheme which unites many things in order. *Baker.*
SYSTEMA'TICAL. *a.* [συστηματικός.] Methodical; written or formed with regular subordination of one part to another. *Bentley.*
SYSTEMA'TICALLY. *ad.* In form of a system. *Boyle.*
*** SY'STEMATIST.** } *s.* One who reduces
*** SY'STEMATIZER.** } things to any kind of system. *Chambers.*
*** To SY'STEMATIZE.** *v. a.* To reduce to a system. *Harris.*
*** SY'STEM-MAKER.** *s.* One who forms systems. *Prior.*
*** SY'STEM-MONGER.** *s.* One fond of framing systems. *Chesterfield.*
SY'STOLE. *s.* [Fr. συστολή.]
 1. [In anatomy.] The contraction of the heart. *Ray.*
 2. [In grammar.] The shortening of a long syllable.
*** SY'STyle.** *s.* [σύστυλος.] A building in which the pillars are near together.
*** SYTH.** *ad.* [sithe.] Afterward; since. *Chaucer.*
*** SY'ZYGy.** *s.* [συζυγία.] A conjunction of any two of the heavenly bodies.

T.

T A mute consonant, which, at the beginning and end of words, has always the same sound, nearly approaching to that of *d*; but before an *i*, when followed by a vowel, has the sound of an obscure *s*: as *nation*, *salvation*; except when *s* precedes *t*: as, *christian*, *question*.

* **TAAS**. *s.* [*tas*, Fr.] An heap. *Chaucer*.

* **TA'BARD**. See **TABERD**.

* **TA'BARDER**. *s.* One who wears a tabard, or short gown: the name is still preserved in certain bachelors of arts on the old foundation of Queen's college in Oxford.

TA'BBY. *s.* [*tabi*, *tabino*, Ital. *tabis*, Fr.] A kind of waved silk. *Swift*.

TA'BBY. *a.* Brinded; brindled. *Addison*.

* **To TA'BBY**. *v. a.* To pass a stuff under a calender to make the representation of waves thereon, as on a tabby. *Chambers*.

TABEFA'CTION. *s.* [*tabefacio*, Lat.] The act of wasting away.

To TA'BEFY. *v. n.* [*tabefacio*, Lat.] To waste; to be extenuated by disease. *Harvey*.

TA'BERD. *s.* [*taberda*, low Lat. *tabard*, Fr.] A long gown: a herald's coat.

TA'BERDER. *s.* [from *taberd*.] One who wears a long gown.

TA'BERNACLE. *s.* [*tabernacle*, Fr. *tabernaculum*, Lat.] 1. A temporary habitation; a casual dwelling. *Milton*.

2. A sacred place; a place of worship. *Addison*.

To TA'BERNACLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To enshrine; to house. *John*.

* **TABERNA'CLAR**. *a.* Latticed. *Warton*.

TA'BID. *a.* [*tabidus*, Lat.] Wasted by disease; consumptive. *Arbuthnot*.

TA'BIDNESS. *s.* [from *tabid*.] Consumptiveness; state of being wasted by disease.

TA'BLATURE. *s.* [from *table*.] Painting on walls or ceilings.

TA'BLE. *s.* [Fr. *tabula*, Lat.]

1. Any flat or level surface. *Sandys*.

2. A horizontal surface raised above the ground, used for meals and other purposes. *Addison*.

3. The persons sitting at table. *Shakspeare*.

4. The fare or entertainment itself: as, *he keeps a good table*.

5. A tablet; a surface on which any thing is written or engraved. *Bentley*.

6. A picture, or any thing that exhibits a view of any thing. *Addison*.

7. An index; a collection of heads. *Evelyn*.

8. A synopsis; many particulars brought into one view. *Ben Jonson*.

9. The palm of the hand. *Ben Jonson*.

10. Draughts; small pieces of wood shifted on squares. *Taylor*.

11. **To turn the TABLES**. To change the condition or fortune of two contending

parties.

To TA'BLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To board; to live at the table of another. *Dryden*.

To TA'BLE. *v. a.* To make into a catalogue; to set down. *Felton*. *Shakspeare*.

* **TA'BLEBED**. *s.* A bed of the figure of a table.

TA'BLEBEER. *s.* [*table* and *beer*.] Beer used as victuals; small beer.

TA'BLEBOOK. *s.* [*table* and *book*.] A book on which any thing is graved or written without ink. *Shakspeare*.

TA'BLECLOTH. *s.* [*table* and *cloth*.] Linen spread on a table. *Camden*.

TA'BLEMAN. *s.* A man at draughts. *Bacon*.

TA'BLER. *s.* [from *table*.] One who boards. *Ainsworth*.

TA'BLET. *s.* [from *table*.]

1. A small level surface.

2. A medicine in a square form. *Bacon*.

3. A surface written on or painted. *Dryd*.

TA'BLETALK. *s.* [*table* and *talk*.] Conversation at meals or entertainments. *Atterbury*.

TA'BOUR. *s.* [*tambour*, Fr.] A small drum; a drum beaten with one stick to accompany a pipe. *Shakspeare*.

To TA'BOUR. *v. a.* To strike lightly and frequently. *Nah*.

TA'BOURER. *s.* [from *tabour*.] One who beats the tabour. *Shakspeare*.

TA'BOURET. *s.* [from *tabour*.] A small drum or tabour. *Spectator*.

TA'BOURINE. *s.* A tabour; a small drum. *Shakspeare*.

TA'BRERE. *s.* Tabourer. Obsolete. *Spenser*.

TA'BRET. *s.* A tabour. *Genesis*.

TA'BULAR. *s.* [*tabularis*, Lat.] 1. Set down in the form of tables or synopses.

2. Formed in squares; made into laminæ. *Woodward*.

To TA'BULATE. *v. a.* [*tabula*, Lat.]

1. To reduce to tables or synopses.

2. To shape with a flat surface.

TA'BULATED. *a.* [*tabula*, Lat.] Having a flat surface. *Grew*.

TA'CHE. *s.* [from *tack*.] Any thing taken hold of; a catch; a loop; a button. *Exod*.

TACHY'GRAPHY. *s.* [*ταχύς* and *γραφω*.] The art or practice of quick writing.

TA'CIT. *a.* [*tacite*, Fr. *tacitus*, Lat.] Silent; implied; not expressed by words. *Locke*.

TA'CITLY. *ad.* [from *tacit*.] Silently; without oral expression. *Rogers*.

TACITU'RNITY. *s.* [*taciturnitas*, Lat.] Habitual silence. *Arbuthnot*.

To TACK. *v. a.* [*tacher*, Breton.]

1. To fasten to any thing. *Grew*.

2. To join; to unite; to stitch together. *Swift*.

To TACK. *v. n.* [probably from *tackle*.] To

turn a ship. *Addison.*
TACK. *s.* [from the verb.]
 1. A small nail.
 2. The act of turning ships at sea. *Dryden.*
 3. To hold TACK. To last; to hold out. Still used in Scotland. *Hudibras.*
 * **TA'CKET.** *s.* A small nail. *Barret.*
TA'CKLE. *s.* [*tacel*, Welsh.] 1. An arrow.
 2. Weapons; instruments of action. *Butl.*
 3. The ropes of a ship. *Shakspeare.*
 * To **TA'CKLE.** *v. a.* To supply with tackle. *Beaum. and Fl.*
TA'CKLED. *a.* [from *tackle*.] Made of ropes tacked together. *Shakspeare.*
TA'CKLING. *s.* [from *tackle*.]
 1. Furniture of the mast. *Bacon*
 2. Instruments of action: as, fishing tackling, kitchen tackling. *Walton.*
 * **TACT.** *s.* [*tactus*, Lat.] Touch. *Ross.*
TA'CTICAL. } *a.* [*τακτικός*, *τάττω*; *tac-*
TA'CTICK. } *tique*, Fr.] Relating to the
 art of ranging a battle.
 * **TACTI'CIAN.** *s.* One skilled in tacticks.
TA'CTICKS. *s.* [*τακτική*.] The art of rang-
 ing men in the field of battle. *Dryden.*
TA'CTILE. *a.* [*tactilis*, *tactum*, Lat.] Sus-
 ceptible of touch. *Hale.*
TACTI'LITY. *s.* [from *tactile*.] Perceptibi-
 lity by the touch.
TA'CTION. *s.* [*tactio*, Lat.] The act of
 touching.
TA'DPOLE. *s.* [*tax*, toad, and *pola*, a young
 one.] A young shapeless frog or toad, con-
 sisting only of a body and a tail; a por-
 wiggle. *Ray.*
TA'EN. The poetical contraction of *taken*.
 * **TA'FFEREL.** *s.* The upper part of the
 stern of a ship. *Scott.*
TA'FFETA. *s.* [*taffetas*, Fr. *taffetar*, Span.]
 A thin silk. *Shakspeare.*
TAG. *s.* [*tag*, Island.] 1. A point of metal
 put to the end of a string.
 2. Any thing paltry and mean. *L'Estrange.*
 3. A young sheep.
 To **TAG.** *v. a.*
 1. To fit any thing with an end: as, to
 tag a lace; to tag an act with rhyme.
 2. To append one thing to another. *Dryd.*
 3. To join; this is properly to tack. *Swift.*
TA'GTAIL. *s.* [*tag* and *tail*.] A worm which
 has the tail of another colour. *Walton.*
TAIL. *s.* [*tæg*, Sax.] 1. That which ter-
 minates the animal behind; the continua-
 tion of the vertebræ of the back hanging
 loose behind. *More.*
 2. The lower part. *Deut.*
 3. Any thing hanging long; a cat-kin. *Harvey.*
 4. The hinder part of any thing. *Butler.*
 5. To turn TAIL. To fly; to run away. *Sidney.*
 To **TAIL.** *v. n.* To pull by the tail. *Hudibr.*
TAI'LED. *a.* [from *tail*.] Furnished with a
 tail. *Grew.*
 * **TA'ILLAGE.** *s.* [*tailler*, Fr.] 1. A piece

cut of the whole; and metaphorically, a
 share of a man's substance paid by way
 of tribute.
 2. In law: a toll, or tax. *Cowell.*
TAILLE. The fee which is opposite to fee
 simple, because it is so minced or pared
 that it is not in his free power to be dis-
 posed of who owns it; but is, by the first
 giver, cut or divided from all other, and
 tied to the issue of the donee.
TAI'LOR. *s.* [*tailleur*, Fr.] One whose busi-
 ness is to make clothes. *Collier.*
 * To **TAI'LOR.** *v. n.* To perform the business
 of a tailor. *Green.*
 To **TAINT.** *v. a.* [*teindre*, Fr.]
 1. To imbue or impregnate with any
 thing. *Thomson.*
 2. To stain; to sully. *Chapman.*
 3. To infect. *Pope.*
 4. To corrupt. *Swift.*
 5. A corrupt contraction of *attaint*.
 To **TAINT.** *v. n.* To be infected; to be
 touched with something corrupted. *Shak.*
TAINT. *s.* [*teinte*, Fr.] 1. A tincture; a stain.
 2. An insect: a small spider. *Brown.*
 3. Infection. *Prior.*
 4. A spot; a soil; a blemish. *Milton.*
TAI'NTLESS. *a.* [from *taint*.] Free from
 infection; pure. *Swift.*
TAI'NTURE. *s.* [*teinture*, Fr.] Taint; tinge;
 defilement. *Shakspeare.*
 To **TAKE.** *v. n.* preterit *took*, part. pass.
taken, sometimes *took*. [*taka*, Island.]
 1. To receive what is offered: correlative
 to *give*, opposed to *refuse*. *Dryden.*
 2. To seize what is not given. *Dryden.*
 3. To receive. *Deuteronomy.*
 4. To receive with good or ill will. *Clar.*
 5. To lay hold on; to catch by surprize or
 artifice. *Pope.*
 6. To snatch; to seize. *Hale.*
 7. To make prisoner. *Knolles.*
 8. To captivate with pleasure; to delight;
 to engage. *Decay of Piety.*
 9. To surprise; to catch. *Pope.*
 10. To entrap; to catch in a snare. *Canticle.*
 11. To understand in any particular sense
 or manner. *Wake.*
 12. To exact. *Leviticus.*
 13. To get; to have; to appropriate. *Gen.*
 14. To use; to employ. *Watts.*
 15. To blast; to infect. *Shakspeare.*
 16. To judge in favour of. *Dryden.*
 17. To admit any thing bad from without.
 18. To get; to procure. *2 Mac.*
 19. To turn to; to practise. *Bacon.*
 20. To close in with; to comply with.
 21. To form; to fix. *Clarendon.*
 22. To catch in the hand; to seize. *Ezekiel.*
 23. To admit; to suffer. *Dryden.*
 24. To perform any action. *Hakewill.*
 25. To receive into the mind. *Watts.*
 26. To go into. *Hale.*
 27. To go along; to follow; to pursue.
 28. To swallow; to receive. *Brown.*

29. To swallow as a medicine. *South.*
 30. To choose one of more. *Locke.*
 31. To copy. *Dryden.*
 32. To convey; to carry; to transport.
 33. To fasten on; to seize. *Temple.*
 34. Not to refuse; to accept. *Dryden.*
 35. To adopt. *Exodus.*
 36. To change with respect to place. *Ray.*
 37. To separate. *Blackmore.*
 38. To admit. *Swift.*
 39. To pursue; to go in. *Dryden.*
 40. To receive any temper or disposition of mind. *Dryden.*
 41. To endure; to bear. *Swift.*
 42. To draw; to derive. *Tillotson.*
 43. To leap; to jump over. *Shakspeare.*
 44. To assume. *Locke.*
 45. To allow; to admit. *Boyle.*
 46. To receive with fondness. *Dryden.*
 47. To carry out for use. *Mark.*
 48. To suppose; to receive in thought; to entertain in opinion. *Locke.*
 49. To direct. *Dryden.*
 50. To separate for one's self from any quantity. *Dryden.*
 51. Not to leave; not to omit. *Arbuthnot.*
 52. To receive payments. *Shakspeare.*
 53. To obtain by mensuration. *Swift.*
 54. To withdraw. *Spectator.*
 55. To seize with a transitory impulse; to affect so as not to last. *Arbuthnot.*
 56. To comprize; to comprehend. *Locke.*
 57. To have recourse to. *L'Estrange.*
 58. To produce, or suffer to be produced. *Spenser.*
 59. To catch in the mind. *Locke.*
 60. To hire; to rent. *Pope.*
 61. To engage in; to be active in. *Shaksp.*
 62. To suffer; to support. *Addison.*
 63. To admit in copulation. *Sandys.*
 64. To catch eagerly. *Dryden.*
 65. To use as an oath or expression. *Exod.*
 66. To seize as a disease. *Dryden.*
 67. To TAKE away. To deprive of. *Clarend.*
 68. To TAKE away. To set aside; to remove. *Locke.*
 69. To TAKE care. To be careful; to be solicitous for; to superintend. *Corinth.*
 70. To TAKE course. To have recourse to measures. *Hammond.*
 71. To TAKE down. To crush; to reduce; to suppress. *Addison.*
 72. To TAKE down. To swallow; to take by the mouth. *Bacon.*
 73. To TAKE from. To derogate; to detract. *Dryden.*
 74. To TAKE from. To deprive of. *Locke.*
 75. To TAKE heed. To be cautious; to beware. *Dryden.*
 76. To TAKE heed to. To attend. *Eccles.*
 77. To TAKE in. To comprise; to comprehend. *Derham.*
 78. To TAKE in. To admit. *Wotton.*
 79. To TAKE in. To win. *Suckling.*
 80. To TAKE in. To receive. *Tillotson.*

81. To TAKE in. To receive mentally.
 82. To TAKE notice. To observe. *Clarendon.*
 83. To TAKE oath. To swear. *Ezekiel.*
 84. To TAKE off. To invalidate; to destroy; to remove. *Sanderson.*
 85. To TAKE off. To withhold; to withdraw. *Wake.*
 86. To TAKE off. To swallow. *Locke.*
 87. To TAKE off. To purchase. *Locke.*
 88. To TAKE off. To copy. *Addison.*
 89. To TAKE off. To find place for. *Bacon.*
 90. To TAKE off. To remove. *Wake.*
 91. To TAKE order with. To check; to take course with. *Bacon.*
 92. To TAKE out. To remove from within any place. *Shakspeare.*
 93. To TAKE part. To share. *Pope.*
 94. To TAKE place. To prevail; to have effect. *Locke.*
 95. To TAKE up. To borrow upon credit or interest. *Swift.*
 96. To TAKE up. To be ready for; to engage with. *Shakspeare.*
 97. To TAKE up. To apply to the use of. *Addison.*
 98. To TAKE up. To begin. *South.*
 99. To TAKE up. To fasten with a ligature passed under. *Sharp.*
 100. To TAKE up. To engross; to engage. *Duppa.*
 101. To TAKE up. To have final recourse to. *Addison.*
 102. To TAKE up. To seize; to catch; to arrest. *Shakspeare.*
 103. To TAKE up. To admit. *Bacon.*
 104. To TAKE up. To answer by reproving; to reprimand. *L'Estrange.*
 105. To TAKE up. To begin where the former left off. *Addison.*
 106. To TAKE up. To lift. *Ray.*
 107. To TAKE up. To occupy locally. *Hamm.*
 108. To TAKE up. To accommodate; to adjust. *L'Estrange.*
 109. To TAKE up. To comprise. *Dryden.*
 110. To TAKE up. To adopt; to assume. *Atterbury.*
 111. To TAKE up. To collect; to exact a tax. *Knolles.*
 112. To TAKE upon. To appropriate to; to assume; to admit to be imputed to. *Dryden.*
 113. To TAKE upon. To assume; to claim authority. *Felton.*
 To TAKE. v. n. 1. To direct the course; to have a tendency to. *Dryden.*
 2. To please; to gain reception. *Bentley.*
 3. To have the intended or natural effect. *Bacon.*
 4. To catch; to fix. *Bacon.*
 5. To TAKE after. To learn of; to resemble; to imitate. *Atterbury.*
 6. To TAKE in. To inclose. *Mortimer.*
 7. To TAKE in. To lessen; to contract: as, he took in his sails.
 8. To TAKE in. To cheat; to gull.

9. To TAKE in hand. To undertake. *Clar.*
 10. To TAKE in with. To resort to. *Bacon.*
 11. To TAKE on. To be violently affected. *Bacon.*
 12. To TAKE on. To grieve; to pine. *Shak.*
 13. To TAKE on. To assume a character.
 14. To TAKE to. To apply to; to be fond of. *Locke.*
 15. To TAKE to. To betake to; to have recourse. *Dryden.*
 16. To TAKE up. To stop. *South.*
 17. To TAKE up. To reform. *Locke.*
 18. To TAKE up with. To be contented with. *Bentley.*
 19. To TAKE up with. To lodge; to dwell. *South.*
 20. To TAKE with. To please. *Bacon.*
 TA'KEN, the participle pass. of take.
 TA'KER. *s.* [from take.] He that takes.
 TA'KING. *s.* [from take.] Seizure; distress.
 * TA'KINGNESS. *s.* Quality of pleasing. *Bp. Taylor.*
 * TA'LAGAS. *s.* See TAILLAGE. *Chaucer.*
 * TA'LAGIERS. *s. pl.* Toll-gatherers. *Chauc.*
 * TA'LBOT. *s.* A hound; a sort of hunting dog between a hound and a beagle. It is born by the house of Talbot in their arms. *Somerville.*
 * TALC. See TALK.
 TALE. *s.* [tale, Sax.]
 1. A narrative; a story. *Watts.*
 2. Oral relation. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Number reckoned. [Zahl, Germ.] *Hook.*
 4. Reckoning; numeral account. *Carew.*
 5. Information; disclosure of any thing secret. *Bacon.*
 * To TALE. *v. n.* To relate stories. *Gower.*
 TALEBE'ARER. *s.* [tale and bear.] One who gives officious or malignant intelligence. *South.*
 TALEBE'ARING. *s.* [tale and bear.] The act of informing. *Arbuthnot.*
 * TA'LEFUL. *a.* Abounding in stories. *Thomson.*
 TA'LENT. *s.* [talentum, Lat.]
 1. A talent signified so much weight, or a sum of money, the value differing according to different ages and countries. *Arbuthnot.*
 2. Faculty; power; gift of nature. [talent, Fr.] *Clarendon.*
 3. Quality; nature. *Swift.*
 * TA'LES. *s.* [Lat.] A supply for men impanelled upon a jury or inquest, and not appearing, or challenged; equal in reputation to those who were impanelled and present in court: *tales de circumstantibus.* *Hale.*
 * TA'LETELLER. *s.* One who relates tales or stories. *Guardian.*
 * TA'LION. *s.* [talio, Lat.] Law of retaliation. *Scott.*
 TA'LISMAN. *s.* [τελέμα, τέλισμα.] A magical character.
 TA'LISMANICK. *a.* [from talisman.] Ma-

- gical. *Addison.*
 To TALK. *v. n.* [taelen, Dutch.]
 1. To speak in conversation; to speak fluently and familiarly. *Addison.*
 2. To prattle; to speak impertinently. *Milton.*
 3. To give account. *Addison.*
 4. To reason; to confer. *Collier.*
 TALK. *s.* [from the verb.] 1. Oral conversation; fluent and familiar speech. *Locke.*
 2. Report; rumour. *Locke.*
 3. Subject of discourse. *Milton.*
 TALK. *s.* [talk, Fr.] Stones composed of plates generally parallel, and flexible, and elastick. *Woodward.*
 TA'LKATIVE. *a.* [from talk.] Full of prate; loquacious. *Addison.*
 TA'LKATIVENESS. *s.* [from talkative.] Loquacity; garrulity. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
 TA'LKER. *s.* [from talk.]
 1. One who talks. *Watts.*
 2. A loquacious person; a prattler. *Locke.*
 3. A boaster; a bragging fellow. *Taylor.*
 * TA'LKING. *s.* Oral conversation. *Ephes. v.*
 TA'LVY. *a.* [from talk.] Consisting of talk. *Woodward.*
 TALL. *a.* [tâl, Welsh.]
 1. High in stature. *Milton.*
 2. High; lofty; elevated. *Milton.*
 3. Sturdy; lusty. *Shakspeare.*
 TA'LLAGE. *s.* [taillage, Fr.] Impost; excise. *Bacon.*
 * To TA'LLAGE. *v. a.* To lay an impost on. *Bp. Ellis.*
 TA'LLOW. *s.* [talge, Danish; Zalg, Germ.] The hard grease or fat of an animal; suet. *Abbot.*
 To TA'LLOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To grease; to smear with tallow.
 TA'LLOWCHANDLER. *s.* [tallow and chandler, Fr.] One who makes candles of tallow, not of wax. *Harvey.*
 * TA'LLOWFACED. *a.* Having a pale sickly complexion. *Burton.*
 * TA'LLOWISH. *a.* Having the nature of tallow. *Huloet.*
 * TA'LLOWY. *a.* Greasy.
 TA'LLY. *s.* [from tailler, to cut, Fr.]
 1. A stick notched or cut in conformity to another stick. *Prior.*
 2. Any thing made to suit another. *Dryd.*
 * TA'LLY. *ad.* Stoutly; with spirit. *Beaum. and Fl.*
 To TA'LLY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit; to suit as cut out for any thing. *Prior.*
 To TA'LLY. *v. n.* To be fitted; to conform; to be suitable. *Addison.*
 TA'LMUD. } *s.* The book containing the
 THA'LMUD. } Jewish traditions, the rabbinical constitutions and explications of the law.
 * TALMU'DICAL. } *a.* Belonging to the
 * TA'LMUDICK. } talmud. *Skinner.*
 * TA'LMUDIST. *s.* One well versed in the talmud. *Burton.*

- * **TALMUDI'STICK.** *a.* Talmudical. *Warton.*
TA'LNES. *s.* [from *tall.*] Height of stature; procerity. *Hayward.*
TA'LON. *s.* [Fr.] The claw of a bird of prey. *Prior.*
TA'MARIND tree. *s.* [*tamarindus*, Lat.] The flower of the *tamarind* tree becomes a flat pod, containing flat angular seeds surrounded with an acid blackish pulp. *Miller.*
TA'MARISK. *s.* [*tamariscus*, Lat.] The flowers of the *tamarisk* are rosaceous.
TA'MBARINE. *s.* [*tambourin*, Fr.] A tabor; a small drum. *Spenser.*
*** TAMBO'UR.** *s.* [Fr. *tambur*, Arab.]
 1. A tambourine, which see.
 2. A frame resembling a drum, on which a kind of embroidery is worked.
 3. The embroidery so made.
 4. In architecture: a member of the Corinthian and composite capital, somewhat resembling a drum; a kind of porch; a round stone or course of stones.
*** TAMBOURI'NE.** *s.* [*tamborin*, Span.] A kind of drum. *Spenser.*
TAME. *a.* [*tame*, Sax. *taem*, Dutch; *tahm*, Germ.] 1. Not wild; domestick. *Addison.*
 2. Crushed; subdued; depressed; dejected; heartless. *Roscommon.*
 3. Spiritless; unanimated. A low word.
To TAME. *v. n.* [*temean*, Sax. *tahmen*, Germ.]
 1. To reduce from wildness; to reclaim; to make gentle. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To subdue; to crush; to depress; to conquer. *Ben Jonson.*
TA'MEABLE. *a.* [from *tame.*] Susceptive of taming. *Wilkins.*
*** TA'MELESS.** *a.* Wild; untamed. *B. Jons.*
TA'MELY. *a.* [from *tame.*] Not wildly; meanly; spiritlessly. *Swift.*
TA'MENESS. *s.* [from *tame.*] 1. The quality of being tame; not wildness.
 2. Want of spirits; timidity. *Rogers.*
TA'MER. *s.* [from *tame.*] Conqueror; subduer. *Pope.*
TA'MINY. *s.* A woollen stuff.
TA'MKIN. *s.* The stopple of the mouth of a great gun.
To TA'MPER. *v. a.*
 1. To be busy with physick. *L'Estrange.*
 2. To meddle; to have to do without fitness or necessity. *Addison.*
 3. To deal; to practise with. *Hudibras.*
To TAN. *v. a.* [*tannen*, Dutch; *tanner*, Fr.]
 1. To impregnate or imbue with bark.
 2. To imbrown by the sun. *Cleaveland.*
*** TAN.** *s.* The bark of the oak; the ooze with which tanners prepare their leather. *Ash.*
TANE, for *taken*, *ta'en.* *May.*
TANG. *s.* [*tanghe*, Dutch.] 1. A strong taste; a taste left in the mouth. *South.*
 2. Relish; taste. *Atterbury.*
 3. Something that leaves a sting or pain behind it. *Shakspeare.*

4. Sound; tone. *Holder.*
*** TANG.** *s.* [*tang*, Su. Goth.] A kind of seaweed called in some places *tangle*. *Bp. Richardson.*
To TANG. *v. n.* To ring with: mistaken for *twang*. *Shakspeare.*
TA'NGENT. *s.* [*tangens*, Lat.] A right line perpendicularly raised on the extremity of a radius, which touches a circle so as not to cut it. *Trevoux.*
TANGIBI'LITY. *s.* [from *tangible.*] The quality of being perceived by the touch.
TA'NGIBLE. *a.* [from *tango*, Lat.] Perceptible by the touch. *Locke.*
To TA'NGLE. *v. a.* [See **ENTANGLE.**]
 1. To implicate; to knit together.
 2. To ensnare; to entrap. *Milton.*
 3. To embroil; to embarrass. *Crashaw.*
To TA'NGLE. *v. n.* To be entangled.
TA'NGLE. *s.* [from the verb.] A knot of things mingled in one another. *Milton.*
*** TA'NIST.** *s.* [An Irish word perhaps from *thane.*] A captain or kind of governour. *Spenser.*
TA'NISTRY. *s.* The Irish hold their lands by *tanistry*, which is no more than a personal estate for his life-time that is *tanist*, by reason he is admitted thereunto by election. *Spenser.*
TANK. *s.* A large cistern or bason. *Dryden.*
TA'NKARD. *s.* [*tankaerd*, Dutch.] A large vessel with a cover, for strong drink.
*** TA'NLING.** *s.* [from *tan.*] One scorched by the heat of summer. *Shakspeare.*
TA'NNER. *s.* [from *tan*; *tanneur*, Fr.] One whose trade is to tan leather. *Moxon.*
*** TA'NNING.** *s.* 1. The process of preparing leather with tan or bark.
 2. The appearance or stain of a brown colour. *Bp. Taylor.*
*** TA'NPIT.** *s.* A pit where leather is impregnated with bark.
TA'NSY. *s.* A plant. [*tanacetum.*] *Miller.*
*** TANT.** *s.* A kind of small field-spider. *Ray.*
TA'NTALISM. *s.* [from *tantalize.*] A punishment like that of Tantalus. *Addison.*
*** TANTALIZA'TION.** *s.* Act of tantalizing; state of being tantalized. *Gayton.*
To TA'NTALIZE. *v. a.* To torment by the shew of pleasures which cannot be reached. *Addison.*
*** TA'NTALIZER.** *s.* One who tantalizes. *Wakefield.*
*** TA'NTAMOUNT.** *a.* [*tant*, Fr. and *amount.*] Equivalent. *Glanville.*
*** TANTI'VY.** *ad.* [from the note of a hunting horn, so expressed in articulate sounds from *tantá vi*, Lat. *Skinner.*] To ride *tantivy* is to ride at great speed.
TA'NTLING. *s.* [from *Tantalus.*] One seized with hopes of pleasure unattainable. *Shakspeare.*
To TAP. *v. a.* [*tappen*, Dutch.]
 1. To touch lightly; to strike gently. [*tapper*, Fr.]

2. To pierce a vessel; to broach a vessel.
[*tappen*, Germ.] *Shakspeare*.
- * To TAP. *v. n.* To strike a gentle blow:
as, he *tapped* at the door.
- TAP. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A gentle blow. *Gay*.
2. A pipe at which the liquor of a vessel
is let out. *Derham*.
- TAPE. *s.* [*tæppan*, Sax.] A narrow fillet or
band. *Pope*.
- TA'PER. *s.* [*tapep*, Sax.] A wax candle;
a light. *Taylor*.
- TA'PER. *a.* Regularly narrowed from the
bottom to the top; pyramidal; conical.
Dryden.
- To TA'PER. *v. n.* To grow smaller. *Ray*.
- * To TA'PER. *v. a.* To make gradually smal-
ler; to light with tapers. *Warton*.
- * TA'PERNESS. *s.* The state of being taper.
Shenstone.
- TA'PESTRY. *s.* [*tapisserie*, *tapis*, Fr.] Cloth
woven in regular figures. *Addison*.
- * To TA'PESTRY. *v. a.* To adorn with ta-
pestry. *Harmer*.
- TA'PET. *s.* [*tapis*, Fr.] Worked or figured
stuff. *Spenser*.
- * TA'PHOUSE. *s.* A room in which beer
is drawn and sold in small quantities: in
large inns now usually called the *tap*.
Beaum. and Fl.
- * TA'PINAGE. *s.* Secrecy. Obsolete.
Chaucer.
- * TA'PIS. *s.* [Fr.] Literally tapestry, which
formerly covered tables; whence, mat-
ters laid upon the table for discussion.
Clarendon.
- * TA'PLASH. *s.* Poor beer; dregs. *Bp. Park*.
- TA'PROOT. *s.* The principal stem of the
root. *Mortimer*.
- TA'PSTER. *s.* [from *tap*.] One whose busi-
ness is to draw beer at an alehouse. *Swift*.
- TAR. *s.* [*tape*, Sax. *tarre*, Dutch.] Liquid
pitch. *Camden*.
- TAR. *s.* A sailor; a seaman: in contempt.
- To TAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To smear over with tar.
2. To tease; to provoke. *Shakspeare*.
- * TARANTE'LLA. *s.* [Ital.] A vulgar Italian
dance.
- TARA'NTULA. *s.* [*tarantola*, Ital.] An
insect whose bite is said to be only cured
by musick. *Locke*.
- TARDA'TION. *s.* [*tardo*, Lat.] The act of
hindering or delaying.
- TA'RDIGRA'DOUS. *a.* [*tardigradus*, Lat.]
Moving slowly. *Brown*.
- TA'RDILY. *ad.* [from *tardy*.] Slowly; slug-
gishly. *Shakspeare*.
- TA'RDINESS. *s.* [from *tardy*.] Slowness;
sluggishness; unwillingness to action or
motion. *Shakspeare*.
- TA'RDITY. *s.* [*tarditas*, Lat.] Slowness;
want of velocity. *Digby*.
- TA'RDY. *a.* [*tardus*, Lat.]
1. Slow; not swift. *Sandys*.

2. Sluggish; unwilling to action or mo-
tion. *Prior*.
3. Dilatory; late; tedious. *Waller*.
4. Unwary. A low word. *Hudibras*.
5. Criminal; offending. A low word.
Collier.
- To TA'RDY. *v. a.* [*tarder*, Fr.] To delay;
to hinder. *Shakspeare*.
- TARE. *s.* [from *teeren*, Dutch.] A weed
that grows among corn. *Decay of Piety*.
- TARE. *s.* [Fr.] A mercantile word denoting
the weight of any thing containing a com-
modity; also the allowance made for it.
- TARE. *preterit* of *tear*. *Dryden*.
- TARGE. } *s.* [*tapza*, Sax.] A kind of
TA'RGET. } buckler or shield borne on the
left arm. *Milton*.
- TARGETI'ER. *s.* [from *target*.] One armed
with a target. *Chapman*.
- TA'RGUM. *s.* [תרגום.] A paraphrase on
the Pentateuch in the Chaldee language.
- * TA'RGUMIST. *s.* A writer in the targums.
Milton.
- TA'RIFF. *s.* A cartel of commerce. *Addison*.
- TARN. *s.* [*tiorn*, Isl.] A bog; a fen; a
marsh.
- To TA'RNISH. *v. a.* [*ternir*, Fr.]
1. To sully; to soil; to make not bright.
2. To blot reputation.
- To TA'RNISH. *v. a.* To lose brightness.
- TARPA'V'LING. *s.* [from *tar*.] 1. Hempen
cloth smeared with tar. *Dryden*.
2. A sailor: in contempt. *Dennis*.
- TA'RRAGON. *s.* A plant called herbdragon.
- * To TARRE on. *v. a.* To provoke; to urge
on to fight. *Shakspeare*.
- TA'RRANCE. *s.* [from *tarry*.] Stay; de-
lay; perhaps sojourn. *Shakspeare*.
- * TA'RRIER. *s.* One that tarries or stays;
one that waits; whatever delays or puts
off. *Sir Elyot*.
- TA'RRIER. *s.* [*terrier*, Fr.] A sort of small
dog, that hunts the fox or otter out of
his hole. Properly *Terrier*. *Dryden*.
- To TA'RRY. *v. n.* [*tarir*, Fr.] 1. To stay;
to continue in a place. *Shakspeare*.
2. To delay; to be long in coming. *Dryd*.
- To TA'RRY. *v. a.* To wait for. *Shakspeare*.
- * TA'RRY. *a.* Consisting of tar; resembling
tar. *More*.
- TA'RSEL. *s.* A kind of hawk. *Prior*.
- TA'RSUS. *s.* [τάρσος.] The space betwixt
the lower end of the foci bones of the
leg, and the beginning of the five long
bones that are jointed with, and bear up
the toes. *Wiseman*.
- TART. *a.* [*teapt*, Sax. *taertig*, Dutch.]
1. Sour; acid; acidulated; sharp of taste.
2. Sharp; keen; severe. *Shakspeare*.
- TART. *s.* [*tarte*, Fr. *tarta*, Ital.] A small pie
of fruit. *Bacon*.
- TA'RTANE. *s.* [*tartana*, Ital.] A vessel
used in the Mediterranean, with one mast
and a three-cornered sail. *Addison*.
- TA'RTAR. *s.* [*tartarus*, Lat.]

1. Hell. *Shakspeare.*
 2. *Tartar* is what sticks to wine casks, like hard stone, either white or red, as the colour of the wine from whence it comes; the white is preferable, the best is the *tartar* of the Rhenish wine.
- TARTA'REAN.** *a.* [*tartarus*, Lat.] Hellish. *Quincy.*
Milton.
- TARTA'REOUS.** *a.* [from *tartar*.]
 1. Consisting of tartar. *Grew.*
 2. Hellish. *Milton.*
- * **TARTARIZA'TION.** *s.* The act of forming tartar. *Biblioth. bibl.*
- To TA'RTARIZE.** *v. a.* [from *tartar*.] To impregnate with tartar.
- TA'RTAROUS.** *a.* [from *tartar*.] Containing tartar; consisting of tartar.
- * **TA'RTISH.** *a.* Somewhat tart. *Scott.*
- TA'RTLY.** *ad.* [from *tart*.]
 1. Sharply; sourly; with acidity.
 2. Sharply; with poignancy; with severity. *Walker.*
 3. With sourness of aspect. *Shakspeare.*
- TA'RTNESS.** *s.* [from *tart*.]
 1. Sharpness; sourness; acidity. *Mortimer.*
 2. Sourness of temper; poignancy of language. *Shakspeare.*
- * **TA'RTUFISH.** *a.* [from *Tartuffe*, Fr.] Hypocritical. *Sterne.*
- TASK.** *s.* [*tâche*, Fr. *tassa*, Ital.]
 1. Something to be done imposed by another. *Milton.*
 2. Employment; business. *Atterbury.*
 3. To take to TASK. To reprove; to reprimand. *Addison.*
- To TASK.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To burden with something to be done. *Shaksp.*
- TA'SKER.** } *s.* [*task* and *master*.]
TA'SKMASTER. } One who imposes tasks. *South.*
- TA'SSEL.** *s.* [*tassé*, Fr.] An ornamental bunch of silk or glittering substances. *Sandys.*
- TA'SSEL.** } *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
TA'ZEL. }
- TA'SSELLED.** *s.* [from *tassel*.] Adorned with tassels. *Milton.*
- TA'SSES.** *s.* Armour for the thighs. *Ainsw.*
- TA'STABLE.** *a.* That may be tasted; savoury. *Boyle.*
- To TASTE.** *v. a.* [*tâter*, to try, Fr.]
 1. To perceive and distinguish by the palate. *John.*
 2. To try by the mouth; to eat at least in a small quantity. *Milton.*
 3. To essay first. *Dryden.*
 4. To feel; to have perception of. *Hebr.*
- To TASTE.** *v. n.*
 1. To try by the mouth; to eat. *Milton.*
 2. To have a smack; to produce on the palate a particular sensation. *Bacon.*
 3. To distinguish intellectually. *Swift.*
 4. To relish intellectually; to approve.
 5. To be instructed, or receive some

- quality or character. *Shakspeare.*
6. To try the relish of any thing. *Davies.*
 7. To have perception of. *Wisdom.*
 8. To take enjoyment. *Milton.*
 9. To enjoy sparingly. *Dryden.*
- TASTE.** *s.* [from the verb.]
 1. The act of tasting; gustation. *Milton.*
 2. The sense by which the relish of any thing on the palate is perceived. *Bacon.*
 3. That sensation which all things taken into the mouth give particularly to the tongue. *Locke.*
 4. Intellectual relish or discernment. *Hooker.*
 5. An essay; a trial; an experiment. Not in use. *Shakspeare.*
 6. A small portion given as a specimen.
- TA'STED.** *a.* [from *taste*.] Having a particular relish. *Bacon.*
- TA'STEFUL.** *a.* [*taste* and *full*.] High relished; savoury. *Pope.*
- TA'STELESS.** *a.* [from *taste*.]
 1. Having no power of perceiving taste.
 2. Having no relish or power of stimulating the palate. *Boyle.*
 3. Having no power of giving pleasure; insipid. *Rogers.*
 4. Having no intellectual gust. *Addison.*
- TA'STELESSNESS.** *s.* [from *tasteless*.]
 1. Insipidity; want of relish.
 2. Want of perception of taste.
 3. Want of intellectual relish.
- TA'STER.** *s.*
 1. One who takes the first essay of food.
 2. A dram cup. *Ainsworth.*
- * **TA'STY.** *a.* Expressed or done so as to shew intellectual relish: a modern word.
- * **TA'TLER.** See TATTLER.
- To TA'TTER.** *v. a.* [*toræpan*, Sax.] To tear; to rend; to make ragged. *Pope.*
- TA'TTER.** *s.* [from the verb.] A rag; a fluttering rag. *L'Estrange.*
- TATTERDEMA'LION.** *s.* A ragged fellow. *L'Estrange.*
- To TA'TTLE.** *v. n.* [*tateren*, Dutch.] To prate; to talk idly. *Addison.*
- TA'TTLE.** *s.* [from the verb.] Prate; idle chat; trifling talk. *Watts.*
- TA'TTLER.** *s.* [from *tattle*.] An idle talker; a prater. *Taylor.*
- TATTO'O.** *s.* The beat of drum, by which soldiers are warned to quarters. *Prior.*
- TA'VERN.** *s.* [*taverne*, Fr. *taberna*, Lat.] A house where wine is sold, and drinkers are entertained. *Shakspeare.*
- TA'VERNER.** } *s.* [from *tavern man*
TA'VERNKEEPER. } or *keep*; *tavernier*,
TA'VERNMAN. } Fr.] One who keeps a tavern. *Camden.*
- * **TA'VERNING.** *s.* Act of feasting at taverns. *Bp. Hall.*
- TAUGHT.** *preterit* and *part. pass.* of *teach*. *Milton.*
- To TAUNT.** *v. a.* [*tancer*, Fr. *tanfen*, Germ.]

1. To reproach; to insult; to revile; to ridicule. *Rowe.*
2. To exprobrate; to mention with upbraiding. *Shakspeare.*
- TAUNT. *s.* [from the verb.] Insult; scoff; reproach. *Prior.*
- TA'UNTER. *s.* [from *taunt.*] One who taunts, reproaches or insults.
- TA'UNTINGLY. *ad.* [from *taunting.*] With insult; scoffingly; with contumely and exprobration. *Prior.*
- TAURICO'RNOUS. *a.* [*taurus* and *cornu*, Lat.] Having horns like a bull.
- * TA'URUS. *s.* [Lat.] The second sign in the zodiack. *Shakspeare.*
- TAUTOLO'GICAL. *a.* [from *tautology.*] Repeating the same thing.
- TAUTO'LOGIST. *s.* [from *tautology.*] One who repeats tediously.
- * To TAUTO'LOGIZE. *v. n.* To repeat the same thing. *Smith.*
- TAUTO'LOGY. *s.* [*ταυτολογία.*] Repetition of the same words, or of the same sense in different words. *Addison.*
- To TAVV. *v. a.* [*towen*, Dutch; *tavian*, Sax.] To dress white leather, commonly called *alum* leather, in contradistinction from *tan* leather, that which is dressed with bark.
- TAVV. *s.* A marble to play with. *Swift.*
- * TA'WDRILY. *ad.* In a tawdry manner. *Pulteney.*
- TA'WDRINESS. *s.* [from *tawdry.*] Tinsel finery; finery too ostentatious.
- TA'WDRY. *a.* [from Saint Awdry, or Saint Etheldred, as the things bought at Saint Etheldred's fair.] Meanly showy; splendid without cost. *Addison.*
- * TA'WDRY. *s.* A slight ornament; a kind of necklace worn by country-wenches. *Drayton.*
- * TA'WED. *part. a.* Of the colour of tan; embrowned. *Sackville.*
- TA'WER. *s.* [from *taw.*] A dresser of white leather.
- TA'WNY. *a.* [*tanné*, Fr.] Yellow, like things tanned. *Milton.*
- TAX. *s.* [*taxe*, Fr. *taxe*, Dutch.]
 1. An impost; a tribute imposed; an excise; a tallage. *Arbuthnot.*
 2. Charge; censure. *Clarendon.*
- To TAX. *v. a.* [*taxer*, Fr.]
 1. To load with imposts. *Kings.*
 2. To charge; to censure; to accuse. *Ral.*
- TA'XABLE. *a.* [from *tax.*] That may be taxed.
- TA'XATION. *s.* [Fr.]
 1. The act of loading with taxes; impost; tax. *Sidney.*
 2. Accusation; scandal. *Shakspeare.*
- TA'XER. *s.* [from *tax.*] He who taxes.
- TEA. *s.* [*Thé*, Fr.] A Chinese plant, of which the infusion is much drank in Europe. *Swift.*
- TE'A-BOARD. *s.* A board for teacups.
- To TEACH. *v. a.* preterit and part. pass. *taught*, sometimes *teached*, which is now

obsolete. [*tæcan*, Sax.]

1. To instruct; to inform. *Milton.*
2. To deliver any doctrine, or art, or words to be learned. *Milton.*
3. To show; to exhibit so as to impress upon the mind. *South.*
4. To tell; to give intelligence. *Tusser.*
- To TEACH. *v. n.* To perform the office of an instructor. *Micah.*
- TE'ACHABLE. *a.* [from *teach.*] Docile; susceptible of instruction. *Watts.*
- TE'ACHABLENESS. *s.* [from *teachable.*] Docility; willingness to learn; capacity to learn.
- TE'ACHER. *s.* [from *teach.*]
 1. One who teacheth; an instructor; preceptor. *Blackmore.*
 2. A preacher; one who is to deliver doctrine to the people. *South.*
- TE'ACUP. *s.* A small cup to drink tea from.
- TEAD, or Tede. A torch; a flambeau. Not in use. *Spenser.*
- TE'AGUE. *s.* A name of contempt, used for an Irishman.
- TEAL. *s.* [*teelingh*, Dutch.] A wild fowl of the duck kind.
- TEAM. *s.* [*tyme*, Sax. a yoke; *timon*, Fr.]
 1. A number of horses or oxen drawing at once the same carriage. *Roscommon.*
 2. Any number passing in a line. *Dryden.*
- * To TEAM. *v. a.* To join together in a team. *Spenser.*
- TEAR. *s.* [*teap*, Sax. *taare*, Danish.]
 1. The water which violent passion forces from the eyes. *Milton.*
 2. Any moisture trickling in drops. *Dryd.*
- TEAR. *s.* [from the verb.] A rent; a fissure.
- To TEAR. pret. *tore*, anciently part. pass. *torn*. [*tæpan*, Sax.] To *Tear* rhymes to *square*.
 1. To pull in pieces; to lacerate; to rend. *Genesis.*
 2. To laniate; to wound with any sharp point drawn along. *Jeremiah.*
 3. To break by violence. *A. Phillips.*
 4. To divide violently; to shatter. *Locke.*
 5. To pull with violence; to drive violently; *he tears his hair.* *Dryden.*
 6. To take away by sudden violence: as, *he tore the crown from her.* *Addison.*
- To TEAR. *v. n.* [*tieren*, Dutch.] To fume; to rave: to rant turbulently. *L'Estrange.*
- TE'ARER. *s.* [from *to tear.*] He who rends or tears; one who blusters.
- TE'ARFALLING. *a.* [*tear* and *fall.*] Tender; shedding tears. *Shakspeare.*
- TE'ARFUL. *a.* [*tear* and *full.*] Weeping; full of tears. *Pope.*
- * TE'ARLESS. *a.* Without tears. *Sandys.*
- To TEASE. *v. a.* [*tæyan*, Sax.]
 1. To comb or unravel wool or flax.
 2. To scratch cloth in order to level the nap.
 3. To torment with importunity. *Prior.*
- TE'ASEL. *s.* [*tæyl*, Sax. *dipsacus*, Lat.]

- A plant of singular use in raising the nap upon woollen cloth. *Miller.*
- * TE'ASELER. *s.* One who raises the nap on woollen cloth by means of a teasel. *Kelth.*
- TE'ASER. *s.* [from *tease*.] Any thing that torments by incessant importunity. *Collier.*
- TEAT. *s.* [*teth*, Welsh; *tæt*, Sax. *tette*, Dutch; *téton*, Fr.] The dug of a beast. *Brown.*
- * TE'CHILY. *ad.* Peevishly; fretfully; forwardly.
- * TE'CHINESS. *s.* Peevishness; fretfulness. *Bp. Hall.*
- TE'CHNICAL. *a.* [τεχνικός.] Belonging to arts; not in common or popular use. *Locke.*
- * TE'CHNICALLY. *ad.* In technical manner. *Warton.*
- * TECHNO'LOGY. *s.* [τέχνη and λόγος.] A description or discourse upon arts. *Twells.*
- TE'CHY. *a.* Peevish; fretful; irritable. *Shakspeare.*
- TECTO'NICK. *a.* [τεκτονικός.] Pertaining to building.
- To TED. *v. a.* [teadan, Sax.] To lay grass newly mown in rows. *Mortimer.*
- TE'DDER, or *Tether*. *s.* [tudder, Dutch; Teigher, Erse.]
1. A rope with which a horse is tied in the field that he may not pasture too wide.
 2. Any thing by which one is restrained.
- * To TE'DDER. *v. a.* To tie up; to restrain. *Feltham.*
- TE DEUM. *s.* An hymn of the church, so called from the two first words of the Latin. *Bacon.*
- TE'DIOUS. *a.* [tædium, Lat.]
1. Wearisome by continuance; troublesome; irksome. *Milton.*
 2. Wearisome by prolixity. *Hooker.*
 3. Slow. *Ainsworth.*
- TE'DIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *tedious*.] In such a manner as to weary.
- TE'DIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *tedious*.]
1. Wearisomeness by continuance.
 2. Wearisomeness by prolixity. *Hooker.*
 3. Prolixity; length. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Uneasiness; tiresomeness; quality of wearying. *Davies.*
- To TEEM. *v. n.* [team, Sax. offspring.]
1. To bring young. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To be pregnant; to engender young.
 3. To be full; to be burthened as a breeding animal. *Addisson.*
- To TEEM. *v. a.* [team, Sax. offspring.]
1. To bring forth; to produce. *Shaksp.*
 2. To pour. Used in Scotland. *Swift.*
- TE'EMER. *s.* [from *teem*.] One that brings young.
- TE'EMFUL. *a.* [teamful, Sax.]
1. Pregnant; prolifick. *Ainsworth.*
 2. Brimful. *Ainsworth.*
- TE'EMLESS. *a.* [from *teem*.] Unfruitful; not prolifick. *Dryden.*
- TEEN. *s.* [tinan, Sax. *tenen*, Flemish, to

- vex.] Sorrow; grief. Not used. *Shakspeare.*
- To TEEN. *v. a.* [from *tinan*, to kindle, Sax.] To excite; to provoke to do a thing. Not used.
- TEENS. *s.* [from *teen* for *ten*.] The years reckoned by the termination *teen*: as thirteen, fourteen. *Glanville.*
- TEETH, the plural of *tooth*. *Job.*
- To TEETH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To breed teeth. *Arbuthnot.*
- TE'GUMENT. *s.* [tegumentum, Lat.] Cover; the outward part. *Wiseman.*
- * TEHEE. } *interj.* An old expression for a
- * TEH-HE. } laugh. *Chaucer.*
- To TE-HEE. *v. n.* To laugh; to titter.
- TEIL tree. *s.* [tilia, Lat.] Linden or lime tree. *Isaiah.*
- TEINT. *s.* [teinte, Fr.] Colour; touch of the pencil. *Dryden.*
- TE'LARY. *a.* [tela, a web, Lat.] Spinning webs. *Brown.*
- * TE'LEGRAPH. *s.* [télégraphe, Fr. from τέλος and γράφω.] An instrument that answers the end of writing by conveying intelligence to a distance through the means of signals. *Mason.*
- TE'LESCOPE. *s.* [τέλος and σκοπέω.] A long glass by which distant objects are viewed. *Watts.*
- TELESCO'PICAL. *a.* [from *telescope*.] Belonging to a telescope; seeing at a distance.
- * TE'LESM. *s.* [talism, Arab.] A kind of amulet or magical charm. *Gregory.*
- * TELESMA'TICAL. *a.* Belonging to telesms. *Gregory.*
- * TELE'STICK. *s.* [τέλος and στιχος.] A poem, where the final letters of each line make up a name. *Ben Jonson.*
- To TELL. *v. a.* preterit and part. pass. told. [tellan, Sax. *taelen*, *tellen*, Dutch; *talen*, Danish; *zählen*, *erzählen*, Germ.]
1. To utter; to express; to speak. *Milton.*
 2. To relate; to rehearse. *Pope.*
 3. To teach; to inform. *Saunderson.*
 4. To discover; to betray. *Numbers.*
 5. To count; to number. *Prior.*
 6. To make excuses. A low word. *Shaksp.*
- To TELL. *v. n.*
1. To give an account; to make report.
 2. To TELL on. To inform of. A doubtful phrase. *Samuel.*
- TE'LLER. *s.* [from *tell*.]
1. One who tells or relates.
 2. One who numbers; a numberer.
 3. A *teller* is an officer of the exchequer, of which there are four; their business is to receive all monies due to the king, and give the clerk of the pell a bill to charge him therewith: they also pay any money payable by the king, by warrant from the auditor of the receipt. *Cowell.*
- TE'LLTALE. *s.* [tell and tale.] One who gives malicious information; one who

carries officious intelligence. *Fairfax.*
 * **TE'LLTALE.** *a.* Blabbing; telling tales; giving malicious information. *Shakspeare.*
TEMERA'RIOUS. *a.* [*téméraire*, Fr. *temerarius*, Lat.] 1. Rash; heady. *L'Estrange.*
 2. Careless; heedless. *Ray.*
 * **TEMERA'RIOUSLY.** *ad.* Rashly; with unreasonable contempt of danger; without heed. *Bp. Bramhall.*
TEME'RITY. *s.* [*temeritas*, Lat.] Rashness; unreasonable contempt of danger. *Cowley.*
To TE'MPER. *v. a.* [*tempero*, Lat.]
 1. To mix so as that one part qualifies the other. *Milton.*
 2. To compound; to form by mixture.
 3. To qualify as an ingredient. *Water tempers wine.*
 4. To mingle. *Addison.*
 5. To beat together to a proper consistence. *Wisdom.*
 6. To accommodate; to modify.
 7. To soften; to mollify; to assuage; to sooth. *Otway.*
 8. To form metals to a proper degree of hardness. *Dryden.*
 9. To govern. A Latinism. *Spenser.*
TE'MPER. *s.* [from the verb.] 1. Due mixture of contrary qualities. *Raleigh.*
 2. Middle course; mean or medium.
 3. Constitution of the body. *Burnet.*
 4. Disposition of mind. *Locke.*
 5. Constitutional frame of mind. *Shaksp.*
 6. Calmness of mind; moderation. *B. Jons.*
 7. State to which metals are reduced.
TE'MPERAMENT. *s.* [*temperamentum*, Lat.]
 1. Constitution; state with respect to the predominance of any quality. *Locke.*
 2. Medium; due mixture of opposites.
TEMPERAME'NTAL. *a.* [from *temperament*.]
 Constitutional. *Brown.*
TE'MPERANCE. *s.* [*temperantia*, Lat.]
 1. Moderation; opposed to gluttony and drunkenness. *Temple.*
 2. Patience; calmness; sedateness; moderation of passion. *Spenser.*
TE'MPERATE. *a.* [*temperatus*, Lat.]
 1. Not excessive; moderate in degree of any quantity. *Bacon.*
 2. Moderate in meat and drink. *Wiseman.*
 3. Free from ardent passion. *Shakspeare.*
TE'MPERATELY. *ad.* [from *temperate*.]
 1. Moderately; not excessively. *Addison.*
 2. Calmly; without violence of passion.
 3. Without gluttony or luxury. *Taylor.*
TE'MPERATENESS. *s.* [from *temperate*.]
 1. Freedom from excesses; mediocrity.
 2. Calmness; coolness of mind. *Daniel.*
 * **TE'MPERATIVE.** *a.* Having power to temper. *Granger.*
TE'MPERATURE. *s.* [*temperatura*, Lat.]
 1. Constitution of nature; degree of any qualities. *Watts.*
 2. Mediocrity; due balance of contrarieties. *Davies.*
 3. Moderation; freedom from predomi-

nant passion. *Spenser.*
TE'MPERED. *a.* [from *temper*.] Disposed with regard to the passions. *Shakspeare.*
TE'MPEST. *s.* [*tempestas*, Lat. *tempête*, Fr.]
 1. The utmost violence of wind. *Donne.*
 2. Any tumult; commotion; perturbation.
To TE'MPEST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To disturb as by a tempest. *Milton.*
 * **To TE'MPEST.** *v. n.* [*tempestas*, Lat.]
 1. To storm. *Sandys.*
 2. To pour a tempest on. *Ben Jonson.*
TE'MPEST-BEATEN. *a.* [*tempest* and *beat*.] Shattered with storms. *Dryden.*
TE'MPEST-TOST. *a.* [*tempest* and *tost*.] Driven about by storms. *Shakspeare.*
 * **TEMPE'STIVE.** *a.* [*tempestivus*, Lat.] Seasonable. *Scott.*
 * **TEMPE'STIVELY.** *ad.* Seasonably. *Burton.*
TEMPESTI'VITY. *s.* [*tempestivus*, Lat.] Seasonableness. *Brown.*
TEMPE'STUOUS. *a.* [from *tempest*.] Stormy; turbulent. *Collier.*
 * **TEMPE'STUOUSLY.** *ad.* Turbulently; as in a tempest. *Milton.*
 * **TEMPE'STUOUSNESS.** *s.* The state of being tempestuous.
TE'MPLAR. *s.* [from the *Temple*.] A student in the law. *Pope.*
TE'MPLE. *s.* [Fr. *templum*, Lat.]
 1. A place appropriated to acts of religion. *Shakspeare.*
 2. [*temples*, pl. Fr.] The upper part of the sides of the head.
 * **To TE'MPLE.** *v. a.* To build a temple for; to appropriate a temple to. *Feltham.*
TE'MPLET. *s.* A piece of timber in building. *Moxon.*
TE'MPORAL. *a.* [*temporalis*, Lat.]
 1. Measured by time; not eternal. *Hooker.*
 2. Secular; not ecclesiastical. *Swift.*
 3. Not spiritual. *Rogers.*
 4. Placed at the temples. *Arbuthnot.*
TEMPORA'LITY. } *s.* [*temporalité*, Fr. from
TE'MPORALS. } *temporal*.] Secular pos-
 sessions; not ecclesiastick rights. *Bacon.*
TE'MPORALLY. *ad.* [from *temporal*.] With respect to this life. *South.*
TE'MPORALITY. *s.* [from *temporal*.]
 1. The laity; secular people. *Abbot.*
 2. Secular possessions. *Ayliffe.*
 * **TE'MPORALNESS.** *s.* Secularity; worldliness. *Congreve.*
TEMPORA'NEOUS. *a.* [*tempus*, *temporis*, Lat.] Temporary.
TE'MPORARINESS. *s.* [from *temporary*.] The state of being temporary.
TE'MPORARY. *a.* [*tempus*, Lat.] Lasting only for a limited time. *Addison.*
 * **TEMPORIZA'TION.** *s.* The act of complying with times or occasions. *Johnson.*
To TE'MPORIZE. *v. n.* [*temporiser*, Fr.]
 1. To delay; to procrastinate. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To comply with the times or occasions.
TEMPORI'ZER. *s.* [*temporiseur*, Fr. from *temporize*.] One that complies with times

or occasions; a trimmer. *Shakspeare.*
To TEMPT. *v. a.* [*tento*, Lat. *tenter*, Fr.]
 1. To solicit to ill; to entice by presenting some pleasure or advantage to the mind. *Taylor.*
 2. To provoke. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To try; to attempt. *Dryden.*
TE'MPTABLE. *a.* [from *tempt*.] Liable to bad solicitations; such as may be perverted by temptation. Not used. *Swift.*
TEMPTA'TION. *s.* [*tentation*, Fr. from *tempt*.] 1. The act of tempting; solicitation to ill; enticement. *Milton.*
 2. The state of being tempted. *Duppa.*
 3. That which is offered to the mind as a motive to ill. *Dryden.*
*** TEMPTA'TIONLESS.** *a.* Having no motive. *Hammond.*
TE'MPTER. *s.* [from *tempt*.] 1. One who solicits to ill; an enticer. *Tillotson.*
 2. The infernal solicitor to evil. *Hamm.*
*** TE'MPTINGLY.** *ad.* So as to tempt or entice. *Herbert.*
*** TE'MPTRESS.** *s.* She that tempts or entices. *Ford.*
TE'MSE-BREAD. } *s.* [*temsen*, Dutch; *ta-*
TE'MSED-BREAD. } *misé*, Fr.] Bread made of flour better sifted than common.
TE'MULENCY. *s.* [*temulentia*, Lat.] Inebriation; intoxication by liquor.
TE'MULENT. *a.* [*temulentus*, Lat.] Inebriated; intoxicated.
*** TE'MULENTIVE.** *a.* [*temulentus*, Lat.] Drunken; denoting the state of intoxication. *Junius.*
TEN. *a.* [*zyn*, Sax. *ten*, Dutch; *zehn*, Germ.] The decimal number; twice five. *Dryden.*
TE'NABLE. *a.* [*tenable*, Fr.] Such as may be maintained against opposition; such as may be held against attacks. *Clarendon.*
TENA'CIOUS. *a.* [*tenax*, Lat.] 1. Grasping hard; inclined to hold fast; not willing to let go: with *of* before the thing hold. *South.*
 2. Retentive. *Locke.*
 3. Having parts disposed to adhere to each other; cohesive. *Arbuthnot.*
*** TENA'CIOUSLY.** *ad.* With disposition to hold fast. *Glanville.*
*** TENA'CIOUSNESS.** *s.* Unwillingness to quit, resign, or let go. *Burke.*
*** TENA'CITY.** *s.* [*tenacité*, Fr. *tenax*, Lat.]
 1. Tenaciousness. *Brown.*
 2. Viscosity; glutinousness; adhesion of one part to another. *Newton.*
*** TE'NACY.** *s.* [*tenax*, Lat.] Tenaciousness. *Barrow.*
TE'NANCY. *s.* Temporary possession of what belongs to another. *Wotton.*
TE'NANT. *s.* [*tenant*, Fr.] 1. That holds of another; one that on certain conditions has temporary possession and uses the property of another. *Pope.*
 2. One who resides in any place. *Thomson.*
To TE'NANT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To

hold on certain conditions. *Addison.*
TE'NANTABLE. *a.* [from *tenant*.] Such as may be held by a tenant. *Suckling.*
TE'NANTLESS. *a.* [from *tenant*.] Unoccupied; unpossessed. *Shakspeare.*
*** TE'NANTRY.** *s.* 1. Tenancy. *Ep. Ridley.*
 2. A body of tenants on an estate.
TE'NANT-SAW. *s.* [corrupted from *tenon-saw*.] See **TENON.**
TENCH. *s.* [*tinca*, Sax. *tinca*, Lat.] A pond fish. *Hale.*
To TEND. *v. a.* [contracted from *attend*.]
 1. To watch; to guard; to accompany as an assistant or defender. *Pope.*
 2. To attend; to accompany. *Milton.*
 3. To be attentive to. *Milton.*
To TEND. *v. n.* [*tendo*, Lat.] 1. To move toward a certain point or place. *Dryden.*
 2. To be directed to any end or purpose.
 3. To contribute. *Hammond.*
 4. To wait; to expect. Not used. *Shaksp.*
 5. To attend; to wait as dependants or servants. *Shakspeare.*
 6. To attend as something inseparable.
TE'NDANCE. *s.* [from *tend*.] 1. Attendance; state of expectation. *Spenser.*
 2. Persons attendant. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Attendance; act of waiting. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Care; act of tending. *Milton.*
TE'NDENCE. } *s.* [from *tend*.] 1. Direction
TE'NDENCY. } or course toward any place or object. *Taylor.*
 2. Direction or course toward any inference or result; drift. *Locke.*
TE'NDER. *a.* [*tendre*, Fr.]
 1. Soft; easily impressed or injured.
 2. Sensible; easily pained; soon sore.
 3. Effeminate; emasculate; delicate.
 4. Exciting kind concern. *Shakspeare.*
 5. Compassionate; anxious for another's good. *Tillotson.*
 6. Susceptible of soft passions. *Spenser.*
 7. Amorous; lascivious. *Hudibras.*
 8. Expressive of the softer passions.
 9. Careful not to hurt: with *of*. *Tillotson.*
 10. Gentle; mild; unwilling to pain.
 11. Apt to give pain; *this is a tender question.* *Bacon.*
 12. Young; weak; as, *tender age.* *Shaksp.*
To TE'NDER. *v. a.* [*tendre*, Fr.]
 1. To offer; to exhibit; to propose to acceptance. *Milton.*
 2. To hold; to esteem. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To regard with kindness. *Shakspeare.*
TE'NDER. *s.* [from the verb.]
 1. Offer; proposal to acceptance. *South.*
 2. [From the adjective.] Regard; kind concern. *Shakspeare.*
TE'NDER-HEARTED. *a.* [*tender* and *heart*.] Of a soft compassionate disposition.
*** TENDERHE'ARTEDNESS.** *s.* A compassionate disposition. *Sherwood.*
TE'NDERLING. *s.* [from *tender*.]
 1. The first horns of a deer.
 2. A fondling.

TE'NDERLY. *ad.* [from *tender*.] In a tender manner; mildly; gently; softly; kindly; without harshness. *Milton.*

TE'NDERNESS. *s.* [*tendresse*, Fr. from *tender*.]

1. The state of being tender or soft; susceptibility of impression. *Arbuthnot.*

2. State of being easily hurt; soreness. *Addison.*

3. Susceptibility of the softer passions. *Shakspeare.*

4. Kind attention; anxiety for the good of another. *Bacon.*

5. Scrupulousness; caution. *Wotton.*

6. Cautious care. *Governm. of the Tongue.*

7. Soft pathos of expression.

TE'NDINOUS. *a.* Sinewy; containing tendons; consisting of tendons.

* TE'NDMENT. *s.* [from *tend*.] Act of tending; care. *Bp. Hall.*

TE'NDON. *s.* [*tendo*, Lat.] A sinew; a ligature by which the joints are moved.

TE'NDRIL. *s.* [*tendron*, Fr.] The clasp of a vine, or other climbing plant.

* TE'NDRIL. *a.* Clasp or climbing as a tendril. *Dyer.*

TE'NEBRICOSE. } *a.* [*tenebrosus*, Lat.]

TENE'BROUS. } Dark; gloomy.

* TENE'BRIOUS. *a.* Gloomy; tenebrous. *Young.*

TENEBRO'SITY. *s.* [*tenebræ*, Lat.] Darkness; gloom.

TE'NEMENT. *s.* [*tenementum*, low Lat.] Any thing held by a tenant.

* TENEME'NTAL. *a.* To be held by certain tenure. *Blackstone.*

* TENEME'NTARY. *a.* Usually let out; denoting tenancy. *Spelman.*

TE'NENT. *s.* See TENET.

TENE'RITY. *s.* [*teneritas*, *tener*, Lat.] Tenderness. *Ainsworth.*

TENE'SMUS. *s.* Continual need to go to stool. *Arbuthnot.*

TE'NET. *s.* [from *tenet*, Lat. *he holds*. It is sometimes written *tenent*, or *they hold*.] Possession; principle; opinion. *South.*

* TE'NFOLD. *a.* Ten times increased. *Milt.*

* TE'NHOUNCE. *a.* Set out. Obsolete. *Chaucer.*

TE'NNIS. *s.* A play at which a ball is driven with a racket. *Howel.*

To TE'NNIS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive as a ball. *Spenser.*

TE'NON. *s.* [Fr.] The end of a timber cut to be fitted into another timber. *Moxon.*

TE'NOUR. *s.* [*tenor*, Lat. *teneur*, Fr.]

1. Continuity of state; constant mode; manner of continuity. *Spratt.*

2. Sense contained; general course or drift.

3. A sound in musick. [*ténor*, Fr.] *Bacon.*

TENSE. *a.* [*tensus*, Lat.] Stretched; stiff; not lax. *Holder.*

TENSE. *s.* [*temps*, Fr. *tempus*, Lat.] A variation of the verb to signify time. *Clarke.*

TE'NSENES. *s.* [from *tense*.] Contraction;

tension; the contrary to laxity.

TE'NSIBLE. *a.* [*tensus*, Lat.] Capable of being extended. *Bacon.*

TE'NSILE. *a.* [*tensilus*, Lat.] Capable of extension. *Bacon.*

TE'NSION. *s.* [*tension*, Fr.] The act of stretching; not laxation; the state of being stretched; not laxity. *Blackmore.*

TE'NSIVE. *a.* [*tensus*, Lat.] Giving a sensation of stiffness or contraction. *Floyer.*

TE'NSURE. *s.* [*tensus*, Lat.] The act of stretching, or state of being stretched; the contrary to laxation or laxity. *Bacon.*

TENT. *s.* [*tente*, Fr. *tentorium*, Lat.]

1. A soldier's moveable lodging place, commonly made of canvas extended upon poles. *Knolles.*

2. Any temporary habitation; a pavilion.

3. [*Tente*, Fr.] A roll of lint put into a sore. *Wiseman.*

4. A species of wine deeply red, chiefly from Galicia in Spain.

To TENT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lodge as in a tent; to tabernacle.

To TENT. *v. a.* To search as with a medical tent. *Wiseman.*

* TE'NTAGE. *s.* An encampment. *Drayton.*

TENTA'TION. *s.* [*tentatio*, Lat.] Trial; temptation. *Brown.*

TE'NTATIVE. *a.* [*tentative*, Fr. *tento*, Lat.] Trying; essaying; experimental.

TE'NTED. *a.* [from *tent*.] Covered with tents. *Pope.*

TE'NTER. *s.* [*tendo*, *tentus*, Lat.]

1. A hook on which things are stretched.

2. To be on the TENTERS. To be on the stretch; to be in difficulties. *Hudibras.*

To TE'NTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stretch by hooks. *Bacon.*

To TE'NTER. *v. n.* To admit extension.

* TE'NTERGROUND. *s.* Ground on which tenters are erected for stretching cloth. *Gray.*

TENTH. *a.* [*teoða*, Sax.] First after the ninth; ordinal of ten. *Boyle.*

TENTH. *s.* [from the adjective.]

1. The tenth. *Locke.*

2. Tythe. *Phillips.*

3. Tenths are that yearly portion or tribute which all livings ecclesiastical yield to the king. *Cowell.*

TE'NTHLY. *ad.* [from *tenth*.] In the tenth place.

TENTI'GINOUS. *a.* [*tentigo*, Lat.] Stiff; stretched.

* TE'NTORY. *s.* [*tentorium*, Lat.] The awning of a tent. *Evelyn.*

TE'NTWORT. *s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

TENUIFO'LIUS. *a.* [*tenuis* and *folium*, Lat.] Having thin leaves.

TENU'ITY. *s.* [*tenuitas*, Lat.] Thinness; exility; smallness; minuteness; not grossness. *Bentley.*

TE'NUOUS. *a.* [*tenuis*, Lat.] Thin; small; minute. *Brown.*

TE/NURE. *s.* [*tenure*, Fr.] *Tenure* is the manner whereby tenements are holden of their lords. *Dryden.*

TEPEFA'CTION. *s.* [*tepefacio*, Lat.] The act of warming to a small degree.

TE/PID. *a.* [*tepidus*, Lat.] Lukewarm; warm in a small degree. *Milton.*

TEPI'DITY. *s.* [from *tepid*.] Lukewarmness. *Ainsworth.*

TE/POR. *s.* [*tepor*, Lat.] Lukewarmness; gentle heat. *Arbuthnot.*

* TE/RAPIN. *s.* A kind of tortoise. *Hist. of Virginia.*

TERATO'LOGY. *s.* [*τέρας* and *λέγω*.] Bombast.

TERCE. *s.* [*tierce*, Fr.] A vessel containing forty-two gallons of wine; the third part of a butt or a pipe. *Ainsworth.*

* TE/RCEL. *s.* A hawk. See TASSEL.

* TE/RCEMAJOR. *s.* A sequence of three best cards.

* TE'REBINTH. *s.* [*τερεβινθος*.] The turpentine tree. *Spenser.*

TEREBI'NTHINATE. } *a.* [*terebinthum*,
TEREBI'NTHINE. } Lat.] Consisting of turpentine; mixed with turpentine. *Floyer.*

To TE'REBRATE. *v. a.* [*terebro*, Lat.] To bore: to perforate; to pierce. *Derham.*

TEREBRA'TION. *s.* [from *terebrate*.] The act of boring or piercing. *Bacon.*

* TE'RET. *a.* [*teres*, Lat.] Round. *Foth.*

TERGE'MINOUS. *a.* [*tergeminus*, Lat.] Threefold.

* To TERGIVE'RSATE. *v. n.* [*tergum* and *verto*, Lat.] To boggle; to shift; to use evasive expressions. *Bailey.*

TERGIVERSA'TION. *s.* [from *tergum* and *verso*, Lat.]

1. Shift; subterfuge; evasion. *Bramhall.*
2. Change; fickleness. *Clarendon.*

TERM. *s.* [*terminus*, Lat.]

1. Limit; boundary. *Bacon.*
2. The word by which a thing is expressed. *Swift.*
3. Words; language. *Milton.*
4. Condition; stipulation. *Dryden.*
5. Time for which any thing lasts. *Addis.*
6. [In law.] The time in which the tribunals are open to all that list to seek their right by course of law; the rest of the year is called vacation. Of these terms there are four in every year, one is called Hilary *term*, which begins the twenty-third of January, or if that be Sunday, the next day following, and ends the twenty-first of February: another is called Easter *term*, which begins eighteen days after Easter, and ends the Monday next after Ascension-day; the third is Trinity *term*, beginning the Friday next after Trinity-Sunday, and ending the Wednesday-fortnight after; the fourth is Michaelmas *term*, beginning the sixth of November, or if that be Sunday, the next

day after, and ending the twenty-eighth of November. *Cowell.*

To TERM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To name; to call. *Locke.*

TE'RMAGANCY. *s.* [from *termagant*.] Turbulence; tumultuousness. *Parker.*

TE'RMAGANT. *a.* [*τῆρ* and *magan*, Sax.]

1. Tumultuous; turbulent. *Shakspeare.*
2. Quarrelsome; scolding; furious. *Arb.*

TE'RMAGANT. *s.* A scold; a brawling turbulent woman. *Tatler.*

TE'RMER. *s.* [from *term*.] One who travels up to the term. *Ben Jonson.*

TE'RMINABLE. *a.* [from *terminate*.] Limitable; that limits or bounds.

To TE'RMINATE. *v. a.* [*termino*, Lat. *terminer*, Fr.]

1. To bound; to limit. *Locke.*
2. To put an end to.

To TE'RMINATE. *v. n.* To be limited; to end; to have an end; to attain its end. *Dryden.*

TE'RMINATION. *s.* [from *terminate*.]

1. The act of limiting or bounding.
2. Bound; limit. *Brown.*
3. End; conclusion.
4. End of words as varied by their significations. *Watts.*
5. Word; term. *Shakspeare.*

* TE'RMINATIVE. *a.* Directing termination. *Bp. Rust.*

* TE'RMINATIVELY. *ad.* Absolutely; so as not to respect any thing else. *Bp. Taylor.*

* TE'RMINER. *s.* A trial of malefactors.

TERMI'NTHUS. *s.* [*τέρμινθος*.] A tumour. *Wiseman.*

TE'RMLESS. *a.* [from *term*.] Unlimited; boundless. *Raleigh.*

* TE'RMLY. *a.* Occurring every term. *Bacon.*

TE'RMLY. *ad.* [from *term*.] Term by term. *Bacon.*

TE'RNARY. } *s.* [*ternarius*, *ternio*, Lat.]
TE'RNION. } The number three. *Holder.*

* TE'RNARY. *a.* [*ternarius*, Lat.] Proceeding by threes; consisting of three.

TE'RRACE. *s.* [*terrasse*, Fr.]

1. A small mount of earth covered with grass.
2. An open gallery or balcony.

* To TE'RRACE. *v. a.* To open to the air or light. *Wotton.*

* TE'RRAE-FILIUS. *s.* [Lat.] Formerly a satirical orator at the public acts in the university at Oxford, not unlike the prevaricator at Cambridge. *Guardian.*

TERRA'QUEOUS. *a.* [*terra* and *aqua*, Lat.] Composed of land and water. *Woodward.*

* TE'RRAR. *s.* [*terrarium*, low Lat.] A terrier or register of lands. *Cowell.*

* To TERRE. *v. a.* To provoke. See To TAB. *Wicliffe.*

* TE'RREMOTE. *s.* [*terræ motus*, Lat.] An earthquake. *Gower.*

TERRE'NE. *a.* [*terrenus*, Lat.] Earthy; terrestrial. *Milton.*

TE'RRE-BLUE. *s.* [*terre* and *bleue*, Fr.] A sort of earth. *Woodward.*

TERRE-VERTE. *s.* [Fr.] A sort of earth.

Dryden.

TE'RREOUS. *a.* [terreus, Lat.] Earthy; consisting of earth.

Brown.

TERRE'STRIAL. *a.* [terrestris, Lat.]

1. Earthy; not celestial. *Spenser.*

2. Consisting of earth; terreous. *Woodw.*

* **TERRE'STRIALY.** *ad.* After an earthly manner.

More.

To TERRE'STRIFY. *v. a.* [terrestris and facio, Lat.] To reduce to the state of earth.

Brown.

TERRE'STRIOUS. *a.* [terrestris, Lat.] Terreous; earthy; consisting of earth.

TE'RRIBLE. *a.* [Fr. from *terribilis*, Lat.]

1. Dreadful; formidable; causing fear.

2. Great, so as to offend; a colloquial hyperbole. *Tillotson.*

TE'RRIBLENESS. *s.* [from *terrible*.] Formidableness; the quality of being terrible; dreadfulness.

Sidney.

TE'RRIBLY. *ad.* [from *terrible*.]

1. Dreadfully; formidably; so as to raise fear. *Dryden.*

2. Violently; very much. *Swift.*

TE'RRIER. *s.* [terrier, Fr. from *terra*, Lat. earth.] 1. A dog that follows his game under ground.

Dryden.

2. A survey or register of lands. *Ayliffe.*

3. A wimble, auger or borer. [from *terebro*, Lat.] *Ainsworth.*

TE'RRIFICK. *a.* [terrifick, Lat.] Dreadful; causing terror.

Phillips.

To TE'RRIFY. *v. a.* [terror and facio, Lat.] To fright; to shock with fear; to make afraid.

Blackmore.

* **TERRITO'RIAL.** *a.* Belonging to a territory.

Mountagu.

TE'RRITORY. *s.* [territorium, low Lat.] Land; country; dominion; district.

Derham.

TE'RROUR. *s.* [terror, Lat. *terreur*, Fr.]

1. Fear communicated. *Milton.*

2. Fear received. *Blackmore.*

3. The cause of fear. *Milton.*

TERSE. *a.* [tersus, Lat.]

1. Smooth. *Brown.*

2. Cleanly written; neat. *Dryden.*

* **TE'RSELY.** *ad.* Neatly. *Ben Jonson.*

* **TE'RSENESS.** *s.* Smoothness or neatness of style. *Dr. Warton.*

TE'RTIAN. *s.* [tertiana, Lat.] Is an ague intermitting but one day, so that there are two fits in three days.

Harvey.

To TE'RTIATE. *v. a.* [tertius, Lat.] To do any thing the third time.

TE'SSELLATED. *a.* [tessela, Lat.] Variegated by squares.

Woodward.

* **TESSERA'ICK.** *a.* [tessera, Lat.] Variegated by squares; tessellated.

Atkins.

TEST. *s.* [from *testis*, Lat.] 1. The cupel by which refiners try their metals.

2. Trial; examination: as by the cupel.

Clarendon.

3. Means of trial. *Ben Jonson.*

4. That with which any thing is compared in order to prove its genuineness.

Pope.

5. Judgment; distinction.

Dryden.

* **TE'STABLE.** *a.* [Fr.] Capable of witnessing or bearing witness.

Cotgrave.

TESTA'CEOUS. *a.* [testaceus, Lat.] 1. Consisting of shells; composed of shells.

2. Having continuous, not jointed shells; opposed to crustaceous.

Woodward.

TE'STAMENT. *s.* [Fr. *testamentum*, Lat.]

1. A will; any writing directing the disposal of the possessions of a man deceased.

2. The name of each of the volumes of the holy scripture.

TESTAME'NTARY. *a.* [testamentarius, Lat.] Given by will; contained in wills.

* **TESTAMENTA'TION.** *s.* The act or power of giving by will.

Burke.

TE'STATE. *a.* [testatus, Lat.] Having made a will.

Ayliffe.

* **TESTA'TION.** *s.* [testatio, Lat.] Witness; evidence.

Bp. Hall.

TESTA'TOR. *s.* [testator, Lat.] One who leaves a will.

Taylor.

TESTA'TRIX. *s.* [Lat.] A woman who leaves a will.

TE'STED. *a.* [from *test*.] Tried by a test.

TE'STER. *s.* [tête, Fr. a head.]

1. A sixpence.

Pope.

2. The cover of a bed.

* **TE'STERN.** *s.* A sixpence.

* **To TE'STERN.** *v. a.* To present with sixpence

Shakspeare.

TE'STICLE. *s.* [testiculus, Lat.] Stone.

TESTIFICA'TION. *s.* [testificatio, Lat. from *testify*.] The act of witnessing.

Hooker.

TESTIFICA'TOR. *s.* [from *testificor*, Lat.] One who witnesses.

TE'STIFIER. *s.* [from *testify*.] One who testifies.

To TE'STIFY. *v. n.* [testificor, Lat.] To witness; to prove; to give evidence.

Milton.

To TE'STIFY. *v. a.* To witness; to give evidence of any point.

John.

TE'STILY. *ad.* [from *testy*.] Fretfully; peevishly; morosely.

TESTIMO'NIAL. *s.* [testimonium, Lat.] A writing produced by any one as an evidence for himself.

Burnet.

TE'STIMONY. *s.* [testimonium, Lat.]

1. Evidence given; proof.

Dryden.

2. Publick evidence.

Milton.

3. Open attestation; profession.

Milton.

To TE'STIMONY. *v. a.* To witness. Disused.

TE'STINESS. *s.* [from *testy*.] Moroseness.

* **TE'STON.** *s.* [Fr.] A sixpence; a tester.

Bp. Hall.

TESTU'DINATED. *a.* [testudo, Lat.] Roofed; arched.

TESTUDI'NEOUS. *a.* [testudo, Lat.] Resembling the shell of a tortoise.

TE'STY. *a.* Fretful; peevish; apt to be

angry. *Locke.*
TE'TCHY. *a.* Froward; peevish. *Shaksp.*
TETE A TETE. *s.* [Fr.] Cheek by jowl. *Prior.*
TE'THER. *s.* [See **TEDDER.**] A string by which horses are held from pasturing too wide. *Swift.*
To TE'THER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie up.
*** TE'TRAD.** *s.* [tetras, Lat.] The number four; a collection of four things. *More.*
TETRA'GONAL. *a.* [τετραγωνος.] Square.
*** TETRA'METER.** *s.* [τέτρα and μέτρον.] A verse consisting of four feet. *Selden.*
*** TETRA'METER.** *a.* Having four metrical feet. *Tyrwhitt.*
TETRAPE'TALOUS. *a.* [τέσσαρες and πέταλον.] Are such flowers as consist of four leaves round the style. *Miller.*
TE'TRARCH. *s.* [tetrarcha, Lat.] A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province. *Ben Jonson.*
TETRA'RCHATE. } *s.* [τετραρχία.] A Ro-
TETRA'RCHY. } man government.
*** TETRA'RCHICAL.** *a.* Belonging to a tetrarchy. *Herbert.*
TETRA'STICK. *s.* [τετραστιχος.] An epigram or stanza of four verses. *Pope.*
*** TE'TRASTYLE.** *s.* [τέτρα and στύλος.] A building with four pillars in front.
*** TETRASY'LLABLE.** *s.* [τέτρα and syllable.] A word of four syllables.
TE'TRICAL. } *a.* [tetricus, Lat.] Fro-
TE'TRICOUS. } ward; perverse; sour. *Knolles.*
*** TETRI'CITY.** *s.* Sourness; perverseness. *Cockeram.*
*** TE/TRICK.** *a.* Sour; harsh; perverse; morose. *Burton.*
TE'TTER. *s.* [teetep, Sax.] A scab; a scurf; a ring-worm. *Dryden.*
*** To TE'TTER.** *v. a.* To infect with a tetter. *Shakspeare.*
*** TE'TTISH.** *a.* [perhaps a corruption of tetchy.] Captious; testy; ill-humoured. *Beaum. and Fl.*
*** TEUTO'NICK.** *a.* Spoken by the Teutones or ancient Germans. *Dr. Johnson.*
*** TEUTO'NICK.** *s.* The language of the Teutones: by ellipsis. *Bp. Percy.*
TEW. *s.* [towe, a hempen rope, Dutch.]
 1. Materials for any thing. *Skinner.*
 2. An iron chain. *Ainsworth.*
To TEW. *v. a.* [tepian, Sax.] To work.
TE'WEL. *s.* [tuyau, Fr.] In the back of the forge, against the fire-place, is fixed a taper pipe in it above five inches long called a *tewel*, which comes through the back of the forge. *Moxon.*
To TE'WTAW. *v. a.* To beat; to break.
TEXT. *s.* [textus, Lat.] 1. That on which a comment is written. *Waller.*
 2. Sentence of scripture. *South.*
*** To TEXT.** *v. a.* To write as a text. *Beaum. and Fl.*

*** TE'XT-HAND.** *s.* A particular kind of large handwriting: so called, because formerly the text was ever written in a large hand, and the comment in a small. *Cleaveland.*
TE'XTILE. *a.* [textilis, Lat.] Woven; capable of being woven. *Wilkins.*
TE'XTMAN. *s.* [text and man.] A man ready in quotation of texts. *Saunderson.*
*** TEXTO'RIAL.** *a.* [textorius, Lat.] Belonging to weaving. *Warton.*
TE'XTRINE. *a.* [textrina, Lat.] Relating to weaving. *Derham.*
*** TE'XTUAL.** *a.* [textuel, Fr.]
 1. Contained in the text. *Milton.*
 2. Serving for texts. *Bp. Hall.*
*** TE'XTUALIST.** *s.* One ready in citing texts. *Lightfoot.*
TE'XTUARY. *a.* [from text.]
 1. Contained in the text. *Brown.*
 2. Serving as a text; authoritative. *Glanv.*
TE'XTUARIST. } *s.* [textuaire, Fr.] One
TE'XTUARY. } ready in the text of scripture; a divine well versed in scripture.
*** TE'XTUIST.** *s.* One ready in quotation of texts. *Milton.*
TE'XTURE. *s.* [textus, Lat.]
 1. The act of weaving. *Brown.*
 2. A web; a thing woven. *Thomson.*
 3. Manner of weaving with respect either to form or matter. *Pope.*
 4. Disposition of the parts of bodies. *Newt.*
*** THACK.** *s.* [ðace, Sax.] Thatch: a common northern word, and old in the English language: hence also a thackster, a thatcher. *Chaucer.*
THAN. *ad.* [ðanne, Sax. dann, Germ.] A particle placed in comparison after the comparative adjective: as, *I am older than you.* *Ben Jonson.*
THANE. *s.* [ðegn, Sax.] An old title of honour, perhaps equivalent to baron. *Shakspeare.*
*** THA'NELANDS.** *s. pl.* Such lands as were granted by charters of the Saxon kings to their thanes. *Cowell.*
*** THA'NESHIP.** *s.* [ðegenycipe, Sax.] The office and dignity of a thane; the seigniority of a thane. *Steevens.*
To THANK. *v. a.* [ðancian, Sax. danken, Germ.] 1. To return acknowledgments for any favour or kindness. *Dryden.*
 2. It is often used in a contrary or ironical sense. *Dryden.*
THANK. } *s.* [ðancay, Sax. Dank, Germ.]
THANKS. } Acknowledgment paid for favour or kindness; expression of gratitude. Seldom used in the singular. *Milton.*
THA'NKFUL. *a.* [ðancful, Sax.] Full of gratitude; ready to acknowledge good received. *Dryden.*
THA'NKFULLY. *ad.* [from thankful.] With lively and grateful sense, or ready acknowledgment of good received. *Taylor.*
*** THA'NKFULNESS.** *s.* Gratitude; lively

- sense or ready acknowledgment of good received. *Sidney.*
- THA'NKLESS. *a.* [from *thank.*]
1. Unthankful; ungrateful; making no acknowledgment. *Pope.*
 2. Not deserving, or not likely to gain thanks. *Crashaw.*
- THA'NKLESSNESS. *s.* [from *thankless.*]
Ingratitude; failure to acknowledge good received. *Donne.*
- THANKO'FFERING. *s.* [*thank* and *offer- ing.*] Offering paid in acknowledgment of mercy. *Watts.*
- * To THANKSGI'VE. *v. a.* To celebrate; to distinguish by solemn rites. *Mede.*
- * THANKSGI'VE. *s.* A giver of thanks. *Barrow.*
- THANKSGI'VING. *s.* [*thanks* and *giving.*]
Celebration of mercy. *Hooker.*
- THA'NKWORTHY. *a.* [*thank* and *worthy.*]
Deserving gratitude. *Davies.*
- THARM. *s.* [ðeapm, Sax. Darm, Germ. *the gut.*] Intestines twisted for several uses.
- THAT. *pronoun.* [*thata*, Goth. ðat, Sax. *dæt*, Dutch; *daß*, Germ.] The plural of *that*, when it is demonstrative is *these*, as, *that* man is good, and *these* are mending. When it is relative, it has no plural, as, the men *that* helped me are men *that* my father favoured.
1. Not this, but the other. *Take this, and give me that. Shakspeare.*
 2. Which: relating to an antecedent thing. *The house that was fired. Cowley.*
 3. Who: relating to an antecedent person. *The man that spoke. Tickell.*
 4. It sometimes serves to save the repetition of a word or words foregoing. *He is grieved, and that deeply. Cowley.*
 5. Opposed to *this*, as *the other* to *one*. *Cowley.*
 6. When *this* and *that* relate to foregoing words, *this* is referred like *hic* or *ceci* to the latter, and *that* like *ille* or *cela* to the former.
 7. Such as. *Tillotson.*
 8. That which; what. *Shakspeare.*
 9. The thing: that *which I say is this.* *Numbers.*
 10. The thing which then was. *Cowley.*
 11. By way of eminence. *Boyle, that great man. Cowley.*
 12. In THAT. As being. *Hooker.*
- THAT. *conjunction.* 1. Because: *I am sorry that I cried. Cowley.*
2. Noting a consequence. *He was so frightened that he fled. Locke.*
 3. Noting indication. *Shew that he can stand. Bacon.*
 4. Noting a final end. *Work that they may live. Cowley.*
- THATCH. *s.* [ðace, Sax. *straw*, Skinner.] Straw laid upon the top of a house to keep out the weather. *Watts.*
- To THATCH. *v. a.* [ðaccian, Sax.] To cover as with straw. *Dryden.*
- THA'TCHER. *s.* [from *thatch.*] One whose trade is to cover houses with straw. *Swift.*
- * THAUMATU'RGICAL. *a.* Exciting wonder. *Burton.*
- * THA'UMATURGY. *s.* [θαύμα and ἔργον.] Act of performing what may excite wonder. *Warton.*
- To THAW. *v. n.* [ðapan, Sax. *degen*, Dutch; *thauen*, Germ.] 1. To grow liquid after congelation; to melt. *Boyle.*
2. To remit the cold which had caused frost.
- To THAW. *v. a.* To melt what was congealed. *Glanville.*
- THAW. *s.* [from the verb.] Liquefaction of any thing congealed; warmth, such as liquefies congelation. *Wilkins.*
- THE. *article.* [*de*, Dutch.] 1. The article noting a particular thing. *Cowley.*
2. Before a vowel *e* is commonly cut off in verse.
 3. Sometimes *he* is cut off. *Cowley.*
- * THE'ATIN. *s.* [Fr.] One of an order of priests so called from a superior of their order, who was archbishop of Chieti in Naples, anciently *Theate.* *Cotgrave.*
- * THE'ATINE. *s.* One of an order of nuns conforming to the rules of the Theatins.
- THEA'TRAL. *a.* [théâtral, Fr. *theatralis*, Lat.] Belonging to a theatre.
- THE'ATRE. *s.* [théâtre, Fr. *theatrum*, Lat.]
1. A place in which shows are exhibited; a playhouse. *Bacon.*
 2. A place rising by steps like a theatre.
- THEA'TRICK. } *a.* [*theatrum*, Lat.] Scenick;
THEA'TRICAL. } suiting a theatre; pertaining to a theatre. *Pope.*
- THEA'TRICALLY. *ad.* [from *theatrical.*]
In a manner suiting the stage. *Swift.*
- * THEAVE. *s.* An ewe or sheep of three years old. *Pegge.*
- THEE, the oblique singular of *thou.* *Cowley.*
- * To THEE. *v. n.* [ðean, Sax.] To thrive; to prosper. *Chaucer.*
- THEFT. *s.* [from *thief.*]
1. The act of stealing. *Cowell.*
 2. The thing stolen. *Exodus.*
- THEIR. *s.* [ðeopa, of *them*, Sax.]
1. Of them; the pronoun possessive from *they.* *Dryden.*
 2. *Theirs* is used when any thing comes between the possessive and substantive. *Roscommon.*
- * THALY'PTHORA. *s.* A seduction of women.
- * THE'ISM. *s.* [Θεός.] The acknowledgement of a God, as opposed to atheism; deism, which see. *Monboddó.*
- * THE'IST. *s.* A deist, which see. *Dean Martin.*
- * THEI'STICAL. *a.* Belonging to theists; deistical. *Leslie.*
- THEM, the oblique of *they.* *Wilkins.*
- THEME. *s.* [thème, Fr. θέμα.] 1. A subject on which one speaks or writes. *Roscomm.*

2. A short dissertation written by boys on any topick. *Milton.*
 3. The original word whence others are derived. *Watts.*
THEMSE'LVES. *s. pl.* [See **THEY** and **SELF**.]
 1. These very persons. *Hooker.*
 2. The oblique case of *they* and *selves*.
THEN. *ad.* [*than*, Goth. *ðan*, Sax. *dan*, Dutch; *dann*, Germ.]
 1. At that time. *Clarendon.*
 2. Afterward; immediately afterward; soon afterward. *Bacon.*
 3. In that case; in consequence. *Dryden.*
 4. Therefore; for this reason. *Milton.*
 5. At another time: as, *now* and *then*; at one time and other. *Milton.*
 6. That time. *Milton.*
THENCE. *s.* 1. From that place. *Milton.*
 2. From that time. *Isaiah.*
 3. For that reason. *Milton.*
THE'NCEFORTH. *ad.* [*thence* and *forth*] From that time. *Milton.*
THENCEFO'WARD. *ad.* [*thence* and *forward*.] On from that time.
***THE'NCEFROM.** *ad.* From that place. *Smith.*
THE'OCRACY. *s.* [*théocratie*, Fr. *θεός* and *κρατέω*.] Government immediately superintended by God. *Burnet.*
THEOCRA'TICAL. *a.* [*théocratique*, Fr. from *theocracy*.] Relating to a government administered by God. *Burnet.*
THEO'DOLITE. *s.* A mathematical instrument for taking heights and distances.
THEO'GONY. *s.* [*θεογονία*.] The generation of the gods.
***THEOLOGA'STER.** *s.* A kind of quack in divinity, as a medicaster in physick; a low writer or student in divinity. *Burt.*
***THEO'LOGER.** *s.* A divine; a professor of divinity. *Hayward.*
THEOLO'GIAN. *s.* [*theologus*, Lat.] A divine; a professor of divinity. *Milton.*
THEOLO'GICAL. *a.* [*theologia*, Lat.] Relating to the science of divinity. *Swift.*
THEOLO'GICALLY. *ad.* [from *theological*.] According to the principles of theology.
THEO'LOGIST. } *s.* [*theologus*, Lat.] A di-
THE'OLOGUE. } vine; one studious in the science of divinity. *Dryden.*
***To THEO'LOGIZE.** *v. a.* To render theological. *Glanville.*
THEO'LOGY. *s.* [*théologie*, Fr. *θεολογία*.] Divinity. *Tillotson.*
THEO'MACHIST. *s.* He who fights against the gods.
THEO'MACHY. *s.* [*θεός* and *μαχή*] The fight against the gods by the giants. *Bailey.*
THEO'RBO. *s.* [*tuorbe*, Fr.] A large lute for playing a thorough bass, used by the Italians. *Bailey.*
THE'OREM. *s.* [*θεώρημα*.] A position laid down as an acknowledged truth. *Graunt.*
THEOREMA'TICAL. } *a.* [from *theorem*.]
THEOREMA'TICK. } Comprised in theor-
THEORE'MICK. } ems; consisting in

- theorems. *Grew.*
THEORE'TICAL. } *a.* [*θεωρητικός*.]
THEORE'TICK. }
THEO'RICAL. } *a.* [*théorique*, Fr. from
THE'ORICK. } *θεορία*.] Speculative; de-
 pending on theory or speculation; ter-
 minating in theory or speculation. *Burnet.*
THEORE'TICALLY. } *ad.* [from *theorick*.]
THEO'RICALLY. } Speculatively; not
 practically.
THEO'RICK. *s.* [from the adjective.] A
 speculatist; one who knows only specu-
 lation; not practice. *Shakspeare.*
THE'ORIST. *s.* [from *theory*.] A specula-
 tist; one given to speculation. *Addison.*
THE'ORY. *s.* [*théorie*, Fr. *θεορία*.] Spe-
 culation; not practice; scheme; plan or
 system yet subsisting only in the mind.
South.
***THEOSO'PHICAL.** } *a.* [*θεός* and *σοφός*.]
***THEOSO'PHICK.** } Divinely wise. *More.*
THERAPE'UTICK. *a.* [*θεραπευτικός*.] Cu-
 rative; teaching or endeavouring the cure
 of diseases. *Watts.*
THERE. *ad.* [*thar*, Goth. *ðær*, Sax. *daer*,
 Dutch; *dort*, Germ.]
 1. In that place. *Pope.*
 2. It is opposed to *here*. *Milton.*
 3. An exclamation directing to something
 at a distance. *Dryden.*
THEREABO'UT. } *ad.* [*there* and *about*;
THEREABO'UTS. } *thereabouts* is there-
 fore less proper.]
 1. Near that place. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Nearly; near that number, quantity,
 or state. *Newton.*
 3. Concerning that matter. *Luke.*
THEREA'FTER. *ad.* [*there* and *after*.] Ac-
 cording to that; accordingly. *Peacham.*
THEREA'T. *ad.* [*there* and *at*.]
 1. At that; on that account. *Hooker.*
 2. At that place. *Matthew.*
THEREBY'. *ad.* [*there* and *by*.] By that;
 by means of that. *Herbert.*
TH'EREFOR. *ad.* [*there* and *for*.]
 1. For that; for this; for this reason; in
 consequence. *West.*
 2. In return for this; in recompense for
 this or for that. *Matthew.*
THEREFRO'M. *ad.* [*there* and *from*.] From
 that; from this. *Jos.*
THEREI'N. *ad.* [*there* and *in*.] In that; in
 this. *Bacon.*
THEREINTO'. *ad.* [*there* and *into*.] Into
 that; into this. *Bacon.*
THEREO'F. *ad.* [*there* and *of*.] Of that;
 of this. *Swift.*
TREREO'N. *ad.* [*there* and *on*.] On that.
Woodward.
THEREO'UT. *ad.* [*there* and *out*.] Out of
 that. *Spenser.*
THERETO'. } *ad.* [*there* and *to*, or *unto*.]
THEREUNTO'. } To that. *Tillotson.*
THEREU'NDER. *ad.* [*there* and *under*.]

Under that. *Raleigh.*
THEREUPO'N. *ad.* [*there and upon.*] 1. Upon that; in consequence of that. *Swift.*
 2. Immediately.

* **THEREWHI'LE.** *ad.* At the same time. *Abp. Laud.*

THEREWI'TH. *ad.* [*there and with.*]
 1. With that. *Davies.*
 2. Immediately.

THEREWITHA'L. *ad.* [*there and withal.*]
 1. Over and above. *Daniel.*
 2. At the same time. *Shakspeare.*
 3. With that. *Spenser.*

* **THERF** *bread. s.* [*ðeopf, Sax.*] Unleavened bread. *Wicliffe.*

THERI'ACAL. *a.* [*θηριακά.*] Medicinal; physical. *Bacon.*

* **THE'RIACK.** *a.* [*θηριακόν.*] Medicinal; physical. *Bacon.*

* **THE'RMAL.** *a.* [*θερμός.*] Relating to warm baths, natural or artificial: as, *thermal waters.*

THERMO'METER. *s.* [*thermomètre, Fr. θερμός and μέτρον.*] An instrument for measuring the heat of the air, or of any matter. *Brown.*

THERMOME'TRICAL. *a.* [*from thermometer.*] Relating to the measure of heat. *Cheyne.*

THE'RMOSCOPE. *s.* [*thermoscope, Fr. θερμός and σκοπέω.*] An instrument by which the degrees of heat are discovered. *Arbuthnot.*

THESE. *pronoun.* The plural of *this*.
 1. Opposed to *those*. *Dryden.*
 2. *These* relates to the persons or things last mentioned; and *those* to the first. *Woodward.*

THE'SIS. *s.* [*thèse, Fr. θέσις.*] A position; something laid down affirmatively or negatively. *Prior.*

THE'SMOTHETE. *s.* [*θεσμοτέτης.*] A law-giver.

* **THE'TICAL.** *a.* [*from thesis.*] Laid down. *More.*

* **THEU'RGICAL.** } *a.* [*from theurgy.*] Re-
 * **THEU'RGICK.** } lating to theurgy. *Hallywell.*

* **THE'URGIST.** *s.* One who is addicted to theurgy. *Hallywell.*

THE'URGY. *s.* [*θεουργία.*] The power of doing supernatural things by lawful means, as by the prayer to God.

THEW. *s.* [*ðeap, Sax.*]
 1. Quality; manners. Obsolete. *Spenser.*
 2. In *Shakspeare* it seems to signify brawn, or bulk.

THE'VVED. *a.* [*from thew.*] Educated; habituated. *Spenser.*

THEY. *s.* In the oblique case *them*, the plural of *he* or *she*. [*ði, Sax.*]

1. The men; the women; the persons. *Ben Jonson.*
 2. Those men; those women: opposed to some others. *Prior.*

* **THIBLE.** *s.* A slice; a scummer; a spatula. *Ainsworth.*

THICK. *n.* [*dicce, Sax. dick, Dutch; dicke, Germ.*] 1. Not thin.

2. Dense; not rare; gross; crass. *Arbuthn.*

3. Not clear; not transparent; muddy; feculent. *Temple.*

4. Great in circumference; not slender. *Deuteronomy.*

5. Frequent; in quick succession; with little intermission. *Spelman.*

6. Close; not divided by much space; crowded. *Addison.*

7. Not easily pervious; set with things close to each other. *Dryden.*

8. Coarse; not thin. *Bacon.*

9. Without proper intervals of articulation. *Shakspeare.*

THICK. *s.* [*from the adjective.*]
 1. The thickest part, or time when any thing is thickest. *Knolles.*

2. *Through THICK and thin.* Whatever is in the way. *Hudibras.*

THICK. *ad.* 1. Frequently; fast. *Denham.*

2. Closely. *Dryden.*

3. To a great depth. *Addison.*

4. *THICK and threefold.* In quick succession; in great numbers. *L'Estrange.*

To THICKEN. *v. a.* [*from thick.*]
 1. To make thick.

2. To make close; to fill up interstices. *Woodward.*

3. To condense; to concrete. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To strengthen; to confirm. *Shaksp.*

5. To make frequent.

6. To make close or numerous.

To THICKEN. *v. n.* 1. To grow thick.

2. To grow dense or muddy. *Shakspeare.*

3. To concrete; to be consolidated. *Prior.*

4. To grow close or numerous. *Tatler.*

5. To grow quick. *Addison.*

THI'CKET. *s.* [*diccet, Sax. Dicksicht, Germ.*] A close knot or tuft of trees; a close wood. *Raleigh.*

THI'CKLY. *ad.* [*from thick.*] Deeply; to a great quantity. *Boyle.*

THI'CKNESS. *s.* [*from thick.*]
 1. The state of being thick; density.

2. Quantity of matter interposed; space taken up by matter interposed. *Boyle.*

3. Quantity laid on quantity to some considerable depth. *Bacon.*

4. Consistence; grossness; not rareness; spissitude. *Bacon.*

5. Imperviousness; closeness. *Addison.*

6. Want of sharpness; want of quickness. *Holder.*

* **THI'CKSCULL.** *s.* A dolt; a blockhead. *Johnson.*

THI'CK-SCULLED. *a.* Dull; stupid. *Dryden.*

THI'CKSET. *a.* [*thick and set.*] Close planted. *Dryden.*

THI'CKSKIN. *s.* [*thick and skin.*] A coarse gross man. *Shakspeare.*

THIEF. *s.* [*ðeif, Sax. Dieb, Germ.*]

1. One who takes what belongs to another. *John.*

2. An excrescence in the snuff of a candle. *May.*

THIEF-CATCHER. } s. { [thief and catch.]
THIEF-LEADER. } s. { [thief and lead.]
THIEF-TAKER. } s. { [thief and take.]

One whose business is to detect thieves. *Bramston.*

To THIEVE. *v. n.* [from *thief*.] To steal; to practise theft.

THI'EVERY. *s.* [from *thieve*.]

1. The practice of stealing. *Spenser.*

2. That which is stolen. *Shakspeare.*

THI'EVISH. *a.* [from *thief*.] 1. Given to stealing; practising theft. *Shakspeare.*

2. Secret; sly. *Shakspeare.*

THI'EVISHLY. *ad.* [from *thievish*.] Like a thief.

THI'EVISHNESS. *s.* [from *thievish*.] Disposition to steal; habit of stealing.

THIGH. *s.* [ðeoh, Sax. *die*, Dutch.] The thigh includes all between the buttocks and the knee. The thigh bone is the longest of all the bones in the body. *Quincy.*

THILK. *pronoun.* [ðilc, Sax.] That same. *Spenser.*

THILL. *s.* [ðille, Sax.] The shafts of a waggon. *Mortimer.*

THILL-HORSE. } *s.* [thill and horse.] The

THI'LLER. } last horse; the horse that goes between the shafts. *Shakspeare.*

THI'MBLE. *s.* [from *thumb bell*.] A metal cover by which women secure their fingers from the needle. *Cheyne.*

THIME. *s.* [thymus, Lat. *thym*, Fr.] A fragrant herb from which the bees are supposed to draw honey. *Spenser.*

THIN. *a.* [ðin, Sax. *dünn*, Germ.]

1. Not thick. *Exodus.*

2. Rare; not dense. *Bacon.*

3. Not close; separate by large spaces. *Roscommon.*

4. Not closely compact or accumulated. *Milton.*

5. Exile; small. *Dryden.*

6. Not coarse; not gross in substance.

7. Not abounding. *Bacon.*

8. Not fat; not bulky; lean; slim; slender. *L'Estrange.*

THIN. *ad.* Not thickly. *Milton.*

To THIN. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make thin or rare; not to thicken. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To make less close or numerous. *Dryd.*

3. To attenuate. *Blackmore.*

THINE. *pronoun.* [thein, Goth. ðin, Sax. ðein, Germ.] Belonging or relating to thee. *Shakspeare.*

THING. *s.* [ðing, Sax. Ding, Germ.]

1. Whatever is not a person. *Shaksp.*

2. It is used in contempt. *Swift.*

3. It is used of persons in contempt, or sometimes with pity. *Congreve.*

4. It is used by *Shakspeare* once in a sense

of honour; *thou noble thing.*

To THINK. *v. n.* preter. *thought.* [ðencean, Sax. *denfen*, Germ.]

1. To have ideas; to compare terms or things; to reason; to cogitate. *Dryden.*

2. To judge; to conclude; to determine. *Daniel.*

3. To intend. *Shakspeare.*

4. To imagine; to fancy. *Burnet.*

5. To muse; to meditate. *Dryden.*

6. To recollect; to observe. *Shakspeare.*

7. To judge; to conclude. *Swift.*

8. To consider; to doubt. *Bentley.*

To THINK. *v. a.* 1. To imagine; to image in the mind; to conceive. *Shakspeare.*

2. To believe; to esteem. *Sidney.*

3. To THINK much. To grudge. *Tillotson.*

4. To THINK scorn. To disdain. *Esther.*

THI'NKER. *s.* [from *think*.] One who thinks in a certain manner. *Locke.*

THI'NKING. *s.* [from *think*.] Imagination; cogitation; judgment. *Addison.*

THI'NLY. *ad.* [from *thin*.]

1. Not thickly. *Brown.*

2. Not closely; not numerously. *Dryden.*

THI'NNESS. *s.* [from *thin*.]

1. The contrary to thickness; exility; tenuity. *Newton.*

2. Paucity; scarcity. *Dryden.*

3. Rareness; not spissitude. *South.*

THIRD. *a.* [ðriðða, Sax.] The first after the second. *Shakspeare.*

THIRD. *s.* [from the adjective.]

1. The third part. *Addison.*

2. The sixtieth part of a second. *Holder.*

THI'RDBOROUGH. *s.* [third and borough.]

An underconstable.

THI'RDLY. *ad.* [from *third*.] In the third place. *Bacon.*

To THIRL. *v. a.* [ðiplian, Sax.] To pierce; to perforate. Now we use *thrill*. *Ainsw.*

THIRST. *s.* [ðýpýr, Sax. *Durst*, Germ.]

1. The pain suffered for want of drink; want of drink. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Eagerness; vehement desire. *Fairfax.*

3. Drought. *Milton.*

To THIRST. *v. n.* [ðýpýran, Sax. *dürsten*, Germ.]

1. To feel want of drink; to be dry or athirst: with *for*. *Milton.*

2. To have a vehement desire for any thing: with *for* and *after*. *Psalms.*

To THIRST. *v. a.* To want to drink. *Prior.*

THI'RSTINESS. *s.* [from *thirst*.] The state of being thirsty. *Wotton.*

THI'RSTY. *a.* [ðýpýrýz, Sax. *durstig*, Germ.]

1. Suffering want of drink; pained for want of drink. *Rowe.*

2. Possessed with any vehement desire: as, *bloodthirsty*.

THIRTE'EN. *a.* [ðpeortne, Sax.] Ten and three. *Bacon.*

THIRTE'ENTH. *a.* [from *thirteen*; ðpe-oreoða, Sax.] The third after the tenth. *Graunt.*

THI'RTIETH. *a.* [from *thirty*; ðþirtizoda,

Sax.] The tenth thrice told. *Hale.*
THI'RTY. *a.* [ðɪrtɪz, Sax.] Thrice ten. *Shakspeare.*
THIS. *pronoun* [ðɪz, Sax. dɪf, Germ.]
 1. That which is present; what is now mentioned. *Shakspeare.*
 2. The next future. *Genesis.*
 3. *This* is used for *this time*. *Dryden.*
 4. The last past. *Dryden.*
 5. It is often opposed to *that*. *Pope.*
 6. When *this* and *that* respect a former sentence, *this* relates to the latter, *that* to the former member. *Hooker.*
 7. Sometimes it is opposed to *the other*. *Dryden.*
THI'STLE. *s.* [ðɪstl, Sax. Distel, Germ. *carduus*, Lat.] A prickly weed growing in corn fields. *Shakspeare.*
THI'STLE, *golden.* *s.* A plant. *Miller.*
THI'STLY. *a.* [from *thistle*.] Overgrown with thistles. *Thomson.*
THI'THER. *ad.* [ðɪðər, Sax.] 1. To that place: it is opposed to *hither*. *Denham.*
 2. To that end; to that point.
THI'THERTO. *ad.* [*thither* and *to*.] To that end; so far.
THI'THERWARD. *ad.* [*thither* and *ward*.] Toward that place. *Milton.*
THO. *ad.* [ðonne, Sax.] 1. Then. *Spenser.*
 2. *Tho'* contracted for *though*.
To THOLE. *v. n.* To wait a while. *Ainsworth.*
 * **To THOLE.** *v. a.* [ðolian, Sax.] To bear; to endure; to undergo. *Gower.*
 * **THOLE.** *s.* [*tholus*, Lat.] The roof of a temple. See **THOWL**.
 * **THO'MIST.** *s.* A schoolman following the opinions of *Thomas Aquinas* in opposition to the *Scotists*. *Warton.*
THONG. *s.* [ðpɑŋz, ðpɒŋ, Sax.] A strap or string of leather. *Dryden.*
THORA'CICK. *a.* [from *thorax*.] Belonging to the breast. *Arbuthnot.*
THO'RAL. *a.* [from *thorus*, Lat.] Relating to the bed. *Ayliffe.*
 * **THO'RAX.** *s.* [Lat.] The breast; the chest. *Smith.*
THORN. *s.* [ðorn, Germ. ðopn, Sax.]
 1. A prickly tree of several kinds. *Genesis.*
 2. A prickle growing on the thorn bush. *Milton.*
 3. Any thing troublesome. *Southern.*
THO'RNAPPLE. *s.* A plant. *Mortimer.*
THORNBA'CK. *s.* A sea-fish. *Arbuthnot.*
THO'RNBUT. *s.* A sea-fish. *Ainsworth.*
THO'RNY. *a.* [from *thorn*.] 1. Full of thorns; spiny; rough; prickly. *Dryden.*
 2. Pricking; vexatious. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Difficult; perplexing. *Spenser.*
THO'ROUGH. *prepos.* [the word *through* extended into two syllables; durð, Germ.]
 1. By way of making passage or penetration.
 2. By means of. *Shakspeare.*
THO'ROUGH. *a.*

1. Complete; full; perfect. *Clarendon.*
 2. Passing through. *Bacon.*
THO'ROUGHFARE. *s.* [*through* and *fare*.] A passage through; a passage without any stop or let. *Shakspeare.*
THO'ROUGHLY. *ad.* [from *thorough*.] Completely; fully. *Dryden.*
THOROUGHPA'CED. *a.* [*thorough* and *pace*.] Perfect in what is undertaken; complete. *Swift.*
THO'ROUGHSPED. *a.* [*thorough* and *sped*.] Finished in principles; thoroughpaced. *Swift.*
THOROUGHSTI'TCH. *ad.* [*through* and *stitch*.] Completely; fully. A low word. *L'Estrange.*
THORP. *s.* [from the Saxon *þopp*; *Dorf*, Germ.] Signifies a village. *Gibson.*
THOSE. *pron.* The plural of *that*. *Shaksp.*
THOU. *s.* [ðu, Sax. du, Germ. in the oblique cases singular *thee*, ðe, Sax.; in the plural *ye*, ge, Sax.; in the oblique cases plural *you*, eop, Sax.]
 1. The second pronoun personal. *Shaksp.*
 2. It is used only in very familiar or very solemn language.
To THOU. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat with familiarity. *Shakspeare.*
THOUGH. *conjunction.* [ðeah, Sax. *thauh*, Goth. *doð*, Germ.] 1. Notwithstanding that; although. *Watts.*
 2. *As THOUGH.* As if; like as if. *Genesis.*
 3. It is used in the end of a sentence in familiar language: however; yet. *Dryden.*
THOUGHT, the *preterit* and *part. pass.* of *think*. [gedacht, Germ.] *Addison.*
THOUGHT. *s.* [from the *preterit* of *to think*.] 1. The operation of the mind, the act of thinking.
 2. Idea; image formed. *Milton.*
 3. Sentiment; fancy; imagery. *Dryden.*
 4. Reflection; particular consideration. *Shakspeare.*
 5. Conception; preconceived notion. *Milt.*
 6. Opinion; judgment. *Pope.*
 7. Meditation; serious consideration. *Roscommon.*
 8. Design; purpose. *Jeremiah.*
 9. Silent contemplation. *Shakspeare.*
 10. Solitude; care; concern. *Milton.*
 11. Expectation. *Shakspeare.*
 12. A small degree; a small quantity. *Swift.*
THO'UGHTFUL. *a.* [*thought* and *full*.]
 1. Contemplative; full of reflection; full of meditation. *Dryden.*
 2. Attentive; careful. *Phillips.*
 3. Promoting meditation; favourable to musing. *Pope.*
 4. Anxious; solicitous. *Prior.*
THO'UGHTFULLY. *ad.* [from *thoughtful*.] With thought or consideration; with solicitude.
THO'UGHTFULNESS. *s.* [from *thoughtful*.]

1. Deep meditation.
2. Anxiety ; solicitude.
THOUGHTLESS. *a.* [from *thought*.]
1. Airy ; gay ; dissipated.
2. Negligent ; careless. *Rogers.*
3. Stupid ; dull. *Dryden.*
THOUGHTLESSLY. *ad.* [from *thought*.]
Without thought ; carelessly ; stupidly. *Garth.*
THOUGHTLESSNESS. *s.* [from *thoughtless*.]
Want of thought ; absence of thought.
THOUGHTSICK. *a.* [*thought* and *sick*.] Un-
easy with reflection. *Shakspeare.*
THOUSAND. *a.* or *s.* [ðyend, Sax. tausend,
Germ.] 1. The number of ten hundred.
2. Proverbially, a great number. *Spenser.*
THOUSANDTH. *a.* [from *thousand*.] The
hundred ten times told ; the ordinal of a
thousand. *Swift.*
THOWL. *s.* A piece of timber by which
oars are kept in their places in rowing.
Ainsworth.
* **To THRACK.** *v. a.* [dreggen, Dutch.] To
load ; to burthen. *South.*
THRALLDOM. *s.* [from *thrall*.] Slavery ;
servitude. *Sidney.*
THRALL. *s.* [ðpæl, Sax.]
1. A slave ; one who is in the power of
another. *Milton.*
2. Bondage ; state of slavery or confine-
ment. *Hudibras.*
To THRALL. *v. a.* To enslave ; to bring
into the power of another. Out of use.
Shakspeare.
* **THRALL.** *a.* Bond ; subject. *Chaucer.*
* **THRANG.** See **TRONG.**
THRAPP. *s.* The windpipe of any animal.
To THRASH. *v. a.* [ðapycan, Sax. dreschen,
Germ.] 1. To beat corn to free it from
the chaff. *Shakspeare.*
2. To beat ; to drub. *Shakspeare.*
To THRASH. *v. n.* To labour ; to drudge.
Dryden.
THRASHER. *s.* [from *thrash*.] One who
thrashes corn. *Locke.*
THRASHING-FLOOR. *s.* An area on which
corn is beaten. *Dryden.*
THRASONICAL. *a.* [from *Thraso*, a boaster
in old comedy.] Boastfull ; bragging.
Shakspeare.
* **THRASONICALLY.** *ad.* Boastfully.
Johnson.
THRAVE. *s.* [ðpay, Sax.]
1. A herd ; a drove. Out of use.
2. The number of two dozen.
THREAD. *s.* [ðpæð, Sax. dread, Dutch.]
1. A small line ; a small twist. *Boyle.*
2. Any thing continued in a course ; uni-
form tenour. *Arbuthnot.*
To THREAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To pass through with a thread. *Sharp.*
2. To pass through ; to pierce through.
Shakspeare.
THREADBARE. *a.* [*thread* and *bare*.]
1. Deprived of the nap ; worn to the naked

- threads. *Shakspeare.*
2. Worn out ; trite. *Swift.*
* **THREADBARENESS.** *s.* State of being
threadbare. *Man of Feeling.*
THREADEN. *a.* [from *thread*.] Made of
thread. *Shakspeare.*
* **THREADY.** *a.*
1. Like thread ; slender. *Granger.*
2. Containing thread. *Dyer.*
To THREAP. *v. a.* A country word de-
noting to argue much or contend. *Ainsw.*
THREAT. *s.* [from the verb.] Menace ; de-
nunciation of ill.
To THREAT. } *v. a.* [ðperian, Sax.]
To THREATEN. }
1. To menace ; to denounce evil. *Milton.*
2. To menace ; to terrify or attempt to
terrify. *Pope.*
3. To menace by action. *Dryden.*
To *threat* is rarely used, but in poetry.
THREATENER. *s.* [from *threaten*.] Me-
nacer ; one that threatens. *Milton.*
* **THREATENING.** *s.* A menace ; a denun-
ciation of evil. *Dryden.*
THREATENINGLY. *ad.* [from *threaten*.]
With menace ; in a threatening manner.
Shakspeare.
THREATFUL. *a.* [*threat* and *full*.] Full
of threats ; menacing. *Spenser.*
THREE. *a.* [ðrie, Sax. drev, Germ.]
1. Two and one. *Pope.*
2. Proverbially, a small number. *Shaksp.*
* **THREECORNERED.** *a.* Having three
corners.
THREEFOLD. *a.* [ðpeoyeald, Sax.] Thrice
repeated ; consisting of three. *Pope.*
THREEPENCE. *s.* [*three* and *pence*.] A
small silver coin valued at thrice a penny.
Wiseman.
THREEPENNY. *a.* [*triobolaris*, Lat.] Vul-
gar ; mean.
THREEPILE. *s.* [*three* and *pile*.] An old
name for good velvet. *Shakspeare.*
THREEPILED. *a.* Set with a thick pile ;
in another place it seems to mean piled
one on another. *Shakspeare.*
THREESCORE. *a.* [*three* and *score*.] Thrice
twenty ; sixty. *Dryden.*
* **THRENE.** *s.* [θρηνοϛ ; Thräne, Germ.] La-
mentation ; complaint. *Shakspeare.*
THRENODY. *s.* [θρηνωδία.] A song of la-
mentation.
THRESHER. *s.* Properly *thrasher*.
* **THRASHINGFLOOR.** *s.* An area on which
corn is beaten. *Milton.*
THRESHOLD. *s.* [ðpercpald, Sax.] The
ground or step under the door ; entrance ;
gate ; door. *Dryden.*
THREW. *preterit* of *throw*. *Pope.*
THRICE. *ad.* [from *three*.]
1. Three times. *Spenser.*
2. A word of amplification. *Dryden.*
To THRID. *v. a.* [this is corrupted from
thread.] To slide through a narrow pas-
sage. *Pope.*

- * **THRID.** *s.* Thread. *Spenser.*
THRIFT. [from *thrive.*]
 1. Profit; gain; riches gotten. *Shaksp.*
 2. Parsimony; frugality; good husbandry. *Dryden.*
 3. A plant. *Miller.*
THRI'FTILY. *ad.* [from *thrifty.*] Frugally; parsimoniously. *Swift.*
THRI'FTINESS. *s.* [from *thrifty.*] Frugality; husbandry. *Wotton.*
THRI'FTLESS. *a.* [from *thrift.*] Profuse; extravagant. *Spenser.*
THRI'FTY. *a.* [from *thrift.*]
 1. Frugal; sparing; not profuse. *Swift.*
 2. Well husbanded. *Shakspeare.*
To THRILL. *v. a.* [ðyplian, Sax.] To pierce; to bore; to penetrate. *Milton.*
To THRILL. *v. n.* 1. To have the quality of piercing. *Spenser.*
 2. To pierce or wound the ear with a sharp sound. *Spenser.*
 3. To feel a sharp tingling sensation. *Shakspeare.*
 4. To pass with a tingling sensation. *Addison.*
 * **THRILL.** *s.*
 1. The breathing place or hole. *Herbert.*
 2. A piercing sound.
 * **To THRING.** *v. a.* [ðringan, Sax. drängen, Germ.] To press; to thrust; to throng. *Chaucer.*
To THRIVE. *v. n.* pret. *throve*, *thrieved*; part. *thriven*. To prosper; to grow rich; to advance in any thing desired. *Sidney.*
THRI'VER. *s.* [from *thrive.*] One that grows rich. *Hayward.*
THRI'VINGLY. *ad.* [from *thriving.*] In a prosperous way.
 * **THRI'VINGNESS.** *s.* Growth; increase. *Decay of Piety.*
 * **THRO'**, barbarously contracted from *through*. *Dryden.*
THROAT. *s.* [ðpote, Sax.]
 1. The forepart of the neck. *Shaksp.*
 2. The main road of any place. *Thoms.*
 3. To cut the THROAT. To murder; to kill by violence. *L'Estrange.*
THRO'ATPIPE. *s.* [throat and pipe.] The weason; the windpipe.
THRO'ATWORT. *s.* [throat and wort.] A plant.
 * **THRO'ATY.** *a.* Guttural. *Howel.*
To THROB. *v. n.* [from *throw up.*]
 1. To heave; to beat; to rise in the breast. *Addison.*
 2. To beat; to palpitate. *Wiseman.*
THROB. *s.* [from the verb.] Heave; beat; stroke of palpitation. *Addison.*
 * **To THRO'DDEN.** *v. n.* To grow; to thrive; to increase. *Grose.*
THROE. *s.* [from ðporian, to suffer, Sax.]
 1. The pain of travail; the anguish of bringing children. *Dryden.*
 2. Any extreme agony; the final and mortal struggle. *Spenser.*

- To THROE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in agonies. *Shakspeare.*
THRONE. *s.* [thronus, Lat. θρόνος.] 1. A royal seat; the seat of a king. *Dryden.*
 2. The seat of a bishop. *Ayliffe.*
To THRONE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enthrone; to set on a royal seat. *Pope.*
THRONG. *s.* [ðpanz, Sax.] A crowd; a multitude pressing against each other. *Crashaw.*
To THRONG. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To crowd; to come in tumultuous multitudes. *Tatler.*
To THRONG. *v. a.* To oppress or incommode with crowds or tumults. *Milton.*
 * **THRO'NGLY.** *ad.* In crowds; in multitudes. *More.*
THRO'STLE. *s.* [ðpoytle, Sax. Drossel, Germ.] The thrush; a small singing bird. *Walton.*
THRO'TTLE. *s.* [from *throat.*] The windpipe. *Brown.*
To THRO'TTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun; erdroffeln, Germ.] To choke; to suffocate; to kill by stopping the breath. *Swift.*
THROVE, the preterit of *thrive*. *Locke.*
THROUGH. *prep.* [ðuph, Sax. door, Dutch; durch, Germ.]
 1. From end to end of. *The strait way went through the province.* *Dryden.*
 2. Noting passage. *The bullet passed through the board.* *Newton.*
 3. By transmission. *The report came through many hands.* *Cheyne.*
 4. By means of. *He was advanced through his friends.* *Prior.*
THROUGH. *ad.* 1. From one end or side to the other. *Bacon.*
 2. To the end of any thing. *South.*
THRO'UGHBRED. *a.* [through and bred.] Completely educated; completely taught. *Grew.*
THROUGHLI'GHTED. *a.* [through and light.] Lighted on both sides. *Wotton.*
THRO'UGHLY. *ad.* [from *through.*] 1. Completely; fully; entirely; wholly. *Spenser.*
 2. Without reserve; sincerely. *Tillotson.*
THROUGHOUT. *prep.* [through and out.] Quite through; in every part of. *Bacon.*
THROUGHOUT. *ad.* Every where; in every part. *Milton.*
THROUGHPA'CED. *a.* [through and pace.] Perfect; complete. *More.*
To THROW. *v. a.* pret. *threw*. part. pass. *thrown*. [ðpapan, Sax.]
 1. To fling; to cast; to send to a distant place by any projectile force. *Knolles.*
 2. To toss; to put with any violence or tumult. *Addison.*
 3. To lay carelessly, or in haste. *Clarend.*
 4. To venture at dice. *Shakspeare.*
 5. To cast; to strip off. *Shakspeare.*
 6. To emit in any vehement manner. *Add.*
 7. To spread in haste. *Pope.*
 8. To overturn in wrestling. *South.*
 9. To drive; to send by force. *Addison.*

10. To make to act at a distance. Throw out your eyes. *Shakspeare.*
 11. To repose. *Taylor.*
 12. To change by any kind of violence. *Addison.*
 13. To turn in a lathe. *Ainsworth.*
 14. To THROW away. To lose; to spend in vain. *Denham.*
 15. To THROW away. To reject. *Taylor.*
 16. To THROW by. To reject; to lay aside as of no use. *Locke.*
 17. To THROW down. To subvert; to overturn. *Addison.*
 18. To THROW off. To expel. *Arbuthnot.*
 19. To THROW off. To reject; to renounce. *Dryden.*
 20. To THROW out. To exert; to bring forth into act. *Spenser.*
 21. To THROW out. To distance; to leave behind. *Addison.*
 22. To THROW out. To eject; to expel. *Swift.*
 23. To THROW out. To reject; to exclude. *Swift.*
 24. To THROW up. To resign angrily. *Coll.*
 25. To THROW up. To emit; to eject; to bring up by vomiting. *Arbuthnot.*
 To THROW. *v. n.*
 1. To perform the act of casting.
 2. To cast dice.
 3. To THROW about. To cast about; to try expedients. *Spenser.*
 THROW. *s.* [from the verb.] 1. A cast; the act of casting or throwing. *Addison.*
 2. A cast of dice; the manner in which the dice fall when they are cast. *South.*
 3. The space to which any thing is thrown. *Addison.*
 4. Stroke; blow. *Spenser.*
 5. Effort; violent sally. *Addison.*
 6. The agony of childbirth: in this sense it should be written *throe*. *Dryden.*
 THROWER. *s.* [from *throw*.] One that throws. *Shakspeare.*
 * THRO'WSTER. *s.* One whose business is to prepare the materials for the weaver. *Pegge.*
 THRUM. *s.* [*thraum*, Island.]
 1. The ends of weavers threads.
 2. Any coarse yarn. *Bacon.*
 To THRUM. *v. a.* To grate; to play coarsely. *Dryden.*
 * To THRUM. *v. n.* To weave; to knot; to twist; to fringe. *Cavendish.*
 THRUSH. *s.* [*þrisc*, Sax.]
 1. A small singing bird. *Pope.*
 2. Small ulcerations which appear first in the mouth, but may affect the alimentary duct: the nearer they approach to white, the less dangerous. *Arbuthnot.*
 To THRUST. *v. a.* [*trusito*, Lat.]
 1. To push any thing into matter, or between bodies. *Revelations.*
 2. To push; to remove with violence; to drive. *Spenser.*

3. To stab. *Numbers.*
 4. To compress. *Judges.*
 5. To impel; to urge. *Shakspeare.*
 6. To obtrude; to intrude. *Locke.*
 To THRUST. *v. n.*
 1. To make a hostile push.
 2. To squeeze in; to put himself into any place by violence. *Dryden.*
 3. To intrude. *Rowe.*
 4. To push forward; to come violently; to throng. *Knolles.*
 THRUST. *s.* [from the verb.] 1. Hostile attack with any pointed weapon. *Dryden.*
 2. Assault; attack. *More.*
 THRU'STER. *s.* [from *thrust*.] He that thrusts. *Gay.*
 * THRU'STLE. *s.* Thrush; throstle. *Gay.*
 To THRY'FALLOW. *v. a.* [*thrice* and *fallow*.] To give the third plowing in summer. *Tusser.*
 THUMB. *s.* [*þuma*, Sax. *Daum*, Germ.] The short strong finger answering to the other four. *Dryden.*
 THU'MB-BAND. *s.* [*thumb* and *band*.] A twist of any materials made thick as a man's thumb. *Mortimer.*
 To THUMB. *v. n.* To handle awkwardly.
 * THU'MBED. *a.* Having thumbs. *Skelton.*
 THU'MBSTALL. *s.* [*thumb* and *stall*.] A thimble.
 THUMP. *s.* A hard heavy dull blow with something blunt. *Hudibras.*
 To THUMP. *v. a.* To beat with dull heavy blows. *Shakspeare.*
 To THUMP. *v. n.* To fall or strike with a dull heavy blow. *Hudibras.*
 THU'MPER. [from *thump*.] The person or thing that thumps.
 * THU'MPING. *s.* Great; huge: a *thumping boy*, i. e. a large child: a low word. *Grose.*
 THUNDER. *s.* [*þundep*, Sax. *donder*, Dutch; *Donner*, Germ.] 1. Thunder is a bright flame rising on a sudden, moving with a very rapid velocity, through the air, and commonly ending with a loud noise or rattling. *Milton.*
 2. Any loud noise or tumultuous violence. *Spenser.*
 To THU'NDER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make thunder. *Pope.*
 To THU'NDER. *v. a.* 1. To emit with noise and terrour. *Dryden.*
 2. To publish any denunciation or threat. *Ayliffe.*
 THU'NDERBOLT. *s.* 1. Lightning; the arrows of heaven. *King Charles.*
 2. Fulmination; denunciation properly ecclesiastical. *Hakewill.*
 THU'NDERCLAP. *s.* [*thunder* and *clap*.] Explosion of thunder. *Dryden.*
 THU'NDERER. *s.* [from *thunder*.] The power that thunders. *Waller.*
 * THU'NDERING. *s.*
 1. The emission of thunder. *Exod. ix.*

2. The act of publishing any threat; any loud or violent noise. *Bp. Hooper.*
THU'NDEROUS. *a.* [from *thunder*.] Producing thunder. *Milton.*
THU'NDERSHOWER. *s.* [*thunder* and *shower*.] A rain accompanied with thunder. *Stillingsfleet.*
THU'NDERSTONE. *s.* A stone fabulously supposed to be emitted by thunder; thunderbolt. *Shakspeare.*
To THU'NDERSTRIKE. *v. a.* [*thunder* and *strike*.] To blast or hurt with lightning. *Addison.*
*** THU'RIBLE.** *s.* [*thuribulum*, low Lat.] A censer; a pan to burn incense in. *Cowell.*
THURI'FEROUS. *a.* [*thurifer*, Lat.] Bearing frankincense.
THURIFICA'TION. *s.* [*thuris* and *facio*, Lat.] The act of fuming with incense; the act of burning incense. *Stillingsfleet.*
THU'RSDAY. *s.* [*thorsday*, Danish. *Thor* was the son of Odin, yet in some of the northern parts they worshipped the Supreme Deity under his name. *Stillingsfleet.*] The fifth day of the week.
THUS. *ad.* [*þuȝ*, Sax.]
 1. In this manner; in this wise. *Dryden.*
 2. To this degree; to this quantity. *Bacon.*
To THWACK. *v. a.* [*þaccian*, Sax.] To strike with something blunt and heavy; to thresh; to bang. A ludicrous word. *Arb.*
THWACK. *s.* [from the verb.] A heavy hard blow. *Hudibras.*
*** THWASTE.** *s.* [*twaite*, Norm. Fr.] Any plain parcel of ground, from which wood has been grubbed up, enclosed, and converted into tillage: a northern word. *Nicolson and Burn.*
THWART. *a.* [*þwȝȝ*, Sax. *dwars*, Dutch.]
 1. Transverse; cross to something else. *Milton.*
 2. Perverse; inconvenient; mischievous.
*** THWART.** *ad.* Obliquely. *Spenser.*
To THWART. *v. a.* 1. To cross; to lie or come cross any thing. *Thomson.*
 2. To cross; to oppose; to traverse. *Pope.*
To THWART. *v. n.* To be opposite. *Locke.*
*** THWA'RTING.** *s.* The act of crossing; the act of opposing. *Feltham.*
THWA'RTINGLY. *ad.* [from *thwarting*.] Oppositely; with opposition.
*** THWA'RTNESS.** *s.* Untowardness; perverseness. *Bp. Hall.*
*** To THWITE.** *v. a.* [*þwitan*, Sax. *zwitzen*, Germ.] To cut, chip or hack with a knife: used in the north. *Chaucer.*
*** THWITTLE.** *s.* [*hwizel*, Sax.] A kind of knife. *Chaucer.*
THY. *pronoun.* [*þin*, Sax.] Of thee; belonging to thee. See *THOU*. *Milton.*
THYINE wood. *s.* A precious wood. *Revelat.*
THYME. *s.* [*thym*, Fr. *thymus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
*** THY'MY.** *a.* Abounding with thyme. *Akenside.*

THYSE/LF. *pronoun reciprocal.* [*thy* and *self*.]
 1. It is commonly used in the oblique cases, or following the verb. *Shaksp.*
 2. In poetical or solemn language it is sometimes used in the nominative. *Dryden.*
TI'AR. } *s.* [*tiara*, Lat.] A dress for the
TI'ARA. } head; a diadem. *Pope.*
*** TI'BIAL.** *a.* [from *tibiæ*, Lat.] Relating to a pipe.
To TICE. *v. a.* [from *entice*.] To draw; to allure. *Herbert.*
*** TI'CEMENT.** *s.* Allurement. *Huloet.*
To TICK. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To run on score.
 2. To trust; to score. *Arbuthnot.*
*** To TICK.** *v. a.* [*tikken*, Dutch.] To note by regular vibration, as a watch or clock. *Tollet.*
*** TICK.** *s.* The sound made in ticking. *Ray.*
TICK. *s.* 1. Score; trust. *Locke.*
 2. The louse of dogs or sheep. *Shakspeare.*
 3. The case which holds the feathers of a bed.
TI'CKEN. } *s.* The same with *tick*. A sort
TI'CKING. } of strong linen for bedding. *Bailey.*
TI'CKET. *s.* [*étiquette*, Fr.] A token of any right or debt, upon the delivery of which, admission is granted, or a claim is acknowledged. *Spenser.*
*** To TI'CKET.** *v. a.* To distinguish by a ticket.
To TI'CKLE. *v. a.* [*titillo*, Lat.]
 1. To affect with a prurient sensation by slight touches. *Dryden.*
 2. To please by slight gratifications. *Locke.*
To TI'CKLE. *v. n.* To feel titillation. *Spens.*
TI'CKLE. *a.* Tottering; unfixed; unstable. *Shakspeare.*
*** TI'CKLENESS.** *s.* Unsteadiness; uncertainty. *Chaucer.*
*** TI'CKLER.** *s.* One that tickles. *Scott.*
*** TI'CKLING.** *s.* The act of affecting by slight touches; the act of pleasing by slight gratifications. *Ben Jonson.*
TI'CKLISH. *a.* [from *tickle*.] 1. Sensible to titillation; easily tickled. *Bacon.*
 2. Tottering; uncertain; unfixed. *Woodw.*
 3. Difficult; nice. *Swift.*
TI'CKLISHNESS. *s.* [from *ticklish*.] The state of being ticklish.
TI'CTACK. *s.* [*trictac*, Fr.] A game at tables. *Bailey.*
TID. *a.* [*tydeȝ*, Sax.] Tender; soft; nice.
*** TI'DBIT.** *s.* A dainty.
To TI'DDER. } *v. a.* [from *tid*.] To use
To TI'DDLE. } tenderly; to fondle.
TIDE. *s.* [*tyd*, Sax. *tijd*, Dutch and Island. *Zeit*, Germ.]
 1. Time; season; while. *Spenser.*
 2. Alternate ebb and flow of the sea. That motion of the water called *tide* is a rising and falling of the sea: the cause

of this, is said to be the attraction of the moon, whereby the part of the water in the great ocean which is the nearest the moon, being most strongly attracted, is raised higher than the rest; and the part opposite to it being least attracted, is also higher than the rest; and these two opposite rises of the surface of the water in the great ocean following the motion of the moon from east to west, and striking against the large coasts of the continents, from thence rebound back again, and so make floods and ebbs in narrow seas and rivers.

Locke.

3. Flood.

Bacon.

4. Stream; course.

Shakspeare.

To TIDE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive with the stream.

Dryden.

To TIDE. *v. n.* To pour a flood; to be agitated by the tide.

Phillips.

TI'DEGATE. *s.* [tide and gate.] A gate through which the tide passes into a bason.

TI'DESMAN. *s.* [tide and man.] A tide-waiter or customhouse officer, who watches on board of merchantships till the duty of goods be paid.

Bailey.

TI'DEWAITER. *s.* [tide and wait.] An officer who watches the landing of goods at the customhouse.

Swift.

TI'DLY. *ad.* [from tidy.] Neatly; readily.

TI'DINESS. *s.* [from tidy.] Neatness; readiness.

TI'DINGS. *s.* [tidan, Sax. to happen; Zeitung, Germ.] News; an account of something that has happened.

Spenser.

TI'DY. *a.* [tidt, Islandick.]

1. Seasonable.

Tusser.

2. Neat; ready.

Gay.

To TIE. *v. a.* [tīan, tīzan, Sax.]

1. To bind; to fasten with a knot.

Knolles.

2. To knit; to complicate.

Burnet.

3. To hold; to fasten.

Fairfax.

4. To hinder; to obstruct.

Shakspeare.

5. To oblige; to constrain; to restrain; to confine.

Atterbury.

TIE. *s.* [from the verb.] 1. Knot; fastening.

2. Bond; obligation.

Bacon.

TIER. *s.* [tuyer, Dutch.] A row; a rank.

Knolles.

TIERCE. *s.* [tiers, Fr.] A vessel holding the third part of a pipe.

Ben Jonson.

TI'ERCET. *s.* [from tiers, Fr.] A triplet; three lines.

TIFF. *s.*

1. Liquor; drink. A low word.

Phillips.

2. A fit of peevishness or sullenness; a pet.

To TIFF. *v. n.* To be in a pet; to quarrel. A low word.

* To TIFF. *v. a.* To dress; to deck.

Search.

TI'FFANY. *s.* [tiffer, to dress up, old Fr.]

Very thin silk.

Brown.

* TIG. *s.* [tekan, Goth.] A play in which children try to touch each other last.

TIGE. *s.* [Fr. In architecture.] The shaft of a

column from the astragal to the capital.

Bailey.

TI'GER. *s.* [tigre, Fr. tigris, Lat.] A fierce beast of the leonine kind.

Shakspeare.

TIGHT. *a.* [dicht, Dutch.]

1. Tense; close; not loose.

Swift.

2. Free from fluttering rags; less than neat.

Gay.

* TIGHT. *pret.* of To TIE.

Spenser.

To TI'GHTEN. *v. a.* [from tight.] To straighten; to make close.

TI'GHTER. *s.* [from tighten.] A ribband or string by which women tighten their clothes.

TI'GHTLY. *ad.* [from tight.]

1. Closely; not loosely.

2. Neatly; not idly.

Dryden.

TI'GHTNESS. *s.* [from tight.] Closeness; not looseness; neatness.

Woodward.

TI'GRESS. *s.* [from tiger.] The female of the tiger.

Addison.

* TI'GRISH. *a.* Resembling a tiger.

Sidney.

TIKE. *s.* [teke, Dutch.] 1. The louse of dogs or sheep. See TICK.

Bacon.

2. It is in *Shakspeare* the name of a dog.

TILE. *s.* [tīgle, Sax. tegel, Dutch; Ziegel, Germ. tuile, Fr.] Thin plate of baked clay used to cover houses.

Milton.

To TILE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with tiles.

Swift.

2. To cover as tiles.

Donne.

TI'LER. *s.* [from tile.] One whose trade is to cover houses with tiles.

Bacon.

TI'LING. *s.* [from tile.] The roof covered with tiles.

Luke.

TILL. *s.* A moneybox in a shop.

Swift.

TILL. *prep.* [tīl, Sax.] To the time of.

Cowley.

TILL now. To the present time.

Milton.

TILL then. To that time.

Milton.

TILL. *conjunction.* 1. To the time.

Dryden.

2. To the degree that.

Pope.

To TILL. *v. a.* [tīlian, Sax.] To cultivate; to husband; commonly used of the husbandry of the plough.

Milton.

TI'LLABLE. *a.* [from till.] Arable; fit for the plough.

Carew.

TI'LLAGE. *s.* [from till.] Husbandry; the act or practice of plowing or culture.

Woodward.

TI'LLER. *s.* [from till.]

1. Husbandman; ploughman.

Prior.

2. A till; a small drawer.

Dryden.

TI'LLYFALLY. } *a.* A word used formerly

TI'LLYVALLEY. } when any thing said was

rejected as trifling or impertinent.

Shak.

TI'LMAN. *s.* [till and man.] One who tills;

a husbandman.

Tusser.

TILT. *s.* [tīld, Sax.] 1. A tent; any cover-

ing over head.

Denham.

2. The cover of a boat.

Gay.

3. A military game at which the combatants run against each other with lances on horseback.

Shakspeare.

4. A thrust.

Addison.

A tilt. The vessel is a tilt, when it is inclined that the liquor may run out.
To TILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover like a tilt of a boat.
2. To point as in tilts. *Phillips.*
3. [*Tillen, Dutch.*] To turn up so as to run out; to tilt a barrel.

To TILT. *v. n.*

1. To run in tilts or tournaments. *Milton.*
2. To fight with rapiers. *Shakspeare.*
3. To rush as in combat. *Collier.*
4. To play unsteadily. *Pope.*
5. To fall on one side. *Grew.*

TI'LTR. *s.* [from *tilt*.] One who tilts; one who fights. *Hudibras.*

TILTH. *a.* [from *till*.] Husbandry; culture. *Shakspeare.*

TILTH. *a.* [from *till*.] Arable; tilled. Not proper. *Milton.*

TI'MBER. *s.* [*timbran, Sax. ; timmern, Germ. to build.*] 1. Wood fit for building. *Bacon.*
 2. The main trunk of a tree. *Shakspeare.*
 3. The main beams of a fabrick.

4. Materials: ironically. *Bacon.*

To TI'MBER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To light on a tree. A cant word. *L'Estrange.*

To TI'MBER. *v. a.* To furnish with beams, or timber.

TI'MBERED. *a.* [from *timber*; *timbré, Fr.*] Built; formed; contrived. *Brown.*

TI'MBERSOW. *s.* A worm in wood. *Bacon.*

* **TI'MBERYARD.** *s.* A place for timber.

TI'MBREL. *s.* [*tympanum, Lat.*] A musical instrument played by pulsation. *Pope.*

* **TI'MBRELLED.** *a.* Sung to the sound of a timbrel. *Milton.*

* **TI'MBURINE.** *s.* See **TAMBOURINE.**

TIME. *s.* [*tima, Sax. tym, Erse; tempus, Lat. tems, Fr.*]

1. The measure of duration. *Locke.*
2. Space of time. *Swift.*
3. Interval. *Bacon.*
4. Season; proper time. *Ecclus.*
5. A considerable space of duration; continuance; process of time. *Woodward.*
6. Age; particular part of time. *Dryden.*
7. Past time. *Shakspeare.*
8. Early time. *Bacon.*
9. Time considered as affording opportunity. *Clarendon.*
10. Particular quality of the present. *South.*
11. Particular time. *Addison.*
12. Hour of childbirth. *Clarendon.*
13. Repetition of any thing, or mention with reference to repetition: *He tried twenty times and at last succeeded.* *Swift.*

14. Musical measure. *Shakspeare.*

To TIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adapt to the time; to bring or do at a proper time. *Addison.*
2. To regulate as to time. *Addison.*
3. To measure harmonically. *Shaksp.*

TI'MEFUL. *a.* Seasonable; timely; early. *Raleigh.*

* **TI'MEKEEPER.** } *s.* A watch or clock that
 * **TI'MEPIECE.** } keeps good time. *Ash.*
TI'MELESS. *a.* [from *time*.] 1. Unseasonable; done at an improper time. *Pope.*

2. Untimely; immature; done before the proper time. *Shakspeare.*

* **TI'MELESSLY.** *ad.* Before the natural time; unseasonably. *Milton.*

* **TI'MELINESS.** *s.* The state or circumstance of being timely. *Scott.*

TI'MELY. *a.* [from *time*.] Seasonable; sufficiently early. *Dryden.*

TI'MELY. *ad.* [from *time*.] Early; soon. *Shakspeare.*

TI'MEPLASER. *s.* [*time and please*.] One who complies with prevailing notions whatever they be. *Shakspeare.*

* **TI'MESERVER.** *s.* One who meanly complies with present power. *Bp. Hall.*

TI'MESERVING. *a.* [*time and serve*.] Meanly complying with present power. *South.*

TI'MID. *a.* [*timidus, Lat.*] Fearful; timorous; wanting courage. *Thomson.*

TIMI'DITY. *s.* [*timidité, Fr. from timid*.] Fearfulness; timourousness; habitual cowardice. *Brown.*

* **TI'MIST.** *s.* A timeserver; one who complies with the time. *Overbury.*

TI'MOROUS. *a.* [*timor, Lat.*] Fearful; full of fear and scruple. *Prior.*

TI'MOROUSLY. *ad.* [from *timorous*.] Fearfully; with much fear. *Shakspeare.*

TI'MOROUSNESS. *s.* [from *timorous*.] Fearfulness. *Swift.*

TI'MOUS. *a.* [from *time*.] Early; timely. *Bacon.*
 Obsolete.

TIN. *s.* [*ten, Dutch; Zinn, Germ.*]

1. One of the primitive metals called by the chemists Jupiter. *Woodward.*

2. Thin plates of iron covered with tin.

To TIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with tin. *Boyle.*

TI'NCAL. *s.* A mineral, what borax is made of. *Woodward.*

To TINCT. *v. a.* [*tinctus, Lat. teint, Fr.*]

1. To stain; to colour; to dye. *Bacon.*

2. To imbue with a taste. *Bacon.*

TINCT. *s.* [from the verb.] Colour; stain; spot. *Thomson.*

* **TINCT.** *part.* Coloured; stained. *Spenser.*

TI'NCTURE. *s.* [*teinture, Fr. tinctura, from tinctus, Lat.*] 1. Colour or taste superadded by something. *Dryden.*

2. Extract of some drug made in spirits; an infusion in spirits. *Boyle.*

To TI'NCTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To imbue or impregnate with some colour or taste. *Blackmore.*

2. To imbue the mind. *Atterbury.*

To TIND. *v. a.* [*tendgan, Goth. zendan, Sax. zünden, Germ.*] To kindle; to set on fire.

TI'NDER. *s.* [*tyndpe, Sax. Zunder, Germ.*] Any thing eminently inflammable placed to catch fire. *Atterbury.*

- * **TI'NDERBOX.** *s.* The box for holding tinder. *Hudibras.*
- * **TI'NDERLIKE.** *a.* Inflammable as tinder. *Shakspeare.*
- TINE.** *s.* [*tinne*, Island.] 1. The tooth of a harrow; the spike of a fork. *Mortimer.*
2. Trouble; distress. *Spenser.*
- To TINE.** *v. a.* [*tynan*, Sax.] 1. To kindle; to light; to set on fire. *Spenser.*
2. [*tinan*, Sax. *to shut.*] To shut.
- To TINE.** *v. n.*
1. To rage; to smart. *Spenser.*
2. To fight. *Spenser.*
- * **TI'NEMAN, or TIENMAN.** *s.* Of old, a petty officer in the forest, who had the nocturnal care of vert and venison, and other servile employments. *Cowell.*
- * **To TING.** *v. n.* [*tinter*, Fr.] To ring; to sound as a bell. *Cotgrave.*
- * **TING.** *s.* A sharp sound: as the *ting* of a bell. *Sherwood.*
- To TINGE.** *v. a.* [*tingo*, Lat.] To impregnate with a colour or taste. *Addison.*
- TI'NGENT.** *a.* [*tingens*, Lat.] Having the power to tinge. *Boyle.*
- TI'NGGLASS.** *s.* [*tin* and *glass.*] Bismuth.
- To TI'NGLE.** *v. n.* [*tingelen*, Dutch.]
1. To feel a sound, or the continuance of a sound. *Brown.*
2. To feel a sharp quick pain with a sensation of motion. *Pope.*
3. To feel either pain or pleasure with a sensation of motion. *Arbuthnot.*
- * **TI'NGLING.** *s.* A kind of pain or pleasure with a sensation of motion; a noise in the ears.
- To TINK.** *v. n.* [*tinnio*, Lat. *tincian*, Welsh.] To make a sharp shrill noise.
- TI'NKER.** *s.* [from *tink.*] A mender of old brass. *Shakspeare.*
- To TI'NKLE.** *v. n.* [*tinter*, Fr. *tinnio*, Lat.]
1. To make a sharp quick noise; to clink. *Dryden.*
2. To hear a low quick noise. *Dryden.*
- * **TI'NKLE.** *s.* Clink; a quick noise. *Mason.*
- * **TI'NKLING.** *s.* A quick noise. *Isaiah. iii.*
- TI'NMAN.** *s.* [*tin* and *man.*] A manufacturer of tin, or iron tinned over. *Prior.*
- TI'NNER.** *s.* [from *tin*; *tin*, Sax.] One who works in the tin mines. *Bacon.*
- * **TI'NNY.** *a.* Abounding with tin. *Drayton.*
- TI'NPENNY.** *s.* A certain customary duty anciently paid to the tithing men. *Bailey.*
- TI'NSEL.** [*étincelle*, Fr.]
1. A kind of shining cloth. *Fairfax.*
2. Any thing shining with false lustre; any thing showy and of little value. *Dryden.*
- * **TI'NSEL.** *a.* Specious; showy; plausible; superficial. *Beaum. and Fl.*
- TINT.** *s.* [*teinte*, Fr. *tinta*, Ital.] A dye; a colour. *Pope.*
- * **To TINT.** *v. a.* To tinge; to colour. *Seward.*
- * **TI'NTAMAR.** *s.* [*tintamarre*, Fr.] A con-

- fused noise; a hideous outcry. *Mason.*
- TI'NWORM.** *s.* An insect. *Bailey.*
- TI'NY.** *a.* [*tynd*, Dan.] Little; small; puny: a burlesque word. *Shakspeare.*
- TIP.** *s.* [*tip*, *tipkin*, Dutch.] Top; end; point; extremity. *Pope.*
- To TIP.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To top; to end; to cover on the end. *Pope.*
2. To strike slightly; to tap. *Swift.*
- * **To TIP.** *v. n.* With *off*: to fall off; to die: a vulgar phrase.
- TI'PPET.** *s.* [*tæppet*, Sax.] Something worn about the neck. *Bacon.*
- To TI'PPLE.** *v. n.* To drink luxuriously; to waste life over the cup. *Shakspeare.*
- To TI'PPLE.** *v. a.* To drink in luxury or excess. *Cleaveland.*
- TI'PPLE.** *s.* [from the verb.] Drink; liquor. *L'Estrange.*
- TI'PPLED.** *a.* [from *tipple.*] Tipsy; drunk. *Dryden.*
- * **TI'PPLINGHOUSE.** *s.* A house in which liquors are sold; a publick-house. *Beaum. and Fl.*
- TI'PPLER.** *s.* [from *tipple.*] A sottish drunkard; an idle drunken fellow.
- TI'PSTAFF.** *s.* [*tip* and *staff.*] 1. An officer with a staff tipped with metal. *Bacon.*
2. The staff itself so tipped. *Bacon.*
- TI'PSY.** *a.* [from *tipple.*] Drunk; overpowered with excess of drink. *Milton.*
- TI'PTOE.** *s.* [*tip* and *toe.*] The end of the toe. *Shakspeare.*
- * **TI'PTOP.** *s.* An expression often used in common conversation, denoting the utmost degree, excellence, or perfection. *Gray.*
- TIRE.** *s.* [*tuyer*, Dutch.]
1. Rank; row. Sometimes written *tier*.
2. A head-dress. *Crashaw.*
3. Furniture; apparatus. *Phillips.*
- To TIRE.** *v. a.* [*teopian*, Sax.] 1. To fatigue; to make weary; to harrass. *Dryden.*
2. It has often *out* added to intend the signification. *Bacon.*
3. To dress the head: from *attire.* *King.*
- To TIRE.** *v. n.* [*teopian*, Sax.] To fail with weariness.
- TI'REDNESS.** [from *tired.*] State of being tired; weariness. *Hakewill.*
- TI'RESOME.** *a.* [from *tire.*] Wearisome; fatiguing; tedious. *Addison.*
- TI'RESOMENESS.** *s.* [from *tiresome.*] Act or quality of being tiresome.
- TI'REWOMAN.** *s.* A woman whose business is to make dresses for the head. *Locke.*
- TI'RINGHOUSE.** } *s.* [*tire* and *house* or
TI'RINGROOM. } *room.*] The room in which players dress for the stage. *Wotton.*
- TI'RWIT.** *s.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*
- 'TIS.** Contracted for *it is.* *Shakspeare.*
- TI'SICK.** *s.* [Corrupted from *phthisick.*] Consumption.
- TI'SICAL.** *a.* [for *phthisical.*] Consumptive.

TI'SSUE. *s.* [*tissu*, Fr. *tiſſan*, to weave, Norman Sax.] Cloth interwoven with gold and silver. *Dryden.*

To TI'SSUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To interweave; to variegate. *Wotton.*

TIT. *s.* 1. A small horse: generally in contempt. *Denham.*

2. A woman: in contempt. *Dryden.*

3. A titmouse or tomtit. A bird.

TITB'IT. *s.* [properly *tidbit*.] Nice bit; nice food. *Arbuthnot.*

TITHE. *s.* [*teoða*, Sax. *tenth*.]

1. The tenth part; the part assigned to the maintenance of the ministry. *Shaksp.*

2. The tenth part of any thing. *Shaksp.*

3. Small part; small portion. *Bacon.*

To TITHE. *v. a.* [*teoðian*, Sax.] To tax; to pay the tenth part. *Spenser.*

To TITHE. *v. n.* To pay tithe. *Tusser.*

TI'THEABLE. *a.* [from *tithe*.] Subject to the payment of tithes. *Swift.*

* TI'THEFREE. *a.* Exempt from payment of tithe. *Abp. Hort.*

TI'THER. *s.* [from *tithe*.] One who gathers tithes.

TI'THING. *s.* 1. *Tithing* is the number or company of ten men with their families knit together in a society, all of them being bound to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of their society: of these companies there was one chief person, who, from his office, was called tithingman. *Cowell.*

2. Tithe; tenth part due to the priest.

Tusser.

TI'THINGMAN. *s.* [*tithing* and *man*.] A petty peace-officer. *Spenser.*

TI'THYMAL. *s.* [*tithymale*, Fr.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

To TI'TILLATE. *v. n.* [*titillo*, Lat.] To tickle. *Pope.*

TITILLA'TION. *s.* [*titillatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of tickling. *Bacon.*

2. The state of being tickled. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Any slight or petty pleasure. *Glanville.*

TI'TLARK. *s.* A bird. *Walton.*

TI'TLE. *s.* [*titulus*, Lat.] 1. A general head comprising particulars. *Hale.*

2. Any appellation of honour. *Milton.*

3. A name; an appellation. *Shakspeare.*

4. The first page of a book, telling its name, and generally its subject. *Swift.*

5. A claim of right. *South.*

To TI'TLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entitle; to name; to call. *Milton.*

TI'TLELESS. *a.* [from *title*.] Wanting a name or appellation. *Shakspeare.*

TI'TLEPAGE. *s.* [*title* and *page*.] The page containing the title of a book. *Dryden.*

TI'TMOUSE, or *Tit*. *s.* [*tijt*, Dutch.] A small species of birds. *Dryden.*

To TI'TTER. *v. n.* To laugh with restraint, without much noise. *Pope.*

TI'TTER. *s.* [from the verb.] A restrained laugh.

TI'TTLE. *s.* [I suppose from *tit*.] A small particle; a point; a dot. *Swift.*

TI'TTLETATTLE. *s.* Idle talk; prattle; empty gabble. *Prior.*

To TI'TTLETATTLE. *v. n.* [from *tattle*.] To prate idly. *Sidney.*

To TI'TUBATE. *v. n.* [*titubo*, Lat.] To stumble.

TITUBA'TION. *s.* [*titubo*, Lat.] The act of stumbling.

TI'TULAR. *a.* [*titulaire*, Fr.] Nominal; having only the title. *Bacon.*

TITULA'RITY. *s.* [from *titular*.] The state of being titular. *Brown.*

* TI'TULARLY. *ad.* Nominally; by title only. *Mountagu.*

TI'TULARY. *a.* [*titulaire*, Fr.]

1. Consisting in a title. *Bacon.*

2. Relating to a title. *Bacon.*

TI'TULARY. *s.* [from the adj.] One that has a title or right. *Ayliffe.*

TI'VY. *a.* A cant word expressing speed, from *tantivy*, the note of a hunting horn. *Dryden.*

TO. *ad.* [*to*, Sax. *zu*, Germ. *te*, Dutch.]

1. A particle coming between two verbs, and noting the second as the object of the first: *I love to read.* *Smalridge.*

2. It notes the intention: as, *she raised a war to call me back.* *Dryden.*

3. After an adjective it notes its object: as, *born to beg.* *Sandys.*

4. Noting futurity: as, *we are still to seek.* *Bentley.*

5. { To and again. } Backward and forward.
{ To and fro. }

TO. *preposition.* 1. Noting motion toward: opposed to *from*. *Smith.*

2. Noting accord or adaptation: *dance to the tune.* *Milton.*

3. Noting address or compellation: as, *here's to you all.* *Denham.*

4. Noting attention or application.

5. Noting addition or accumulation: *two to two make four.* *Denham.*

6. Noting a state or place whither any one goes: as, *away to horse.* *Shaksp.*

7. Noting opposition: as, *foot to foot.* *Dryden.*

8. Noting amount: as, *to the number of three hundred.* *Bacon.*

9. Noting proportion: as, *three to nine.* *Hooker.*

10. Noting possession or appropriation: *he has it to himself.* *Shakspeare.*

11. Noting perception: as, *sharp to the taste.*

12. Noting the subject of an affirmation: as, *oath to the contrary.* *Shakspeare.*

13. In comparison of: as, *no fool to the sinner.* *Tillotson.*

14. As far as: *strive to the utmost.* *Arbuth.*

15. After an adjective it notes the object: *deaf to cries.* *Shakspeare.*

16. Noting obligation: *true to his trust.*

17. Respecting: *it is nothing to us.* *Shaksp.*
 18. Noting consequence. *Dryden.*
 19. Toward. *Dryden.*
 20. Noting presence. *Swift.*
 21. After a verb *to* notes the object: *books conduce to learning.* *Shakspeare.*
 22. Noting the degree: *it was repeated to the hundreth time.* *Boyle.*
 Before *day*, *to* notes the present day, before *morrow* the day next coming, before *night*, either the present night or the night next coming.
- TOAD. *s.* [tæðe, Sax.] An animal resembling a frog; but the frog leaps, the toad crawls; the toad is accounted venomous, perhaps falsely. *Bacon.*
- * TO'ADEATER. *s.* A contemptuous term of modern times for a fawning parasite; a servile sycophant. *Hanbury Williams.*
- TO'ADFISH. *s.* A kind of sea-fish.
- TO'ADFLAX. *s.* A plant.
- TO'ADSTONE. *s.* [toad and stone.] A concretion supposed to be found in the head of a toad. *Brown.*
- TO'ADSTOOL. *s.* [toad and stool.] A plant like a mushroom. Not esculent. *Bacon.*
- To TOAST. *v. a.* [tostum, from torreo, Lat.]
 1. To dry or heat at the fire. *Brown.*
 2. To name when a health is drunk. *Prior.*
- * To TOAST. *v. n.* To give a toast or health to be drunk. *Burke.*
- TOAST. *s.* [from the verb.]
 1. Bread dried before the fire. *Bacon.*
 2. Bread dried and put into liquor. *Pope.*
 3. A celebrated woman whose health is often drunk. *Addison.*
- TO'ASTER. *s.* [from toast.] He who toasts. *Prior.*
- TOBA'CCO. *s.* [from Tobacco or Tobago in America.] The flower of the tobacco consists of one leaf. *Miller.*
- * TOBA'CCONING. *s.* Smoking tobacco. *Bp. Hall.*
- TOBA'CCONIST. *s.* [from tobacco.] A preparer and vender of tobacco.
- * TO'CSIN. *s.* [Fr.] An alarm-bell. *Fulke.*
- TOD. *s.* 1. A bush; a thick shrub. *Spenser.*
 2. A certain weight of wool, twenty-eight pounds. *Shakspeare.*
- * To TOD. *v. n.* To weigh; to produce a tod. *Shakspeare.*
- * To TODDLE. *v. n.* To saunter about: it implies feebleness, quasi *tottle.* *Pegge.*
- * TO'DDY. *s.*
 1. A tree in the East-Indies. *Herbert.*
 2. Liquor extracted from the tree. *Herb.*
 3. In low language, a kind of punch, or mixture of spirits and water.
- TOE. *s.* [ta, Sax. Zehe, Germ.] The divided extremities of the feet; the fingers of the feet. *Prior.*
- TOFO'RE. *ad.* [tofoþan, Sax.] Before. *Shakspeare.*
- * TOFO'RE. *prepos.* [tofoþ, Sax.] Before. *Spectator.*

- TOFT. *s.* [toftum, low Lat.] A place where a message has stood. *Cowell.*
- * TO'FUS. See TOPHUS.
- * TO'GATED. *a.* [togatus, Lat.] Gowned; toged. *Sandys.*
- TO'GED. *a.* [togatus, Lat.] Gowned; dressed in gowns. *Shakspeare.*
- TOGE'THER. *ad.* [toʒæðer, Sax.]
 1. In company. *Milton.*
 2. Not apart; not in separation. *Bacon.*
 3. In the same place. *Davies.*
 4. In the same time. *Dryden.*
 5. Without intermission. *Dryden.*
 6. In concert. *Addison.*
 7. In continuity. *Milton.*
 8. TOGETHER with. In union with. *Dryden.*
- To TOIL. *v. n.* [tilian, Sax. tuylen, Dutch.] To labour. *Prior.*
- To TOIL. *v. a.*
 1. To labour; to work at. *Milton.*
 2. To weary; to overlabour. *Shakspeare.*
- TOIL. *s.* [from the verb.]
 1. Labour; fatigue. *Milton.*
 2. Any net or snare woven or meshed. *Knolles.*
- * TO'ILER. *s.* One who toils; one who wearies himself. *Sherwood.*
- TOI'LET. *s.* [toilette, Fr.] A dressing table. *Pope.*
- * TO'ILFUL. *a.* 1. Laborious; full of employment. *Florio.*
 2. Wearisome. *Smollet.*
- TOI'LSOME. *a.* [from toil.] Laborious; weary. *Pope.*
- TOI'LSOMENESS. *s.* [from toilsome.] Wearisomeness; laboriousness.
- * TO'KAY. *s.* [from Tokay in Hungary.] A kind of wine. *Townson.*
- TO'KEN. *s.* [tacn, Sax. teycken, Dutch; Zeichen, Germ.] 1. A sign. *Psalms.*
 2. A mark. *South.*
 3. A memorial of friendship; an evidence of remembrance. *Shakspeare.*
- To TO'KEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make known. *Shakspeare.*
- * TO'KENED. *a.* Having marks or spots. *Shakspeare.*
- TOLD. *pret. and part. pass. of tell.* Mentioned; related. *Milton.*
- To TOLE. *v. a.* To train; to draw by degrees. A provincial word. *Locke.*
- * TOLE'DO. *s.* [from Toledo in Spain.] A sword of the finest Toledo temper. *Ben Jonson.*
- TO'LERABLE. *a.* [tolérable, Fr. tolerabilis, Lat.] 1. Supportable; that may be endured or supported. *Tillotson.*
 2. Not excellent; not contemptible; passable. *Swift.*
- TO'LERABLENESS. *s.* [from tolerable.] The state of being tolerable.
- TO'LERABLY. *ad.* [from tolerable.]
 1. Supportably; in a manner that may be endured.
 2. Passably; neither well nor ill; mo-

derately well. *Addison.*
TO'LERANCE. *s.* [*tolerantia*, Lat.] Power of enduring; act of enduring. Not used.

Bacon.
***TO'LERANT.** *a.* [*tolerans*, Lat.] Favourable to toleration. *White.*

To TO'LERATE. *v. n.* [*tolero*, Lat. *tolérer*, Fr.] To allow so as not to hinder; to suffer. *Hooker.*

TOLERA'TION. *s.* [*tolero*, Lat.] Allowance given to that which is not approved. *South.*

TOLL. *s.* [*toll*, Sax. *zoll*, Germ.] An excise of goods. *Bacon.*

To TOLL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To pay toll or tollage. *Hudibras.*

2. To take toll or tollage. *Tusser.*

3. To sound as a single bell. *Shakspeare.*

To TOLL. *v. a.* [*tollo*, Lat.]

1. To ring a bell. *Graunt.*

2. To take away; to vacate; to annul. *Ayliffe.*

3. To take away. Not used. *Bacon.*

TO'LLBOOTH. *s.* [*toll* and *booth*.] A prison.

To TO'LLBOOTH. *v. a.* To imprison in a tollbooth. *Corbet.*

***TO'LLDISH.** *s.* [*toll* and *dish*.] A vessel by which the toll of corn for grinding is measured. *Beaum. and Fl.*

***TO'LLER.** *s.* 1. One who collects tribute or taxes; a toll-gatherer. *Barret.*

2. One who tolls a bell.

TO'LLGATHERER. *s.* [*toll* and *gather*.] The officer that takes toll.

TO'LLSEY. *s.* The same with *tollbooth*.

TOLUTA'TION. *s.* [*toluto*, Lat.] The act of pacing or ambling. *Brown.*

***TO'MAHAWK.** *s.* An Indian hatchet.

TOMB. *s.* [*tombe*, *tombeau*, Fr.] A monument in which the dead are inclosed. *Dryden.*

To TOMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bury; to entomb. *May.*

TO'MBLESS. *a.* [from *tomb*.] Wanting a tomb; wanting a sepulchral monument. *Shakspeare.*

TO'MBOY. *s.* [*Tom* from *Thomas* and *boy*.] A mean fellow; sometimes a wild coarse girl. *Shakspeare.*

***TO'MBSTONE.** *s.* A stone laid over the dead; a stone placed in memory of the dead. *Prior.*

TOME. *s.* [Fr. *tomé*.]

1. One volume of many.

2. A book. *Hooker.*

TOMTI'T. *s.* [See *TITMOUSE*.] A titmouse; a small bird. *Spectator.*

TON. *s.* [*tonne*, Fr. *Tonne*, Germ. See *TUN*] A measure of four hogsheads; a weight of two thousand pounds. *Bacon.*

TON. } In the names of places, are derived

TUN. } from the Saxon *tun*, a hedge or wall, and this seems to be from *dun*, a hill. *Gibson.*

TONE. *s.* [*ton*, Fr. *tonus*, Lat. *Ton*, Germ.]

1. Note; sound. *Bacon.*

2. Accent; sound of the voice. *Dryden.*

3. A whine; a mournful cry. *Hudibras.*

4. A particular or affected sound in speaking.

5. Elasticity; power of extension and contraction. *Arbuthnot.*

***To TONE.** *v. a.* To utter in an affected tone. *South.*

***TO'NED.** *a.* Having tone. *Young.*

TONG. *s.* [See *TONGS*.] The catch of a buckle.

TONGS. *s.* [*tang*, Sax. *tang*, Dutch; *Zange*, Germ.] An instrument by which hold is taken of any thing. *Dryden.*

TONGUE. *s.* [*tung*, Sax. *tonghe*, Dutch; *Zunge*, Germ.] 1. The instrument of speech in human beings. *Dryden.*

2. The organ by which animals lick. *Milt.*

3. Speech; fluency of words. *Locke.*

4. Speech, as well or ill used. *Milton.*

5. A language. *Milton.*

6. Speech as opposed to thoughts. *John.*

7. A nation distinguished by their language. A scriptural term. *Isaiah.*

8. A small point: as *the tongue of a balance*.

9. *To hold the TONGUE.* To be silent. *Add.*

To TONGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To chide; to scold. *Shakspeare.*

To TONGUE. *v. n.* To talk; to prate. *Shakspeare.*

TO'NGUED. *a.* [from *tongue*.] Having a tongue. *Donne.*

TO'NGUELESS. *a.* [from *tongue*.]

1. Wanting a tongue; speechless. *Shaksp.*

2. Unnamed; not spoken of. *Shakspeare.*

TO'NGUEPAD. *s.* [*tongue* and *pad*.] A great talker. *Tatler.*

***To TO'NGUETIE.** *v. a.* [*tongue* and *tie*.] To render unable to speak. *Goodman.*

TONGUETI'ED. *a.* [*tongue* and *tie*.] Having an impediment of speech. *Holder.*

TO'NICAL. } *a.* [*tonique*, Fr.]

TO'NICK. } *a.* [*tonique*, Fr.]

1. Being extended; being elastick. *Brown.*

2. Relating to tones or sounds.

***TO'NICKS.** *s.* Medicines to strengthen the tone.

TO'NNAGE. *s.* [from *ton*.] A custom or impost due for merchandise after a certain rate in every ton. *Cowell.*

TO'NSIL. *s.* [*tonsillæ*, Lat.] *Tonsils* or almonds are two round glands placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces, with which they are covered; each of them hath a sinus, which opens into the fauces, and in it there are lesser ones which discharge a mucous matter, for the moistening these parts. *Quincy.*

***TO'NSILE.** *a.* [*tonsilis*, Lat.] That may be clipped. *Mason.*

TO'NSURE. *s.* [*tonsura*, Lat.] The act of clipping the hair; the state of being

- shorn. *Addison.*
- * TONTI'NE. *s.* [from *Tonti*, an Italian, who is said to have first formed the scheme of life annuities.] Annuity on survivorship. *Chambers.*
- * TO'NY. *s.* A simpleton: a ludicrous word. *Dryden.*
- TOO. *ad.* [to, Sax. *tu*; Germ.]
1. Over and above; overmuch; more than enough. *Watts.*
 2. Likewise; also. *Oldham.*
- TOOK. The preterit, and sometimes the participle passive of *take*. *Swift.*
- TOOL. *s.* [tol, tool, Sax.] 1. An instrument of manual operation. *Addison.*
2. A hireling, a wretch who acts at the command of another. *Swift.*
- * TOOM. *a.* [tom, Dan.] Empty. *Wicliffe.*
- To TOOT. *v. n.* To pry; to peep; to search narrowly and sily. *Spenser.*
- * To TOOT. *v. a.*
1. To look into. *Pierce Pl. Crede.*
 2. To sound. *Browne.*
- * TO'OTER. *s.* One who plays upon a pipe or horn. *Ben Jonson.*
- TOOTH. *s.* plural *teeth*. [tooth, Sax. *tand*, Dutch.] 1. The *teeth* are the hardest and smoothest bones of the body; about the seventh or eighth month after birth they begin to pierce the edge of the jaw; about the seventh year they are thrust out by new *teeth*, which then begin to sprout, and if these *teeth* be lost, they never grow again; but some have been observed to shed their *teeth* twice; about the one-and-twentieth year the two last of the *molars* spring up, and they are called *dentes sapientiae*. *Quincy.*
2. Taste; palate. *Dryden.*
 3. A tine, prong, or blade of any multifidous instrument. *Newton.*
 4. The prominent part of wheels. *Moxon.*
 5. TOOTH and nail. With one's utmost violence. *L'Estrange.*
 6. To the TEETH. In open opposition. *Dryden.*
 7. To cast in the TEETH. To insult by open exprobration. *Hooker.*
 8. In spite of the TEETH. Notwithstanding any power of injury or defence. *Shakspeare.*
- To TOOTH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To furnish with teeth; to indent. *Mortimer.*
2. To lock in each other. *Moxon.*
- TOOTHA'CH. *s.* [tooth and *ach*.] Pain in the teeth. *Shakspeare.*
- TO'OTHDRAWER. *s.* [tooth and draw.] One whose business is to extract painful teeth. *Wiseman.*
- TO'OTHEd. *a.* [from *tooth*.] Having teeth.
- * TO'OTHFUL. *a.* [tooth and full.] Toothsome. *Massinger.*
- TO'OTHLESS. *a.* [from *tooth*.] Wanting teeth; deprived of teeth. *Dryden.*

- TO'OTHPICK. } *s.* [tooth and pick.]
- TO'OTHPICKER. } An instrument by which the teeth are cleansed. *Howel.*
- TO'OTHSOME. *a.* [from *tooth*.] Palatable; pleasing to the taste. *Carew.*
- TO'OTHSOMENESS. *s.* [from *toothsome*.] Pleasantness to the taste.
- TO'OTHWORT. *s.* [*dentaria*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
- * TO'OTHY. *a.* Toothed; having teeth. *Croxall.*
- TOP. *s.* [topp, Welsh; top, Sap. *top*, Dutch.]
1. The highest part of any thing. *Shaksp.*
 2. The surface; the superficies. *Bacon.*
 3. The highest place. *Swift.*
 4. The highest person. *Shakspeare.*
 5. The utmost degree. *Spratt.*
 6. The highest rank. *Locke.*
 7. The crown of the head. *Shakspeare.*
 8. The hair of the crown of the head; the forelock. *Shakspeare.*
 9. The head of a plant. *Watts.*
 10. An inverted conoid which children set to turn on the point, continuing its motion with a whip. [*Topf*, Germ.] *Shakspeare.*
 11. *Top* is sometimes used as an adjective to express lying on the top, or being at the top. *Mortimer.*
- To TOP. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To rise aloft; to be eminent. *Derham.*
 2. To predominate. *Locke.*
 3. To do his best; to excel. *Dryden.*
- To TOP. *v. a.*
1. To cover on the top; to tip. *Addison.*
 2. To rise above. *L'Estrange.*
 3. To outgo; to surpass. *Shakspeare.*
 4. To crop. *Evelyn.*
 5. To rise the top of. *Denham.*
 6. To perform eminently: as, he tops his part. A ludicrous word.
- TO'PARCH. *s.* [τόπος and ἀρχή.] The principal man in the place. *Brown.*
- TO'PARCHY. *s.* [from *toparch*.] Command in a small district.
- TO'PAZ. *s.* [topase, Fr.] A yellow green. *Bacon.*
- To TOPE. *v. n.* [toppen, Dutch.] To drink hard; to drink to excess. *Dryden.*
- TO'PER. *s.* [from *tope*.] A drunkard.
- TO'PFUL. *a.* [top and full.] Full to the top; full to the brim. *Swift.*
- TOPGA'LLANT. *s.* [top and gallant.]
1. The highest sail.
 2. It is proverbially applied to any thing elevated. *Bacon.*
- * TOPH. } *s.* [tophus, Lat. *Tuff*, Germ.]
- * TO'PHUS. } A kind of sandstone. *Sandys.*
- TOPHA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *tophus*, Lat.] Gritty; stony. *Arbuthnot.*
- TOPHEA'VY. *a.* [top and heavy.] Having the upper part too weighty for the lower. *Wotton.*
- TO'PHET. *s.* [תֶּפֶת, Heb.] Hell; a scrip-

tural name. *Milton.*
 * TO'PIARY. *a.* [*topiarius*, Lat.] Shaped by cutting or clipping. *Butler.*
 TO'PICAL. *s.* [from *τόπος*.]
 1. Relating to some general head.
 2. Local; confined to some particular place. *Brown.*
 3. Applied medicinally to a particular part. *Arbuthnot.*
 TO'PICALLY. *ad.* [from *topical*.] With application to some particular part. *Brown.*
 TO'PICK. *s.* [*topique*, Fr. *τόπος*.]
 1. A general head; something to which other things are referred. *Swift.*
 2. Medicines externally applied to any particular part. *Wiseman.*
 TO'PKNOT. *s.* [*top* and *knot*.] A knot worn by women on the top of the head. *L'Estrange.*
 TO'PLESS. *a.* [from *top*.] Having no top. *Chapman.*
 TO'PMAN. *s.* [*top* and *man*.] The sawer at the top. *Moxon.*
 TO'PMOST. *s.* Uppermost; highest. *Addison.*
 TOPO'GRAPHER. *s.* [*τόπος* and *γράφω*.] One who writes descriptions of particular places.
 * TOPOGRA'PHICAL. } *a.* Describing par-
 * TOPOGRA'PHICK. } ticular places. *Howel.*
 TOPO'GRAPHY. *s.* [*topographie*, Fr. *τόπος* and *γράφω*.] Description of particular places. *Cromwell.*
 TO'PPING. *a.* [from *top*.] Fine; noble; gallant. A low word. *Tatler.*
 TO'PPINGLY. *ad.* [from *topping*.] Finely; gaily; gallantly. Obsolete. *Tusser.*
 To TO'PPLE. *v. n.* [from *top*.] To fall forward; to tumble down. *Shakspeare.*
 To TO'PPLE. *v. a.* To throw down. *Shakspeare.*
 TO'PPROUD. *a.* [*top* and *proud*.] Proud in the highest degree. *Shakspeare.*
 TO'PSAIL. *s.* [*top* and *sail*.] The highest sail. *Dryden.*
 TOPSYTU'RVY. *ad.* With the bottom upward. *Swift.*
 TOR. *s.* [*top*, Sax. *Thurm*, Germ.]
 1. A tower; a turret.
 2. A high pointed rock or hill.
 TORCH. *s.* [*torche*, Fr.] A wax-light bigger than a candle. *Dryden.*
 TO'RCHEBEARER. *s.* [*torch* and *bear*.] One whose office is to carry a torch. *Sidney.*
 TO'RCHER. *s.* [from *torch*.] One that gives light. *Shakspeare.*
 TO'RCHLIGHT. *s.* [*torch* and *light*.] Light kindled to supply the want of the sun. *Bacon.*
 TORE. Preterit, and sometimes participle passive of *tear*. *Spenser.*
 * TORE. *s.* [probably from *tear*.] The dead kind of grass that remains on the ground in winter. *Mortimer.*
 To TORME'NT. *s.* [*tourment*, Fr.]

Johnson's Dictionary II.

1. To put to pain; to harrass with anguish; to excruciate. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To tease; to vex with importunity.
 3. To put into great agitation. *Milton.*
 TO'RMENT. *s.* [*tourment*, Fr.]
 1. Any thing that gives pain. *Matthew.*
 2. Pain; misery; anguish. *Milton.*
 3. Penal anguish; torture. *Dryden.*
 TO'RMENTIL. *s.* [*tormentilla*, Lat.] Septfoil. A plant. The root has been used for tanning of leather, and accounted the best astringent in the whole vegetable kingdom. *Miller.*
 TORME'NTOR. *s.* [from *torment*.]
 1. One who torments; one who gives pain. *South.*
 2. One who inflicts penal tortures. *Sandys.*
 TORN. *part. pass.* of *tear*. *Exodus.*
 TORNA'DO. *s.* [*tornado*, Span.] A hurricane; a whirlwind. *Garth.*
 TORPE'DO. *s.* [Lat.] A fish which while alive, if touched even with a long stick, benumbs the hand that so touches it, but when dead is eaten safely.
 TO'RPENT. *a.* [*torpens*, Lat.] Benumbed; struck motionless; not active. *Evelyn.*
 * TORPE'SCENT. *a.* [*torpescens*, Lat.] Becoming torpid. *Shenstone.*
 TO'RPID. *a.* [*torpidus*, Lat.] Numbed; motionless; sluggish; not active. *Ray.*
 * TORPI'DITY. *s.* Torpor; state of being torpid. *Daines Barrington.*
 TO'RPIDNESS. *s.* [from *torpid*.] The state of being numb. *Hale.*
 TO'RPITUDE. *s.* [from *torpid*.] State of being motionless; numbness. *Derham.*
 TO'RPOR. *s.* [Lat.] Dulness; numbness. *Bacon.*
 TORREFA'CTION. *s.* [*torrefacio*, Lat.] The act of drying by the fire. *Boyle.*
 To TO'RREFY. *v. a.* [*torrefacio*, Lat.] To dry by the fire. *Brown.*
 TO'RRENT. *s.* [*torrent*, Fr. *torrens*, Lat.]
 1. A sudden stream raised by summer showers. *Sandys.*
 2. A violent and rapid stream; tumultuous current. *Clarendon.*
 TO'RRENT. *a.* [*torrens*, Lat.] Rolling in a rapid stream. *Milton.*
 TO'RRID. *a.* [*torridus*, Lat.]
 1. Parched; dried with heat. *Harvey.*
 2. Burning violently hot. *Milton.*
 3. It is particularly applied to the regions or zone between the tropicks. *Prior.*
 * TORSE. *s.* A wreath.
 TO'RSEL. *s.* [*tors*, *torse*, Fr.] Any thing in a twisted form. *Moxon.*
 TO'RSION. *s.* [*torsio*, Lat.] The act of turning or twisting.
 TORT. *s.* [*tort*, Fr.] Mischief; injury; calamity. Obsolete. *Fairfax.*
 TO'RTILE. *a.* [*tortilis*, Lat.] Twisted; wreathed.
 TO'RTION. *s.* [from *tortus*, Lat.] Torment; pain. Not in use. *Bacon.*

TO'RTIOUS. *a.* [from *tort.*] Injurious; doing wrong. *Spenser.*

TO'RTIVE. *a.* [from *tortus*, Lat.] Twisted; wreathed. *Shakspeare.*

TO'RTUISE. *s.* [*tortue*, Fr.] 1. An animal covered with a hard shell: there are tortoises both of land and water.

2. A form into which the ancient soldiers used to throw their troops, by bending down and holding their bucklers above their heads so that no darts could hurt them. *Dryden.*

TORTUO'SITY. *s.* [from *tortuous*.] Wreath; flexure. *Brown.*

TO'RTUOUS. *s.* [from *tortuosus*, Lat.]

1. Twisted; wreathed; winding. *Milton.*

2. Mischievous. *Spenser.*

TO'RTURE. *s.* [*tortura*, Lat.]

1. Torments judicially inflicted; pain by which guilt is punished, or confession extorted. *Dryden.*

2. Pain; anguish; pang. *Shakspeare.*

To TO'RTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To punish with tortures. *Milton.*

2. To vex; to excruciate; to torment. *Bacon.*

TO'RTURER. *s.* [from *torture*.] He who tortures; tormentor. *Bacon.*

* TO'RTURINGLY. *ad.* So as to torment or punish. *Beaum. and Fl.*

* TO'RTUROUS. *a.* Tormenting; occasioning torture. *More.*

TO'RVITY. *s.* [*torvitas*, Lat.] Sourness; severity of countenance. Not used.

TO'RVOUS. *a.* [*torvus*, Lat.] Sour of aspect; stern; severe of countenance. Not used. *Derham.*

TO'RY. *s.* [A cant term from an Irish word signifying a savage.] One who adheres to the ancient constitution of the state, and the apostolical hierarchy of the church of England, opposed to a whig. *Swift.*

* TO'RYISM. *s.* The notions of a tory. *Bolingbroke.*

To TOSE. *v. n.* [Of the same original with *tease*.] To comb wool.

To TOSS. *v. a.* [*tassen*, Dutch; *stoßen*, Germ.]

1. To throw with the hand, as a ball at play. *Dryden.*

2. To throw with violence. *Woodward.*

3. To lift with a sudden and violent motion. *Addison.*

4. To agitate; to put into violent motion: as the waves. *Proverbs.*

5. To make restless; to disquiet. *Milton.*

6. To keep in play; to tumble over. *Ascham.*

To TOSS. *v. n.* 1. To fling; to winch; to be in a violent commotion. *Addison.*

2. To be tossed. *Shakspeare.*

3. To Toss up. To throw a coin into the air, and wager on what side it shall fall. *Brampston.*

TOSS. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of tossing. *Addison.*

2. An affected manner of raising the head. *Swift.*

* TO'SSEL. *s.* See TASSEL. *Mortimer.*

TO'SSER. *s.* [from *toss*.] One who throws; one who flings and writhes.

* TO'SSING. *s.* Violent commotion. *Job. vii.*

TO'SSPOT. *s.* [*toss* and *pot*.] A toper and drunkard.

TOST. pret. and part. pass. of *toss*. *Milton.*

TO'TAL. *a.* [*totus*, Lat. *total*, Fr.]

1. Whole; complete; full. *Milton.*

2. Whole; not divided. *Milton.*

TOTA'LITY. *s.* [*totalité*, Fr.] Complete sum; whole quantity.

TO'TALLY. *ad.* [from *total*.] Wholly; fully; completely. *Atterbury.*

* TO'TALNESS. *s.* Entireness.

* To TOTE. See To Toot.

T'O'THER, contracted from *the other*.

To TO'TTER. *v. n.* [*tateren*, Dutch.] To shake so as to threaten a fall. *Dryden.*

TO'TTERY. } *a.* [from *totter*.] Shaking;

TO'TTY. } unsteady; dizzy. *Spenser.*

To TOUCH. *v. a.* [*toucher*, Fr. *tetsen*, Dutch; *toccare*, Ital.] 1. To reach with any thing, so as that there be no space between the thing reached and the thing brought to it. *Spenser.*

2. To come to; to attain. *Pope.*

3. To try, as gold with a stone. *Shaksp.*

4. To affect; to relate to. *Milton.*

5. To move; to strike mentally; to melt. *Congreve.*

6. To delineate or mark out. *Pope.*

7. To censure; to animadvert upon. *Hayward.*

8. To infect; to seize slightly. *Bacon.*

9. To bite; to wear; to have effect on: as aqua fortis upon iron. *Moxon.*

10. To strike a musical instrument. *Pope.*

11. To influence by impulse; to impel forcibly. *Milton.*

12. To treat of slightly. *Milton.*

13. To Touch up. To repair, or improve by slight strokes. [*retoucher*, Fr.] *Add.*

To TOUCH. *v. n.*

1. To be in a state of junction so that no space is between them.

2. To fasten on; to take effect on. *Bacon.*

3. To Touch at. To come to without stay. *Locke.*

4. To Touch on. To mention slightly. *Addison.*

5. To Touch on or upon. To go for a very short time. *Addison.*

TOUCH. *s.* [from the verb.] 1. Reach of any thing so that there is no space between the things reaching and reached.

2. The sense of feeling. *Davies.*

3. The act of touching. *Milton.*

4. Examination as by a stone. *Shakspeare.*

5. Test; that by which any thing is examined. *Carew.*

6. Proof; tried qualities. *Shakspeare.*

7. Single act of the pencil upon a pic-

- ture. *Dryden.*
 8. Feature; lineament. *Dryden.*
 9. Act of the hand upon a musical instrument. *Milton.*
 10. Power of exciting the affections. *Milton.*
 11. Something of passion or affection. *Hook.*
 12. Particular relation; sensible relation. *Bacon.*
 13. A stroke. *Swift.*
 14. Animadversion; censure. *K. Charles.*
 15. Exact performance of agreement; in the phrase, *to keep touch.* *L'Estrange.*
 16. A small quantity intermingled. *Shaksp.*
 17. A hint; slight notice given. *Bacon.*
 18. A cant word for a slight essay. *Swift.*
 TO'UCHABLE. *a.* [from *touch.*] Tangible; that may be touched.
 TOUCH-HOLE. *s.* [*touch* and *hole.*] The hole through which the fire is conveyed to the powder in the gun. *Bacon.*
 TO'UCHINESS. *s.* [from *touching.*] Peevishness; irascibility. *K. Charles.*
 TO'UCHING. *prep.* With respect, regard, or relation to. *Hooker.*
 TO'UCHING. *a.* [from *touch.*] Pathetick; affecting; moving.
 TO'UCHINGLY. *ad.* [from *touch.*] With emotion; in a pathetick manner. *Garth.*
 TO'UCHMENOT. *s.* An herb.
 TO'UCHSTONE. *s.* [*touch* and *stone.*]
 1. Stone by which metals are examined. *Bacon.*
 2. Any test or cryterion. *Dryden.*
 TO'UCHWOOD. *s.* [*touch* and *wood.*] Rotten wood used to catch the fire struck from the flint. *Howel.*
 TO'UCHY. *a.* [from *touch.*] Peevish; irritable; irascible; apt to take fire. A low word. *Collier.*
 TOUGH. *a.* [*roh*, Sax.] 1. Yielding without fracture; not brittle. *Bacon.*
 2. Stiff; not easily flexible. *Dryden.*
 3. Not easily injured or broken. *Shaksp.*
 4. Viscous; clammy; ropy; tenacious.
 To TO'UGHEN. *v. n.* [from *tough.*] To grow tough. *Mortimer.*
 * To TO'UGHEN. *v. a.* To make tough.
 TO'UGHNESS. *s.* [from *tough.*]
 1. Not brittleness; flexibility. *Dryden.*
 2. Viscosity; tenacity; clamminess; glutinousness. *Arbuthnot.*
 3. Firmness against injury. *Shakspeare.*
 TOUPE'T. *s.* [Fr.] A curl; an artificial lock of hair. *Swift.*
 TOUR. *s.* [Fr.]
 1. Ramble; roving journey. *Arbuthnot.*
 2. Turn; revolution. *Blackmore.*
 * TO'URIST. *s.* One who makes a tour or ramble.
 * TOURN. *s.*
 1. The sheriff's turn or court. *Burke.*
 2. A spinning wheel. *Grose.*
 TO'URNAMENT. } *s.* [*tournoi*, Fr.] 1. Tilt;
 TO'URNEY. } just; military sport;
 mock-encounter. *Temple.*

2. *Milton* uses it simply for encounter.
 To TO'URNEY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To tilt in the lists. *Spenser.*
 TO'URNIQUET. *s.* [Fr.] A bandage used in amputations, straitened or relaxed by the turn of a handle. *Sharpe.*
 To TOUSE. *v. n.* [*hausen*, Germ.] To pull; to tear; to haul; to drag: whence *touser*. *Swift.*
 * To TOUSE. *v. a.* [probably of the same original with *taw*, *tease*, *tose.*]
 1. To pull; to tear; to haul; to drag: whence *touser* or *towzer*, the name of a mastiff. *Gower.*
 2. To disorder the hair. [*hausen*, Germ.] *Sherwood.*
 * To TO'USLE. *v. a.* The diminutive of *touse*: a low expression.
 TOW. *s.* [*top*, Sax.] Flax or hemp beaten and combed into filamentous substance.
 To TOW. *v. a.* [*teop*, *teohan*, Sax. *toghen*, old Dutch.] To draw by a rope, particularly through the water. *Shakspeare.*
 * TO'WAGE. *s.* [*touage*, Fr.]
 1. The act of towing. *Cotgrave.*
 2. Money paid for towing. *Bailey.*
 TOWA'RD. } *prep.* [*topard*, Sax.]
 TOWA'RDS. }
 1. In a direction to: *I am travelling towards LICHFIELD.* *Milton.*
 2. Near to: as, *the danger now comes towards him.*
 3. With respect to; touching; regarding: *he has love towards us.* *Milton.*
 4. With tendency to: *this was the first act towards a breach.* *Clarendon.*
 5. Nearly; little less than: *he is towards seventy.* *Swift.*
 TOWA'RD. } *ad.* Near; at hand; in a
 TOWA'RDS. } state of preparation. *Shakspeare.*
 TO'WARD. *a.* Ready to do or learn; not froward.
 TO'WARDLINESS. *s.* [from *towardly.*] Docility; compliance; readiness to do or to learn. *Raleigh.*
 TO'WARDLY. *a.* [from *toward.*] Ready to do or learn; docile; compliant with duty. *Bacon.*
 TO'WARDNESS. *s.* [from *toward.*] Docility. *South.*
 TO'WEL. *s.* [*touaille*, Fr.] A cloth on which the hands are wiped. *Dryden.*
 TO'WER. *s.* [*top*, Sax. *tour*, Fr. *turm*, Germ.] 1. A high building; a building raised above the main edifice. *Genesis.*
 2. A fortress; a citadel. *Psalms.*
 3. A high head dress. *Hudibras.*
 4. High flight; elevation.
 To TO'WER. *v. n.* To soar; to fly or rise high. *Dryden.*
 * TO'WERED. *a.* Adorned or defended by towers. *Milton.*
 TO'WER-MUSTARD. *s.* [*turritis*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

- TO'WERY. *a.* [from *tower.*] Adorned or guarded with towers. *Pope.*
- * TO'WLINE. *s.* [toh-line, Sax.] The rope or chain used in towing.
- TOWN. *s.* [tun, Sax. *tuyn*, Dutch.]
1. Any walled collection of houses. *Jos.*
 2. Any collection of houses larger than a village. *Shakspeare.*
 3. In England, any number of houses to which belongs a regular market, and which is not a city or see of a bishop.
 4. The court end of London. *Pope.*
 5. The people who live in the capital. *Pope.*
- TO'WNCLERK. *s.* [town and clerk.] An officer who manages the publick business of a place. *Acts.*
- * TO'WNCRIER. *s.* An officer in a town, whose office is to make proclamations.
- TOWNHO'USE. *s.* [town and house.] The hall where publick business is transacted. *Addison.*
- * TO'WNISH. *a.* Appertaining to those who live in a town. *Tuberville.*
- * TO'WNLESS. *a.* Without towns; deprived of towns. *Howel.*
- TO'WNSHIP. *s.* [town and ship.] The corporation or district of a town. *Raleigh.*
- TO'WNSMAN. *s.* [town and man.]
1. An inhabitant of a place. *Clarendon.*
 2. One of the same town.
- TO'WNTALK. *s.* [town and talk.] Common prattle of a place. *L'Estrange.*
- * TO'WNTOP. *s.* A large top: a term among boys. *Fletcher.*
- TO'XICAL. *a.* [toxicum, Lat.] Poisonous; containing poison.
- TOY. *s.* [toyen, tooghen, Dutch.]
1. A petty commodity; a trifle; a thing of no value. *Abbot.*
 2. A plaything; a bauble. *Addison.*
 3. Matter of no importance. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Folly; trifling practice; silly opinion. *Hooker.*
 5. Play; sport; amorous dalliance. *Milton.*
 6. Odd story; silly tale. *Shakspeare.*
 7. Frolick; humour; odd fancy. *Shaksp.*
- To TOY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To trifle; to dally amorously; to play.
- * To TOY. *v. a.* To treat foolishly. *Dering.*
- * TO'YER. *s.* One who toys; one who is full of tricks. *Harrison.*
- * TO'YFUL. *a.* Full of tricks. *Donne.*
- TO'YISH. *a.* [from *toy.*] Trifling; wanton.
- TO'YISHNESS. *s.* [from *toyish.*] Nugacity; wantonness. *Glanville.*
- * TO'YMAN. *s.* A seller of toys. *Young.*
- TO'YSHOP. *s.* [toy and shop.] A shop where playthings and little nice manufactures are sold. *Pope.*
- To TOZE. *v. a.* [See TOWSE and TEASE.] To pull by violence or importunity. *Shaksp.*
- TRACE. *s.* [trace, Fr. *traccia*, Ital.]
1. Mark left by any thing passing; foot-steps. *Milton.*

2. Remain; appearance of what has been. *Temple.*
 3. Harness for beasts of draught. *Pope.*
- To TRACE. *v. a.* [tracer, Fr. *tracciare*, Ital.]
1. To follow by the footsteps, or remaining marks. *Burnet.*
 2. To follow with exactness. *Denham.*
 3. To mark out. *Locke.*
- * To TRACE. *v. n.* To walk; to travel. *Spenser.*
- * TRA'CEABLE. *a.* That may be traced. *Drummond.*
- TRA'CER. *s.* [from *trace.*] One that traces. *Howel.*
- * TRA'CERY. *s.* Ornamental stone-work. *Warton.*
- * TRA'cing. *s.* Course; path; regular track. *Davies.*
- TRACK. *s.* [trac, old Fr. *traccia*, Ital.]
1. Mark left upon the way by the foot or otherwise. *Milton.*
 2. A road; a beaten path. *Dryden.*
- To TRACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To follow by the footsteps or marks left in the way. *Spenser.*
- TRA'CKLESS. *a.* [from *track.*] Untrodden; marked with no footsteps. *Prior.*
- * TRA'CKSCOUT. *s.* [trek-schuyt, Dutch.] A passage-boat in Holland, usually towed or drawn by a horse. *Addison.*
- TRACT. *s.* [tractus, Lat.]
1. Any kind of extended substance. *Milton.*
 2. A region; a quantity of land. *Milton.*
 3. Continuing; any thing protracted, or drawn out to length. *Howel.*
 4. Course; manner of process. *Shaksp.*
 5. It seems to be used by *Shakspeare* for TRACK.
 6. A treatise; a small book. *Swift.*
- * To TRACT. *v. a.*
1. To trace out. *Spenser.*
 2. An ancient abbreviation of *retract* and *protract*. *Huloet.*
- * TRACTABI'LITY. *s.* Capability of being managed.
- TRA'CTABLE. *a.* [tractabilis, Lat. *traitable*, Fr.]
1. Manageable; docile; compliant; obsequious; practicable; governable. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Palpable; such as may be handled. *Holder.*
- TRA'CTABLENESS. *s.* [from *tractable.*] The state of being tractable; compliance; obsequiousness. *Locke.*
- * TRA'CTABLY. *ad.* In a tractable manner; gently.
- TRA'CTATE. *s.* [tractatus, Lat.] A treatise; a tract; a small book. *Brown.*
- * TRACTA'TION. *s.* [tractatio, Lat.] Discussion of a subject. *Bp. Hall.*
- TRA'CTILE. *a.* [tractus, Lat.] Capable to be drawn out or extended in length; ductile. *Bacon.*
- TRACTI'LITY. *s.* [from *tractile.*] The quality of being tractile. *Derham.*
- TRA'CTION. *s.* [from *tractus*, Lat.] The

act of drawing; the state of being drawn.

Holder.

TRADE. *s.* [*tratta*, Ital.]

1. Traffick; commerce; exchange of goods for other goods or money. *Temple.*
2. Occupation; particular employment whether manual or mercantile, distinguished from the liberal arts. *Dryden.*
3. Instruments of any occupation. *Dryden.*
4. Any employment not manual; habitual exercise. *Bacon.*

Formerly *trade* was used of domestick, and *traffick* of foreign commerce.

To TRADE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To traffick; to deal; to hold commerce. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To act merely for money. *Shakspeare.*

To TRADE. *v. a.* To sell or exchange in commerce. *Ezekiel.*

TRADE-WIND. *s.* [*trade* and *wind*.] The monsoon; the periodical wind between the tropicks. *Dryden.*

TRA'DED. *a.* [from *trade*.] Versed; practised. *Shakspeare.*

* TRA'DEFUL. *a.* Commercial; busy in traffick. *Spenser.*

TRA'DER. *s.* [from *trade*.] 1. One engaged in merchandise or commerce. *Dryden.*

2. One long used in the methods of money getting; a practitioner.

TRA'DESFOLK. *s.* [*trade* and *folk*.] People employed in trades. *Swift.*

TRA'DESMAN. *s.* [*trade* and *man*.] A shop-keeper. *Swift.*

TRADI'TION. *s.* [Fr. *traditio*, Lat.]

1. The act or practice of delivering accounts from mouth to mouth without written memorials. *Hooker.*
2. Any thing delivered orally from age to age. *Pope.*

TRADI'TIONAL. *a.* [from *tradition*.]

1. Delivered by tradition; descending by oral communication. *Tillotson.*
2. Observant of traditions, or idle rites. *Shakspeare.*

TRADI'TIONALLY. *ad.* [from *traditional*.]

1. By transmission from age to age. *Burn.*
2. From tradition without evidence of written memorials. *Brown.*

TRADI'TIONARY. *a.* [from *tradition*.] Delivered by tradition. *Dryden.*

* TRADI'TIONER. } *s.* One who adheres to

* TRADI'TIONIST. } tradition. *Gregory.*

TRA'DITIVE. *a.* [from *trado*, Lat.] Trans-

mitted or transmissive from age to age. *Dryden.*

To TRADU'CE. *v. a.* [*traduco*, Lat. *traduire*, Fr.] 1. To censure; to condemn; to represent as blameable; to calumniate. *Governm. of the Tongue.*

2. To propagate; to encrease by deriving one from another. *Hale.*

TRADU'CEMENT. *s.* [from *traduce*.] Censure; obloquy. *Shakspeare.*

TRADU'CER. *s.* [from *traduce*.] A false

censurer; a calumniator; one who derives.

TRADU'CIBLE. *a.* [from *traduce*.] Such as may be derived. *Hale.*

* To TRADU'CT. *v. a.* [*traduco*, *traductum*, Lat.] To derive. *Fotherby.*

TRADU'CTION. *s.* [from *traduce*.]

1. Derivation from one of the same kind; propagation. *Dryden.*
2. Tradition; transmission from one to another. *Hale.*
3. Conveyance. *Hale.*
4. Transition. *Bacon.*

* TRADU'CTIVE. *a.* Derivable; deducible. *Warburton.*

TRA'FFICK. *s.* [*trafique*, Fr.] 1. Commerce; merchandising; large trade. *Addison.*

2. Commodities; subject of traffick. *Gay.*

To TRA'FFICK. *v. n.* [*trafiguer*, Fr.]

1. To practise commerce; to merchandise. *Bacon.*
2. To trade meanly or mercenarily. *Shak.*

* To TRA'FFICK. *v. a.* To exchange in traffick. *Gov. of the Tongue*

* TRA'FFICKABLE. *a.* Marketable. *Bp. Hall.*

TRA'FFICKER. *s.* [from *traffick*.] Trader; merchant. *Shakspeare.*

TRA'GACANTH. *s.* [*tragacantha*, Lat.] A sort of gum; it proceeds from the incision of the root or trunk of a plant so called.

TRAGE'DIAN. *s.* [*tragædus*, Lat.]

1. A writer of tragedy. *Stillington.*
2. An actor of tragedy. *Dryden.*

TRA'GEDY. *s.* [*tragædia*, Lat.]

1. A dramatick representation of a serious action. *Taylor.*
2. Any mournful or dreadful event. *Shakspeare.*

TRA'GICAL. } *a.* [*tragicus*, Lat.]

1. Relating to tragedy. *Spenser.*
2. Mournful; sorrowful; calamitous; dreadful. *Shakspeare.*

TRA'GICALLY. *ad.* [from *tragical*.]

1. In a tragical manner; in a manner befitting tragedy. *Dryden.*
2. Mournfully; calamitously; sorrowfully.

TRA'GICALNESS. *s.* [from *tragical*.] Mournfulness; calamitousness. *Decay of Piety.*

TRAGICO'MEDY. *s.* [*tragi-comédie*, Fr.] A drama compounded of merry and serious events. *Gay.*

TRAGICO'MICAL. *a.* [*tragi-comique*, Fr.]

1. Relating to tragicomedy. *Gay.*
2. Consisting of a mixture of mirth with sorrow.

TRAGICO'MICALLY. *ad.* [from *tragico-mical*.] In a tragicomical manner. *Brampton.*

To TRAJE'CT. *v. a.* [*trajectus*, Lat.] To cast through; to throw. *Newton.*

TRAJE'CT. *s.* [*trajectus*, Lat.] A ferry; a passage for a water-carriage. *Shakspeare.*

TRAJE'CTION. *s.* [*trajectio*, Lat.]

1. The act of darting through. *Boyle.*
2. Emission. *Brown.*

* **TRAJE/CTORY.** *s.* The orbit of a comet.
Harris.

To TRAIL. *v. a.* [*traille*, Fr.]

1. To hunt by the track. *Dryden.*

2. To draw after in a long floating or waving body. *Pope.*

4. To draw; to drag. *Swift.*

To TRAIL. *v. n.* To be drawn out in length.
Spenser.

TRAIL. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. Track followed by the hunter. *Shaksp.*

2. Any thing drawn to length. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing drawn behind in long undulations. *Pope.*

To TRAIN. *v. a.* [*trainer*, Fr. *trahere*, Lat.]

1. To draw along. *Milton.*

2. To draw; to entice; to invite. *Shaksp.*

3. To draw by artifice or stratagem. *Shak.*

4. To draw from act to act by persuasion or promise. *Shakspeare.*

5. To educate; to bring up; commonly with *up*. *Tillotson.*

6. To breed, or form to any thing.
Dryden.

TRAIN. *s.* [*train*, Fr.] 1. Artifice; stratagem of enticement. *Spenser.*

2. The tail of a bird. *Ray.*

3. The bowel of the woodcock.

4. The part of a gown that falls behind upon the ground. *Bacon.*

5. A series; a consecution. *Addison.*

6. Process; method; state of procedure.
Swift.

7. A retinue; a number of followers.
Addison.

8. An orderly company; a procession.
Dryden.

9. The line of powder reaching to the mine. *Butler.*

10. **TRAIN of Artillery.** Cannons accompanying an army. *Clarendon.*

* **TRAI/NABLE.** *a.* That may be trained.
Old morality of lusty Juventus.

TRAINBA'NDS. *s.* The militia; the part of a community trained to martial exercise.
Clarendon.

* **TRA'INBEARER.** *s.* One that holds up a train.

* **TRA'INED.** *a.* Having a train. *Ben Jonson.*

* **TRA'INER.** *s.* One who trains up; an instructor. *Ash.*

* **TRA'INING.** *s.* The act of forming to any exercise by practice. *Sanderson.*

TRAINO'IL. *s.* [*train* and *oil*; *Tran*, Germ.] Oil drawn by coction from the fat of the whale.

TRA'INY. *a.* [from *train*.] Belonging to trainoil. A bad word. *Gay.*

To TRAI/SE. *v. a.* To walk in a careless or sluttish manner. See **TRAPE.** *Pope.*

TRAIT. *s.* [*trait*, Fr.] A stroke; a touch. Scarce English. *Broome.*

TRA'ITOR. *s.* [*traître*, Fr. *traditor*, Lat.] One who being trusted betrays. *Swift.*

* **TRA'ITOR.** *a.* Traitorous. *Johnson.*

TRA'ITORLY. *a.* [from *traitor*.] Treacherous; perfidious. *Shakspeare.*

TRA'ITROUS. *a.* [from *traitor*.] Treacherous; perfidious. *Ben Jonson.*

TRA'ITROUSLY. *ad.* [from *traitorous*.] In a manner suiting traitors; perfidiously. *Clarendon.*

* **TRA'ITROUSNESS.** *s.* Perfidiousness; treachery. *Scott.*

TRA'ITRESS. *s.* [from *traitor*.] A woman who betrays. *Pope.*

* **TRALA'TION.** *s.* [*tralatia*, Lat.] The using of a word in a less proper but more significant notion. *Bp. Hall.*

TRALATI'TIOUS. *a.* [from *translatus*, Lat.] Metaphorical; not literal.

TRALATI'TIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *tralatitious*.] Metaphorically; not literally. *Holder.*

To TRALI'NEATE. *v. n.* [*trans* and *line*.] To deviate from any direction. *Dryden.*

* **TRALU'CENT.** *a.* Translucent; clear. *Davies.*

TRA'MMEL. *s.* [*tramail*, Fr.] 1. A net in which birds or fish are caught. *Carew.*

2. Any kind of net. *Spenser.*

3. A kind of shackles in which horses are taught to pace. *Dryden.*

To TRA'MMEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To catch; to intercept. *Shakspeare.*

* **TRA'MONTANE.** *s.* [*Tramontani*, Ital.] A foreigner; a stranger; a barbarian. The Italians gave this name by way of contempt to all who lived beyond the Alps. *Sheldon.*

* **To TRAMP.** *v. a.* [*trampen*, Dutch.] To tread. *Stapleton.*

* **To TRAMP.** *v. n.* To travel on foot: a vulgar expression.

* **TRAMP.** } *s.* A stroller; one who tra-

* **TRA'MPER.** } vels on foot; a beggar. *Graves.*

To TRA'MPLE. *v. a.* [*trampe*, Danish; *trampeln*, Germ.] To tread under foot with pride, contempt, or elevation. *Milton.*

To TRA'MPLE. *v. n.* 1. To tread in contempt. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. To tread quick and loudly. *Dryden.*

TRA'MPLER. *s.* [from *trample*.] One that tramples.

TRANA'TION. *s.* [*trano*, Lat.] The act of swimming over.

TRANCE. *s.* [*transe*, Fr. *transitus*, Lat.] An ecstasy; a state in which the soul is wrapt into visions of future or distant things. *Milton.*

* **To TRANCE.** *v. a.* To entrance. *Bp. Hall.*

TRA'NCED. *a.* [from *trance*.] Lying in a trance or ecstasy.

TRA'NGRAM. *s.* [A cant word.] An odd intricately contrived thing. *Arbuthnot.*

TRA'NNEL. *s.* A sharp pin. *Moxon.*

TRA'NQUIL. *a.* [*tranquille*, Fr. *tranquillus*, Lat.] Quiet; undisturbed. *Shakspeare.*

* **To TRA'NQUILIZE.** *v. a.* [*tranquilliser*, Fr.] To compose, to render calm. *Mason.*

TRANQUILLITY. *s.* Quiet; peace of mind; peace of condition; freedom from perturbation. *Pope.*

* **TRA'NQUILLY.** *ad.* In a tranquil state or manner.

* **TRA'NQUILNESS.** *s.* State of being tranquil.

To TRANSA'CT. *v. a.* [*transigo, transactum, Lat.*] 1. To manage; to negotiate; to conduct a treaty or affairs.

2. To perform; to do; to carry on. *Addison.*

* **To TRANSA'CT.** *v. n.* To conduct matters; to treat; to manage. *South.*

TRANSA'CTION. *s.* [*from transact.*] Negotiation; dealing between man and man; management; affairs. *Clarendon.*

* **TRANSA'CTOR.** *s.* One who manages; one who conducts affairs. *Derham.*

* **TRANSA'LPINE.** *a.* Situate beyond the Alps; barbarous. *Beaum. and Fl.*

* **To TRANSA'NIMATE.** *v. a.* [*trans and anima, Lat.*] To animate by the conveyance of one soul from another. *Dean King.*

TRANSANIMA'TION. *s.* [*trans and anima.*] Conveyance of the soul from one body to another. *Brown.*

To TRANSCEND. *v. a.* [*transcendo, Lat.*] 1. To pass; to overpass. *Bacon.*

2. To surpass; to outgo; to exceed; to excel. *Denham.*

3. To surmount; to rise above. *Howel.*

To TRANSCEND. *v. n.* To climb. Not in use. *Brown.*

TRANSCENDENCE. } *s.* [*from transcend.*]

TRANSCENDENCY. } 1. Excellence; unusual excellence; supereminence.

2. Exaggeration beyond truth. *Bacon.*

TRANSCENDENT. *a.* [*transcendens, Lat.*] Excellent; supremely excellent; passing others. *Crashaw.*

TRANSCENDENTAL. *a.* [*transcendentalis, low Lat.*]

1. General; pervading many particulars.

2. Supereminent; passing others. *Grew.*

TRANSCENDENTLY. *ad.* [*from transcend.*] Excellently; supereminently. *South.*

* **TRANSCENDENTNESS.** *s.* Supereminence; unusual excellence. *Mountagu.*

To TRA'NSCOLATE. *v. a.* [*trans and colo, Lat.*] To strain through a sieve or colander. *Harvey.*

To TRANSCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*transcribo, Lat. transcrire, Fr.*] To copy; to write from an exemplar. *Clarendon.*

TRANSCRI'BER. *s.* [*from transcribe.*] A copier; one who writes from a copy. *Addison.*

TRA'NSCRIPT. *s.* [*transcriptum, Lat.*] A copy; any thing written from an original. *South.*

TRANSCRI'PTION. *s.* [*from transcriptus, Lat.*] The act of copying. *Brown.*

TRANSCRI'PTIVELY. *ad.* [*from transcript.*] In manner of a copy. *Brown.*

To TRANSCU'R. *v. n.* [*transcurro, Lat.*] To run or rove to and fro. *Bacon.*

TRANSCU'RSION. *s.* [*from transcursus, Lat.*] Ramble; passage through; passage beyond certain limits. *Bacon.*

TRANSE. *s.* [*Fr.*] A temporary absence of the soul; an ecstasy. *Milton.*

TRANSELEMENTA'TION. *s.* [*trans and element.*] Change of one element into another. *Burnet.*

* **TRA'NSEPT.** *s.* [*trans and septum, Lat.*] A cross aisle. *Warton.*

TRANSE'XION. *s.* [*trans and sexus, Lat.*] Change from one sex to another. *Brown.*

To TRA'NSFER. *v. a.* [*transfero, Lat.*]

1. To convey; to make over from one to another. *Spenser.*

2. To move; to transport. *Dryden.*

* **TRA'NSFERABLE.** *a.* That may be transferred.

* **TRANSFE'RRER.** *s.* One who transfers.

TRANSFIGURA'TION. *s.* [*transfiguration, Fr.*] 1. Change of form. *Brown.*

2. The miraculous change of our blessed Saviour's appearance on the mount. *Blackmore.*

To TRANSFI'GURE. *v. a.* [*trans and figura, Lat.*] To transform; to change with respect to outward appearance. *Boyle.*

To TRANSFI'X. *v. a.* [*transfixus, Lat.*] To pierce through. *Dryden.*

To TRANSFO'RM. *v. a.* [*trans and forma, Lat.*] To metamorphose; to change with regard to external form. *Sidney.*

To TRANSFO'RM. *v. n.* To be metamorphosed. *Addison.*

TRANSFORMA'TION. *s.* [*from transform.*] Change of shape; state of being changed with regard to form. *Shakspeare.*

TRANSFETA'TION. *s.* [*trans and fretum, Lat.*] Passage over the sea. *Davies.*

* **To TRANSFU'ND.** *v. a.* [*transfundo, Lat.*] To transfuse. *Barrow.*

To TRANSFU'SE. *v. a.* [*transfusus, Lat.*] To pour out of one into another. *Dryden.*

* **TRANSFU'SIBLE.** *a.* That may be transfused. *Boyle.*

TRANSFU'SION. *s.* [*transfusus, Lat.*] The act of pouring out of one into another. *Dryden.*

To TRANSGRE'SS. *v. a.* [*transgressus, Lat.*]

1. To pass over; to pass beyond.

2. To violate; to break. *Hooker.*

To TRANSGRE'SS. *v. n.* To offend by violating a law. *Wisdom.*

TRANSGRE'SSION. *s.* [*Fr. from transgress.*] 1. Violation of a law; breach of a command. *Milton.*

2. Offence; crime; fault. *Shakspeare.*

TRANSGRE'SSIVE. *a.* [*from transgress.*] Faulty; apt to break laws. *Brown.*

TRANSGRE'SSOR. *s.* [*transgresseur, Fr.*] Lawbreaker; violator of command; offender. *Clarendon.*

TRA'NSIENT. *a.* [*transiens, Lat.*] Soon past;

soon passing; short; momentary. *Swift.*
TRA'NSIENTLY. *ad.* [from *transient.*] In passage; with a short passage; without continuance. *Dryden.*

TRA'NSIENTNESS. *s.* [from *transient.*] Shortness of continuance; speedy passage.

TRANSI'LIENCE. } *s.* [from *transilio*, Lat.]

TRANSI'LIENCY. } Leap from thing to thing. *Glanville.*

TRA'NSIT. *s.* [*transitus*, Lat.] In astronomy, the passing of any planet just by or under any fixed star; or of the moon in particular covering or moving close by any other planet. *Harris.*

TRANSI'TION. *s.* [*transitio*, Lat.]

1. Removal; passage. *Woodward.*

2. Change. *Pope.*

3. Passage in writing or conversation from one subject to another. *Dryden.*

TRA'NSITIVE. *a.* [*transitivus*, Lat.]

1. Having the power of passing. *Bacon.*

2. [In grammar.] A verb *transitive* is that which signifies an action, conceived as having an effect upon some object: as, *I strike the earth.* *Clarke.*

TRA'NSITORILY. *ad.* [from *transitory.*] With speedy evanescence; with short continuance.

TRA'NSITORINESS. *s.* [from *transitory.*] Speedy evanescence.

TRA'NSITORY. *a.* [*transitorius*, from *transseo*, Lat.] Continuing but a short time; speedily vanishing. *Donne.*

* **TRANSLA'TABLE.** *a.* Capable of being translated.

To TRANSLA'TE. *v. n.* [*translatus*, Lat.]

1. To transport; to remove. *Hebrews.*

2. It is particularly used of the removal of a bishop from one see to another. *Camden.*

3. To transfer from one to another; to convey. *Peacham.*

4. To change. *Shakspeare.*

5. To interpret in another language. *Roscommon.*

6. To explain. *Shakspeare.*

TRANSLA'TION. *s.* [*translatio*, Lat.]

1. Removal; act of removing. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The removal of a bishop to another see. *Clarendon.*

3. The act of turning into another language. *Denham.*

4. Something made by translation; version. *Hooker.*

* **TRANSLATI'TIOUS.** *a.*

1. Translative; transposed. *Cotgrave.*

2. Transported from a foreign land. *Evelyn.*

* **TRANSLA'TIVE.** *a.* [*translativus*, Lat.] Taken from others.

TRANSLA'TOR. *s.* [from *translate.*] One that turns any thing into another language. *Denham.*

TRANSLA'TORY. *a.* [from *translate.*] Transferring. *Arbuthnot.*

TRANSLOCA'TION. *s.* [*trans* and *locus*, Lat.]

Removal of things reciprocally to each others places. *Woodward.*

TRANSLU'CENCY. *s.* [from *translucent.*] Diaphaneity; transparency. *Boyle.*

TRANSLU'CENT. } *s.* [*trans* and *lucens* or

TRANSLU'CID. } *lucidus*, Lat.] Trans-

parent; diaphanous; clear. *Bacon.*

TRA'NSMARINE. *a.* [*transmarinus*, Lat.] Lying on the other side of the sea; found beyond sea. *Howel.*

To TRA'NSMEW. *v. a.* [*transmuer*, Fr.]

To transmute; to transform; to metamorphose; to change. *Spenser.*

TRA'NSMIGRANT. *a.* [*transmigrans*, Lat.]

Passing into another country or state. *Bac.*

To TRA'NSMIGRATE. *v. n.* [*transmigro*, Lat.] To pass from one place or country

into another. *Dryden.*

TRANSMIGRA'TION. *s.* [from *transmigrate.*] Passage from one place or state into another. *Dryden.*

* **TRA'NSMIGRATOR.** *s.* One who passes from one place or country to another. *Ellis.*

TRANSMI'SSION. *s.* [*transmissus*, Lat.] The act of sending from one place to another. *Newton.*

TRANSMI'SSIVE. *a.* [from *transmissus*, Lat.] Transmitted; derived from one to another. *Pope.*

* **To TRANSMI'T.** *v. a.* [*transmitto*, Lat.] To send from one person or place to another. *Hale.*

TRANSMI'TTAL. *s.* [from *transmit.*] The act of transmitting; transmission. *Swift.*

* **TRANSMI'TTER.** *s.* One that transmits. *Savage.*

* **TRANSMI'TTIBLE.** *a.* That may be transmitted; that may be conveyed from one place to another. *Marq. of Worcester.*

TRANSMU'TABLE. *a.* [from *transmute.*] Capable of change; possible to be changed into another nature or substance. *Arb.*

TRANSMU'TABLY. *ad.* [from *transmute.*] With capacity of being changed into another substance or nature.

TRANSMUTA'TION. *s.* [from *transmuto*, Lat.] Change into another nature or substance. The great aim of alchemy is the transmutation of base metals into gold. *Newton.*

To TRANSMU'TE. *v. n.* [*transmuto*, Lat.] To change from one nature or substance to another. *Raleigh.*

TRANSMU'TER. *s.* [from *transmute.*] One that transmutes.

TRA'NSOM. *s.* [*transenna*, Lat.]

1. A thwart beam or lintel over a door.

2. [Among mathematicians.] The vane of an instrument called a cross staff, being a piece of wood fixed across with a square socket upon which it slides.

TRANSPA'RENCY. *s.* [from *transparent.*] Clearness; diaphaneity; translucence; power of transmitting light. *Addison.*

TRANSPA'RENT. *a.* [*transparent*, Fr.] Pervious to the light; clear; pellucid; diaphanous; translucent; not opaque. *Addis.*

* TRANSPA'RENTLY. *ad.* Clearly; so clearly as to be seen through. *Whitlock.*

* TRANSPA'RENTNESS. *s.* The state or quality of being transparent. *Ash.*

* To TRANSPA'SS. *v. a.* To pass over. *Gregory.*

* To TRANSPA'SS. *v. n.* To pass by; to pass away. *Daniel.*

TRANSPI'CUOUS. *a.* [*transpicuus*, Lat.] Transparent; pervious to the sight. *Phillips.*

To TRANSPI'ERCE. *v. n.* [*trans* and *percer*, Fr.] To penetrate; to make way through; to permeate. *Dryden.*

* TRANSPI'RABLE. *a.* [*transpirable*, Fr.] Capable of transpiring. *Cotgrave.*

TRANSPIRA'TION. *s.* [Fr.] Emission in vapour. *Brown.*

To TRANSPI'RE. *v. a.* [*transpiro*, Lat.] To emit in vapour.

To TRANSPI'RE. *v. n.* [*transpirer*, Fr.]

1. To be emitted by insensible vapour. *Woodward.*

2. To escape from secrecy to notice.

To TRANSPLA'CE. *v. a.* [*trans* and *place*.] To remove; to put into a new place. *Wilkins.*

To TRANSPLAN'T. *v. a.* [*trans* and *planto*, Lat.] 1. To remove and plant in a new place. *Bacon.*

2. To remove. *Clarendon.*

TRANSPLANTA'TION. *s.* [*transplantation*, Fr.] 1. The act of transplanting or removing to another soil. *Suckling.*

2. Conveyance from one to another. *Baker.*

3. Removal of men from one country to another. *Broome.*

TRANSPLA'NTER. *s.* [from *transplant*.] One that transplants.

* TRANSPLE'NDENCY. *s.* [*trans* and *splendent*.] Supereminent splendour. *More.*

* TRANSPLE'NDENT. *a.* Supereminently splendid.

* TRANSPLE'NDENTLY. *ad.* With supereminent splendour. *More.*

To TRANSPORT. *v. a.* [*trans* and *porto*, Lat.] 1. To convey by carriage from place to place. *Dryden.*

2. To carry into banishment, as a felon. *Swift.*

3. To sentence as a felon to banishment.

4. To hurry by violence of passion. *Swift.*

5. To put into ecstasy; to ravish with pleasure. *Decay of Piety.*

TRA'NSPORT. *s.* [Fr. from the verb.]

1. Transportation; carriage; conveyance. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A vessel of carriage; particularly a vessel in which soldiers are conveyed. *Dryden.*

3. Rapture; ecstasy. *South.*

TRANSPORTANCE. *s.* [from *transport*.]

Conveyance; carriage; removal. *Shaksp.*

* TRANSPORTANT. *a.* Affording great pleasure. *More.*

TRANSPORTA'TION. *s.* [from *transport*.]

1. Removal; conveyance. *Wotton.*

2. Banishment for felony.

3. Ecstatick violence of passion. *South.*

* TRANSPORTEDLY. *ad.* In a state of rapture.

* TRANSPORTEDNESS. *s.* State of rapture. *Bp. Hall.*

TRANSPORTER. *s.* [from *transport*.] One that transports. *Carew.*

* TRANSPORTMENT. *s.* Transportation or conveyance in ships. *Beaum. and Fl.*

TRANSPO'SAL. *s.* [from *transpose*.] The act of putting things in each others place. *Swift.*

To TRANSPO'SE. *v. a.* [*transpositum*, Lat.]

1. To put each in the place of another. *Camden.*

2. To put out of place. *Shakspeare.*

TRANSPOSITION. *s.* [*transposition*, Fr.]

1. The act of putting one thing in the place of another.

2. The state of being put out of one place into another. *Woodward.*

* TRANSPOSITIONAL. *a.* Relating to transposition. *Pegge.*

To TRANSSHA'PE. *v. a.* [*trans* and *shape*.] To transform; to bring into another shape. *Shakspeare.*

To TRANSUBSTA'NTIATE. *v. a.* [*transubstantier*, Fr.] To change to another substance. *Milton.*

TRANSUBSTANTIA'TION. *s.* [Fr.] A miraculous operation believed in the Romish church, in which the elements of the eucharist are supposed to be changed into the real body and blood of CHRIST. *Locke.*

* TRANSUBSTANTIA'TOR. *s.* One who maintains the Romish notion of transubstantiation. *Barrow.*

TRANSUDA'TION. *s.* [from *transudo*.] The act of passing in sweat, or perspirable vapour, through any integument. *Boyle.*

To TRANSU'DE. *v. n.* [*trans* and *sudo*, Lat.] To pass through in vapour. *Harvey.*

TRANSVE'RSAL. *a.* [Fr.] Running crosswise. *Hale.*

TRANSVE'RSALLY. *ad.* [from *transversal*.] In a cross direction. *Wilkins.*

TRANSVE'RSE. *a.* [*transversus*, Lat.] Being in a cross direction. *Blackmore.*

* To TRANSVE'RSE. *v. a.* [*transversus*, Lat.] To change; to overturn. *Leslie.*

TRANSVE'RSELY. *ad.* [from *transverse*.] In a cross direction. *Stillfleet.*

* To TRANSU'ME. *v. a.* [*transumo*, Lat.] To take from one thing to another; to convert one thing into another. *Crashaw.*

* TRANSU'MPT. *s.* [*transumptum*, Lat.] An exemplification or copy of a record. *Herbert.*

TRANSU'MPTION. *s.* [*trans* and *sumo*, Lat.]
The act of taking from one place to another.

* TRA'NTERS. *s. pl.* Men who carry fish from sea coasts to sell in the inland countries. *Bailey.*

TRAP. *s.* [trappe, Sax. *trappe*, Fr.] 1. A snare set for thieves or vermin. *Taylor.*
2. An ambush; a stratagem to betray or catch unawares. *Calamy.*
3. A play at which a ball is driven with a stick. *King.*

To TRAP. *v. a.* [trappan, Sax.]
1. To ensnare; to catch by a snare or ambush. *Dryden.*
2. To adorn; to decorate. [*draper*, Fr.] *Spenser.*

* To TRA'PAN. *v. a.* [from *trap*; tpeppan, Sax.] To lay a trap for; to ensnare. *South.*

* TRA'PANNER. *s.* A deceiver. *South.*

TRAPDO'OR. *s.* [*trap* and *door*.] A door opening and shutting unexpectedly. *Ray.*

To TRAPE. *v. a.* To run idly and sluttishly about. It is used only of women.

TRAPE. *s.* [I suppose from *trape*.] An idle slatternly woman. *Gay.*

TRAPE'ZIUM. *s.* [τραπέζιον.] A quadrilateral figure, whose four sides are not equal; and none of its sides parallel. *Woodward.*

TRAPE'ZOID. *s.* [τραπέζιον and εἶδος.] An irregular figure, whose four sides are not parallel.

TRA'PPINGS. *s.* 1. Ornaments appended to the saddle. *Milton.*
2. Ornaments; dress; embellishments. *Shakspeare.*

TRA'PSTICK. *s.* [*trap* and *stick*.] A stick with which boys drive a wooden ball. *Spectator.*

TRASH. *s.* [*tros*, Islandick.] 1. Any thing worthless; dross; dregs. *Donne.*

2. A worthless person. *Shakspeare.*

3. Matter improper for food. *Garth.*

To TRASH. *v. a.*
1. To lop; to crop. *Shakspeare.*
2. To crush; to humble. *Hammond.*

* To TRASH. *v. n.* To follow with bustle, as if beating down every thing in the way; to trample. *The Puritan*. 1607.

TRA'SHY. *a.* [from *trash*.] Worthless; vile; useless. *Dryden.*

To TRA'VAIL. *v. n.* [*travailler*, Fr.]
1. To labour; to toil.

2. To be in labour; to suffer the pains of childbirth. *Isaiah.*

To TRA'VAIL. *v. a.* To harrass; to tire. *Milton.*

TRA'VAIL. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Labour; toil; fatigue. *Spenser.*
2. Labour in childbirth. *Bacon.*

TRA'VE, TRA'VEL, or TRAVI'SE. *s.* A wooden frame for shoeing unruly horses. *Ainsworth.*

To TRA'VEL. *v. n.*
1. To make journeys. *Dryden.*

2. To pass; to go; to move. *Pope.*

3. To make journeys of curiosity. *Watts.*

4. To labour; to toil. *Shakspeare.*

To TRA'VEL. *v. a.*

1. To pass; to journey over. *Milton.*

2. To force to journey. *Spenser.*

TRA'VEL. *s.* [*travail*, Fr.]

1. Journey; act of passing from place to place. *Dryden.*

2. Journey of curiosity or instruction. *Bacon.*

3. Labour; toil. *Milton.*

4. Labour in childbirth. *Dryden.*

5. TRAVELS. Account of occurrences and observations of a journey. *Brown.*

* TRA'VELLED. *a.* Having made journeys. *Wotton.*

TRA'VELLER. *s.* [*travailleuse*, Fr.] 1. One who goes a journey; a wayfarer. *Spenser.*

2. One who visits foreign countries. *Locke.*

TRA'VELTAINTED. *a.* [*travel* and *tainted*.] Harrased; fatigued with travel. *Shaksp.*

TRA'VERS. *ad.* [Fr.] Athwart; across. *Shakspeare.*

* TRA'VERSABLE. *a.* Liable to legal objection. *Hale.*

TRA'VERSE. *ad.* [*à travers*, Fr.] Crosswise; athwart. *Bacon.*

TRA'VERSE. *prep.* Through; crosswise. *Milton.*

TRA'VERSE. *a.* [*transversus*, Lat. *traverse*, Fr.] Lying across; lying athwart. *Wotton.*

TRA'VERSE. *s.*
1. Any thing laid or built across. *Bacon.*

2. Something that thwarts, crosses, or obstructs; cross accident; thwarting obstacle; hindrance. *Dryden.*

3. A wily plea; an artful shift.

To TRA'VERSE. *v. a.* [*traverser*, Fr.]
1. To cross; to lay athwart. *Dryden.*

2. To cross by way of opposition; to thwart with obstacles. *Dryden.*

3. To oppose so as to annul. *Baker.*

4. To wander over; to cross. *Prior.*

5. To survey; to examine. *South.*

To TRA'VERSE. *v. n.* To use a posture of opposition in fencing. *Shakspeare.*

* TRA'VESTED. *a.* [*travesti*, Fr.] Dressed in the clothes of another; disguised. *Bentley.*

TRA'VESTY. *a.* [*travestie*, Fr.] Dressed so as to be made ridiculous.

* TRA'VESTY. *s.* A burlesque performance; a work travestied. *Dr. Warton.*

* To TRA'VESTY. *v. a.* To turn into burlesque and ridicule. *Dr. Warton.*

* TRA'ULISM. *s.* [*traulizo*, Lat.] A stammering repetition of syllables. *Dalgarno.*

TRAUMA'TICK. *a.* [τραυματικός.] Vulnerary; curing wounds. *Wiseman.*

* TRAUMA'TICKS. *s. pl.* Vulneraries; medicines good to heal wounds. *Chambers.*

TRAY. *s.* [*tray*, Swedish.] A shallow wooden vessel in which meat or fish is carried. *Gay.*

TRA'YTRIP. *s.* A kind of play. *Shaksp.*

* TRE'ACHER. See TRICHETOR.

TRE'ACHEROUS. *a.* [from *treachery*.] Faithless; perfidious; guilty of deserting or betraying. *Swift.*

TRE'ACHEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *treacherous*.] Faithlessly; perfidiously; by treason; by stratagem. *Donne.*

TRE'ACHEROUSNESS. *s.* [from *treacherous*.] The quality of being treacherous; perfidiousness.

TRE'ACHERY. *s.* [*tricherie*, Fr.] Perfidy; breach of faith.

TRE'ACHETOR. } *s.* [from *tricher*, *tricheur*,

TRE'CHOUR. } Fr.] A traitor; one who betrays; one who violates his faith or allegiance. *Spenser.*

TRE'ACLE. *s.* [*theriaca*, Lat.]

1. A medicine made up of many ingredients. *Floyer.*

2. Molasses; the spume of sugar.

To TREAD. *v. n.* pret. *trod*; part. pass. *trod-den*. [*trudan*, Goth. *trēdan*, Sax. *tretan*, Germ.] 1. To set the foot. *Milton.*

2. To trample; to set the feet in scorn or malice. *Shakspeare.*

3. To walk with form or state. *Milton.*

4. To copulate as birds. *Bacon.*

To TREAD. *v. a.* 1. To walk on; to feel under the foot. *Prior.*

2. To press under the foot. *Swift.*

3. To beat; to track. *Shakspeare.*

4. To walk on in a formal or stately manner. *Dryden.*

5. To crush under foot; to trample in contempt or hatred. *Psalms.*

6. To put in action by the feet. *Job.*

7. To love as the male bird the female. *Dryden.*

TREAD. *s.* [from the verb; *tritt*, Germ.]

1. Footing; step with the foot. *Milton.*

2. Way; track; path. *Shakspeare.*

3. The cock's part in the egg.

TREA'DER. *s.* [from *tread*.] He who treads. *Isaiah.*

TRE'ADLE. *s.* [from *tread*.]

1. A part of an engine on which the feet act to put it in motion. *Moxon.*

2. The sperm of the cock. *Derham.*

* TRE'AGUE. *s.* [*triggwo*, Goth. *treuga*, Teuton. *Bertra*, Germ.] A truce. *Spenser.*

TRE'ASON. *s.* [*trahison*, Fr.] An offence.

It is divided into high *treason* and petit *treason*. High treason is an offence against the security of the common wealth, or of the king's majesty, whether by imagination, word, or deed; as to compass or imagine *treason*, or the death of the prince, or the queen consort, or his son and heir-apparent; or to deflower the king's wife, or his eldest daughter unmarried, or his eldest son's wife; or levy war against the king in his realm, or to adhere to his enemies by aiding them; or to counterfeit the king's great seal, privy seal, or mo-

ney; or knowingly to bring false money into this realm counterfeited like the money of England, and to utter the same; or to kill the king's chancellor, treasurer, justice of the one bench or of the other, justices in eyre, justices of assize, justices of oyer and terminer, when in their place and doing their duty; or forging the king's seal manual, or privy signet; or diminishing or impairing the current money: and in such *treason*, a man forfeits his lands and goods to the king. Petit *treason* is when a servant kills his master, a wife her husband, a clerk secular or religious kills his prelate: this *treason* gives forfeiture to every lord within his own fee: both *treasons* are capital. *Cowell.*

TREA'SONABLE. } *a.* [from *treason*.] Hav-

TRE'ASONOUS. } ing the nature or guilt of treason. *Clarendon.*

* TRE'ASONABLENESS. *s.* State or quality of being treasonable. *Ash.*

* TRE'ASONABLY. *ad.* In a treasonable manner; with a treasonable view.

TRE'ASURE. *s.* [*trésor*, Fr. *thesaurus*, Lat.] Wealth hoarded; riches accumulated. *Bacon.*

To TRE'ASURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hoard; to reposit; to lay up. *South.*

TRE'ASUREHOUSE. *s.* [*treasure and house*.] Place where hoarded riches are kept. *Hooker.*

TRE'ASURER. *s.* [from *treasure*; *trésorier*, Fr.] One who has care of money; one who has the charge of treasure. *Shakspeare.*

TRE'ASURERSHIP. *s.* [from *treasure*.] Office or dignity of treasurer. *Hakewill.*

* TRE'ASURESS. *s.* She who has charge of treasure. *Dering.*

TRE'ASURY. *s.* [from *treasure*; *trésorerie*, Fr.] A place in which riches are accumulated. *Wotton.*

To TREAT. *v. a.* [*traiter*, Fr. *tracto*, Lat.]

1. To negotiate; to settle. *Dryden.*

2. [*Tracto*, Lat.] To discourse on.

3. To use in any manner, good or bad. *Spectator.*

4. To handle; to manage; to carry on. *Dryden.*

5. To entertain without expense to the guest.

To TREAT. *v. n.* [*traiter*, Fr. *trahzian*, Sax.]

1. To discourse; to make discussions. *Addison.*

2. To practise negotiation. *2 Mac.*

3. To come to terms of accommodation. *Swift.*

4. To make gratuitous entertainments.

TREAT. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. An entertainment given. *Dryden.*

2. Something given at an entertainment. *Dryden.*

TRE'ATABLE. *a.* [*traitable*, Fr.] Moderate; not violent. *Hooker.*

* TRE'ATABLY. *ad.* Not with violence;

- moderately. *Hooker.*
- * TRE'ATER. *s.*
1. One who discourses. *Wotton.*
 2. One who gives an entertainment.
- TRE'ATISE. *s.* [*tractatus*, Lat.] Discourse; written tractate. *Shakspeare.*
- * TRE'ATISER. *s.* One who writes a treatise. *Featley.*
- TRE'ATMENT. *s.* [*traitement*, Fr.] Usage; manner of using good or bad. *Dryden.*
- TRE'ATY. *s.* [*traité*, Fr.]
1. Negotiation; act of treating. *Spenser.*
 2. A compact of accommodation relating to publick affairs. *Bacon.*
 3. For *entreaty*. Supplication; petition. *Spenser.*
- TRE'BLE. *a.* [*triple*, Fr. *triplex*, Lat.]
1. Threefold; triple. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Sharp of sound. A musical term. *Bac.*
- To TRE'BLE. *v. a.* [*tripler*, Fr.] To multiply by three; to make thrice as much. *Spenser.*
- To TRE'BLE. *v. n.* To become threefold. *Swift.*
- TRE'BLE. *s.* A sharp sound. *Bacon.*
- TRE'BLENESS. *s.* [from *treble*.] The state of being treble. *Bacon.*
- TRE'BLY. *ad.* [from *treble*.] Thrice told; in threefold number or quantity. *Dryden.*
- TREE. *s.* [*trie*, Islandick; *tree*, Danish.]
1. A large vegetable, rising, with one woody stem, to a considerable height. *Locke.*
 2. Any thing branched out. *Dryden.*
- TREE *germander. s.* A plant.
- TREE *of life. s.* [*lignum vitæ*, Lat.] An evergreen: the wood is esteemed by turners.
- TREE *primrose. s.* A plant.
- TREEN. Old plural of *tree*. *Ben Jonson.*
- TREEN. *a.* Wooden; made of wood. *Camden.*
- TRE'FOIL. *s.* [*trifolium*, Lat.] A plant. *Peacham.*
- TRE'ILLAGE. *s.* [Fr.] A contexture of pales to support espaliers, making a distinct inclosure of any part of the garden. *Trevoux.*
- TRE'LLIS. *s.* [*treillis*, Fr.] Is a structure of iron, wood or osier, the parts crossing each other like a lattice. *Trevoux.*
- * TRE'LLISED. *a.* Having trellises. *Herbert.*
- To TRE'MBLE. *v. n.* [*trembler*, Fr. *tremo*, Lat.]
1. To shake as with fear or cold; to shiver; to quake; to shudder. *Clarendon.*
 2. To quiver; to totter. *Burnet.*
 3. To quaver; to shake as a sound. *Bacon.*
- * TRE'MBLER. *s.* One who trembles. *Hammond.*
- * TRE'MBLING. *s.* Tremour. *Clarendon.*
- TRE'MBLINGLY. *ad.* [from *trembling*.] So as to shake or quiver. *Pope.*
- TREME'NDOUS. *a.* [*tremendus*, Lat.] Dreadful; horrible; astonishingly terrible. *Pope.*

- * TREME'NDOUSLY. *ad.* Horribly; dreadfully.
- * TREME'NDOUSNESS. *s.* State or quality of being tremendous. *Scott.*
- TRE'MOUR. *s.* [*tremor*, Lat.]
1. The state of trembling. *Harvey.*
 2. Quivering or vibratory motion. *Newton.*
- TRE'MULOUS. *a.* [*tremulus*, Lat.]
1. Trembling; fearful. *Decay of Piety.*
 2. Quivering; vibratory. *Holder.*
- * TRE'MULOUSLY. *ad.* With trepidation.
- TRE'MULOUSNESS. *s.* [from *tremulous*.] The state of quivering.
- TREN. *s.* A fish spear. *Ainsworth.*
- To TRENCH. *v. a.* [*trancher*, Fr.]
1. To cut. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To cut or dig into pits or ditches. *Milton.*
- * To TRENCH. *v. n.* To encroach. *Bp. Hall.*
- TRENCH. *s.* [*tranche*, Fr.]
1. A pit or ditch. *Dryden.*
 2. Earth thrown up to defend soldiers in their approach to a town, or to guard a camp. *Shakspeare.*
- TRE'NCHANT. *a.* [*tranchant*, Fr.] Cutting; sharp. *Butler.*
- TRE'NCHER. *s.* [from *trench*; *tranchoir*, Fr.]
1. A piece of wood on which meat is cut at table. *Dryden.*
 2. The table. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Food; pleasures of the table. *South.*
- TRE'NCHERFLY. *s.* [*trencher and fly*.] One that haunts tables; a parasite. *L'Estrange.*
- * TRE'NCHERFRIEND. *s.* A parasite; a trenchermate. *Shakspeare.*
- TRE'NCHERMAN. *s.* [*trencher and man*.] A feeder; an eater. *Shakspeare.*
- TRE'NCHERMATE. *s.* [*trencher and mate*.] A table companion; a parasite. *Hooker.*
- To TREND. *v. n.* To tend; to lie in any particular direction. Corrupted from *tend*. *Dryden.*
- TRE'NDLE. *s.* [*zpendel*, Sax.] Any thing turned round. Now *trundle*.
- TRE'NTALS. *s.* [*trente*, Fr.] A number of masses for the dead to the tale of thirty. *Ayliffe.*
- TREPA'N. *s.* [*trépan*, Fr.]
1. An instrument by which surgeons cut out round pieces of the skull.
 2. A snare; a stratagem. *South.*
- To TREPA'N. *v. a.*
1. To perforate with the trepan. *Wiseman.*
 2. To catch; to ensnare. *Butler.*
- TRE'PHINE. *s.* A small trepan; a smaller instrument of perforation managed by one hand. *Wiseman.*
- TREPIDA'TION. *s.* [*trepidatio*, Lat.]
1. The state of trembling. *Bacon.*
 2. State of terrour. *Wotton.*
 3. Hurry; confused haste.
- To TRE'SPASS. *v. n.* [*trépasser*, Fr.]
1. To transgress; to offend. *Norris.*
 2. To enter unlawfully on another's ground. *Prior.*

TRE'SPASS. *s.* [*trépas*, Fr.]

1. Transgression; offence. *Shakspeare.*
2. Unlawful entrance on another's ground.

TRE'SPASSER. *s.* [from *trespass*.]

1. An offender; a transgressor.
2. One who enters unlawfully on another's ground. *Walton.*

* TRESS. *s.* [*trousse*, Fr.] A lock; a curl of hair; a gathering of hair. *Chaucer.*

TRE'SSED. *a.* [from *trousse*, Fr.] Knotted or curled. *Spenser.*

* TRE'SSEL. See TRESTLE.

TRE'SSES. *s.* without a singular. [*trousse*, Fr.] A knot or curl of hair. *Shakspeare.*

* TRE'SSURE. *s.* In heraldry: a kind of border. *Warton.*

TRE'STLE. *s.* [*tréteau*, Fr.]

1. The frame of a table.
2. A moveable form by which any thing is supported.

TRET. *s.* [Probably from *tritius*, Lat.] An allowance made by merchants to retailers, which is four pounds in every hundred weight, and four pounds for waste or refuse of a commodity. *Bailey.*

TRE'THINGS. *s.* [*trethu*, Welsh.] Taxes; imposts.

TRE'VET. *s.* [*trépiet*, Sax. *trépied*, Fr.] Any thing that stands on three legs.

TREY. *s.* [*tres*, Lat. *trois*, Fr. *dren*, Germ.] A three at cards. *Shakspeare.*

TRI'ABLE. *a.* [from *try*.] 1. Possible to be experimented; capable of trial. *Boyle.*

2. Such as may be judicially examined. *Ayliffe.*

TRI'AD. *s.* [*trias*, Lat.] Three united.

TRI'AL. *s.* [from *try*.]

1. Test; examination. *Shakspeare.*
2. Experience; act of examining by experience. *Bacon.*
3. Experiment; experimental knowledge. *Hebrews.*
4. Judicial examination. *Shakspeare.*
5. Temptation; test of virtue. *Milton.*
6. State of being tried. *Shakspeare.*

* TRIA'LITY. *s.* Three united; state of being three. *Warton.*

TRIA'NGLE. *s.* [*triangle*, Fr.] A figure of three angles. *Locke.*

* TRI'ANGLED. *a.* Having three angles. *Bullockar.*

TRIA'NGULAR. *a.* [*triangularis*, Lat.] Having three angles. *Spenser.*

* TRIA'NGULARLY. *ad.* After the form of a triangle. *Harris.*

* TRIA'RIAN. *a.* [*triarii*, Lat.] Occupying the third post or place. *Cowley.*

TRIBE. *s.* [*tribus*, Lat.]

1. A distinct body of the people as divided by family or fortune, or any other characteristic. *Ben Jonson.*
2. It is often used in contempt. *Roscomm.*

* To TRIBE. *v. a.* To divide into tribes or classes. *Bp. Nicolson.*

TRI'BLET, or TRIBO'ULET. *s.* A gold-

smith's tool for making rings. *Ainsworth.*

TRIBULA'TION. *s.* [Fr.] Persecution; distress; vexation; disturbance of life. *Milton.*

TRIBU'NAL. *s.* [*tribunal*, Lat. and Fr.]

1. The seat of a judge. *Shakspeare.*
2. A court of justice. *Milton.*

TRI'BUNE. *s.* [*tribunus*, Lat.]

1. An officer of Rome chosen by the people. *Shakspeare.*
2. The commander of a Roman legion.

* TRI'BUNESHIP. *s.* The office of a tribune. *Addison.*

TRIBUNI'TIAL. } *s.* [*tribunitius*, Lat.]

TRIBUNI'TIOUS. } Suiting a tribune; relating to a tribune. *Bacon.*

TRI'BUTARY. *a.* [*tributaire*, Fr. *tributarius*, Lat.]

1. Paying tribute as an acknowledgment of submission to a master. *Dryden.*
2. Subject; subordinate. *Prior.*
3. Paid in tribute. *Concanen.*

TRI'BUTARY. *s.* [from *tribute*.] One who pays a stated sum in acknowledgment of subjection. *Davies.*

TRI'BUTE. *s.* [*tribut*, Fr. *tributum*, Lat.] Payment made in acknowledgment; subjection. *Milton.*

* To TRI'BUTE. *v. a.* To pay as a tribute. *Whitlock.*

TRICE. *s.* A short time; an instant; a stroke. *Swift.*

TRICHO'TOMY. *s.* [*τριχοτομέω*.] Division into three parts. *Watts.*

TRICK. *s.* [*treck*, Dutch.]

1. A sly fraud. *Raleigh.*
2. A dexterous artifice. *Pope.*
3. A vicious practice. *Dryden.*
4. A juggle; an antick; any thing done to cheat jocosely. *Prior.*
5. An unexpected effect. *Shakspeare.*
6. A practice; a manner; a habit. *Shakspeare.*
7. A number of cards laid regularly up in play.

To TRICK. *v. a.* [from the noun; *tricher*, Fr.]

1. To cheat; to impose on; to defraud. *Stephens.*
2. To dress; to decorate; to adorn. *Shakspeare.*
3. To perform by slight of hand, or with a light touch. *Pope.*

To TRICK. *v. n.* To live by fraud. *Dryden.*

TRI'CKER. *s.* [*Drücker*, Germ.] The catch which being pulled disengages the cock of the gun, that it may give fire. *Boyle.*

* TRI'CKERY. *s.* Act of dressing up; artifice. *Dr. Parr.*

TRI'CKING. *s.* [from *trick*.] Dress; ornament. *Shakspeare.*

TRI'CKISH. *a.* [from *trick*.] Knavishly artful; fraudulently cunning; mischievously subtle. *Pope.*

To TRI'CKLE. *v. n.* To fall in drops; to rill in a slender stream. *Pope.*

- * TRI'CKMENT. *s.* Decoration. *B. and Fl.*
- * TRI'CKSTER. *s.* One who practises tricks. *Robinson.*
- TRI'CKSY. *a.* [from *trick*.] Pretty. A word of endearment. Obsolete. *Shakspeare.*
- * TRI'CKTRACK. *s.* [*trictrac*, Fr.] A game at tables. *Bruce Memoirs.*
- TRICO'RPORAL. *a.* [*tricorpus*, Lat.] Having three bodies.
- TRIDE. *a.* [among hunters; *tride*, Fr.] Short and ready. *Bailey.*
- TRI'DENT. *s.* [*trident*, Fr. *tridens*, Lat.] A three-forked sceptre of Neptune. *Addis.*
- TRI'DENT. *a.* Having three teeth.
- * TRIDE'NTED. *a.* Having three teeth. *Quarles.*
- TRI'DING. *s.* [*triðinga*, Sax.] The third part of a county or shire: used only of Yorkshire, and called by corruption, *riding*.
- TRI'DUAN. *a.* [from *triduum*, Lat.]
1. Lasting three days.
 2. Happening every third day.
- TRI'ENNIAL. *a.* [*triennis*, Lat.]
1. Lasting three years. *K. Charles.*
 2. Happening every third year.
- TRI'ER. *s.* [from *try*.]
1. One who tries experimentally. *Boyle.*
 2. One who examines judicially. *Hale.*
 3. Test; one who brings to the test. *Shakspeare.*
- * TRIETE'RICAL. *a.* [*trietericus*, Lat.] Triennial; kept every third year. *Gregory.*
- To TRI'FALLOW. *v. a.* [*tres*, Lat. and *jealga*, Sax. a harrow.] To plow land the third time before sowing. *Mortimer.*
- TRI'FID. *a.* [*trifidus*, Lat.] Cut or divided into three parts.
- TRIFI'STULARY. *a.* [*tres* and *fistula*, Lat.] Having three pipes. *Brown.*
- To TRI'FLE. *v. n.*
1. To act or talk without weight or dignity; to act with levity. *Hooker.*
 2. To mock; to play the fool. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To indulge light amusement.
 4. To be of no importance. *Spenser.*
- To TRI'FLE. *v. a.* To make of no importance. *Shakspeare.*
- TRI'FLE. *s.* [from the verb.] A thing of no moment. *Drayton.*
- TRI'FLER. *s.* [*trifelaar*, Dutch] One who acts with levity, or talks with folly. *Bac.*
- TRI'FLING. *a.* [from *trifle*.] Wanting worth; unimportant; wanting weight. *Rogers.*
- TRI'FLINGLY. *ad.* [from *trifling*.] Without weight; without dignity; without importance. *Locke.*
- * TRI'FLINGNESS. *s.* Lightness; emptiness; vanity. *Bp. Parker.*
- * TRIFO'LIATE. *a.* [*tres* and *folium*, Lat.] Having three leaves. *Harte.*
- * TRI'FOLY. *s.* Sweet trefoil. *Mason.*
- TRI'FORM. *a.* [*triformis*, Lat.] Having a triple shape. *Milton.*
- * To TRIG. *v. a.* [*trig*, Sax.] To fill; to

stuff.

More.

- * To TRIG. *v. a.* [*tregan*, Goth.] To stop a wheel; to catch a wheel, so as to prevent it from going backward or forward. *Bailey.*

* TRIG. *a.* Full; trim; neat.

- * TRI'GAMY. *s.* [*τρεῖς* and *γάμος*.] State of being married three times; state of having three husbands or wives at one time. *Herbert.*

TRI'GGER. *s.* [*Drücker*, Germ.] 1. A catch to hold the wheel on steep ground.

2. The catch that being pulled looses the cock of the gun. *Locke.*

TRIGI'NTALS. *s.* A number of masses to the tale of thirty. See TRENTALS. *Ayliffe.*

TRI'GLYPH. *s.* [In architecture.] A member of the frieze of the Dorick order set directly over every pillar, and in certain spaces in the intercolumnations. *Harris.*

TRI'CON. *s.* A triangle. *Hale.*

TRI'CONAL. *a.* [from *trigon*.] Triangular; having three corners. *Woodward.*

TRIGONOME'TRICAL. *a.* [from *trigonometry*.] Pertaining to trigonometry.

* TRIGONOME'TRICALLY. *ad.* According to the rules of trigonometry. *Whiston.*

TRIGONO'METRY. *s.* [*trigonometrie*, Fr.] *Trigonometry* is the art of measuring triangles, or of calculating the sides of any triangle sought and this is plain or spherical. *Harris.*

TRILA'TERAL. *a.* [*tres* and *latus*, Lat.] Having three sides.

* TRILI'TERAL. *a.* [*tres* and *litera*, Lat.] Consisting of three letters. *Biblioth. bibl.*

TRILL. *s.* [*trillo*, Ital. *Triller*, Germ.] Quaver; tremulousness of musick. *Addis.*

To TRILL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To utter quavering. *Thomson.*

To TRILL. *v. n.* 1. To trickle; to fall in drops or slender streams. *Shakspeare.*

2. To play in tremulous vibrations of sound. [*trillern*, Germ.] *Dryden.*

TRI'LLION. *s.* A million of millions of millions; a million twice multiplied with a million. *Locke.*

TRILU'MINAR. } *a.* [*triluminaris*, Lat.]

TRILU'MINOUS. } Having three lights.

TRIM. *a.* [*zetrj mmeð*, Sax.] Nice; smug; dressed up. *Dryden.*

* TRIM. *s.*

1. Dress; gear; ornaments. *Shakspeare.*
2. Trimming. *Herbert.*

To TRIM. *v. n.* [*trimman*, Sax. to build.]

1. To fit out. *Shakspeare.*
2. To dress; to decorate. *Dryden.*
3. To shave; to clip. *Howard.*
4. To make neat; to adjust. *Ben Jonson.*
5. To balance a vessel. *Spectator.*
6. It has often up emphatical. *Shaksp.*

To TRIM. *v. n.* To balance; to fluctuate between two parties. *Dryden.*

TRIM. *s.* Dress; gear; ornaments. A word of slight contempt. *Dryden.*

* TRI/METER. *a.* [τρεῖς and μέτρον.] Consisting of three poetical measures: forming an jambick of six feet. *Roscommon.*

TRI/MLY. *ad.* [from *trim.*] Nicely; neatly. *Spenser.*

TRI/MMER. *s.* [from *trim.*] One who changes sides to balance parties; a turn-coat. *Swift.*

2. A piece of wood inserted. *Moxon.*

TRI/MMING. *s.* [from *trim.*] Ornamental appendage to a coat or gown. *Garth.*

* TRI/MNESS. *s.* Neatness; petty elegance of dress. *Sherwood.*

TRI/NAL. *a.* [trinus, Lat.] Threefold. *Spens.*

* TRI/NDLE. *s.* See TRUNDLE.

TRINE. *s.* [trinus, Lat.] An aspect of planets placed in three angles of a trigon, in which they are supposed by astrologers to be eminently benign. *Milton.*

To TRINE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in a trine aspect. *Dryden.*

* TRINITA/RIAN. *s.*

1. A believer of the Trinity. *Swift.*

2. One of a monastick order, instituted in honour of the Trinity.

TRI/NITY. *s.* [trinitas, Lat. trinité, Fr.] The incomprehensible union of the three persons in the Godhead. *Locke.*

TRI/NKET. *s.*

1. Toys; ornaments of dress. *Swift.*

2. Things of no great value; tackle; tools. *L'Estrange.*

* TRINO/MIAL. } *a.* [tres and nomen,

* TRINO/MINAL. } Lat.] In mathematicks: consisting of three parts or monomes.

* TRI/O. *s.* A piece of musick of three principal or reciting parts. *Mus. Dict.*

TRIO/BOLAR. *a.* [triobolaris, Lat.] Vile; mean; worthless. *Cheyne.*

To TRIP. *v. a.* [trippen, Dutch.]

1. To supplant; to throw by striking the feet from the ground by a sudden motion; to strike from under the body. *Shakspeare.*

2. To catch; to detect. *Shakspeare.*

To TRIP. *v. n.* 1. To fall by losing the hold of the feet. *Dryden.*

2. To fail; to err; to be deficient. *Addis.*

3. To stumble; to titubate. *Locke.*

4. To run lightly. *Dryden.*

5. To take a short voyage.

TRIP. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. A stroke or catch by which the wrestler supplants his antagonist. *Addison.*

2. A stumble by which the foot-hold is lost.

3. A failure; a mistake. *Dryden.*

4. A short voyage or journey. *Pope.*

* TRIP. *s.* [thyrpa, Icel.]

1. A flock or herd of goats. *Bullokar.*

2. A trip of sheep, i. e. few sheep. *Ray.*

TRI/PARTITE. *a.* [Fr. tripartitus, Lat.] Divided into three parts; having three correspondent copies. *Shakspeare.*

* TRIPARTI/TION. *s.* A division into three

parts.

Ash.

TRIPE. *s.* [tripe, Fr.]

1. The intestines; the guts. *King.*

2. It is used in ludicrous language for the human belly.

TRIPE/DAL. *a.* [tres and pes, Lat.] Having three feet.

* TRIPE/RSONAL. *a.* Consisting of three persons. *Milton.*

TRIPE/TALOUS. *a.* [tres and πέταλον.] Having a flower consisting of three leaves.

TRI/PTHONG. *s.* [triphthongue, Fr. τρεῖς and φθονγή.] A coalition of three vowels to form one sound: as, *eau*, *eye*.

TRI/PLE. *a.* [triple, Fr. triplex, Lat.]

1. Threefold; consisting of three conjoined. *Milton.*

2. Treble; three times repeated. *Burnet.*

To TRI/PLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To treble; to make thrice as much, or as many. *Swift.*

2. To make threefold. *Dryden.*

TRI/PLET. *s.* [from *triple*.]

1. Three of a kind. *Swift.*

2. Three verses rhiming together. *Dryden.*

TRI/PLIATE. *a.* [from *triplex*, Lat.] Made thrice as much. *Harris.*

TRIPLICA/TION. *s.* [from *triplicate*.] The act of trebling or adding three together. *Glanville.*

TRIPLI/CITY. *s.* [triplicité, Fr. from *triplex*, Lat.] Trebleness; state of being threefold. *Bacon.*

TRI/PMADAM. *s.* An herb. *Mortimer.*

TRI/POD. *s.* [tripus, Lat.] A seat with three feet, such as that from which the priestess of Apollo delivered oracles.

TRI/POLY. *s.* A sharp cutting sand. *Newton.*

TRI/POS. *s.* A tripod. *Ben Jonson.*

TRI/PPER. *s.* [from *trip*.] One who trips.

TRI/PPING. *a.* [from *trip*.] Quick; nimble. *Milton.*

TRI/PPING. *s.* [from *trip*.] Light dance. *Milton.*

* TRI/PPINGLY. *ad.* With agility; with swift motion. *Shakspeare.*

TRI/PTOTE. *s.* [triptoton, Lat.] Triptote is a noun used but in three cases. *Clarke.*

TRIPU/DIARY. *a.* [tripudium, Lat.] Performed by dancing. *Brown.*

* To TRIPU/DIATE. *v. n.* [tripudio, Lat.] To dance. *Cockeram.*

TRIPUDIA/TION. *s.* [tripudium, Lat.] Act of dancing.

TRI/RE/ME. *s.* [triemis, Lat.] A galley with three benches of oars on a side.

* TRISA/GION. *s.* [τρεῖς and ἄγιος.] A particular kind of hymn. *Bp. Bull.*

TRISE/CTION. *s.* [tres and sectio, Lat.] Division into three equal parts.

* TRIST. *a.* [tristis, Lat. triste, Fr.] Sad; gloomy. *Fairfax.*

TRI/STFUL. *a.* [tristis, Lat.] Sad; melancholy; gloomy. *Shakspeare.*

* To TRISTI/TIATE. *v. a.* [tristitia, Lat.]

To make sad or sorrowful. *Feltham.*
TRISU'LC. *s.* [*trisulcus*, Lat.] A thing of three points. *Brown.*
 * **TRISU'LCATE.** *a.* Having three points or forks. *Old ballad of St. George for England.*
TRISYLLA'BICAL. *a.* [from *trisyllable*.] Consisting of three syllables.
TRISY'LLABLE. *s.* [*trisyllaba*, Lat.] A word consisting of three syllables.
TRITE. *a.* [*tritus*, Lat.] Worn out; stale; common; not new. *Rogers.*
 * **TRI'TELY.** *ad.* In a trite or common way.
TRI'TENESS. *s.* [from *trite*.] Staleness; commonness.
TRITHE'ISM. *s.* [*τρῆσις* and *θεός*.] The opinion which holds three distinct gods.
 * **TRI'THEIST.** *s.* One who maintains tritheism. *Nelson.*
 * **TRITHEI'STICK.** *a.* Relating to tritheism. *South.*
 * **TRI'THING.** *s.* [*τριθίnga*, Sax. whence *triding*, *riding*, which see.] The trithing contains three or four hundreds, or the third part of a shire or province. *Cowell.*
 * **TRI'TICAL.** *a.* [*tritus*, Lat.] Trite; common; worn out. *Warton.*
 * **TRI'TICALNESS.** *s.* Triteness. *Arbuthnot.*
TRI'TURABLE. *a.* [*triturable*, Fr. from *triturate*.] Possible to be pounded or comminuted. *Brown.*
 * **To TRI'TURATE.** *v. a.* [*trituro*, Lat.] To thresh; to pound. *Cockeram.*
TRITURA'TION. *s.* [*trituro*, Lat.] Reduction of substances to powder upon a stone with a muller, as colours are ground. *Brown.*
 * **TRI'VANT.** *s.* A tenant. *Burton.*
TRI'VET. *s.* Any thing supported by three feet. See **TREVET**. *Chapman.*
TRI'VIAL. *s.* [*trivialis*, Lat.]
 1. Vile; worthless; vulgar. *Roscommon.*
 2. Light; trifling; unimportant; inconsiderable. *Dryden.*
TRI'VIALLY. *ad.* [from *trivial*.]
 1. Commonly; vulgarly. *Bacon.*
 2. Lightly; inconsiderably.
TRI'VIALNESS. *s.* [from *trivial*.]
 1. Commonness; vulgarity.
 2. Lightness; unimportance.
TRI'UMPH. *s.* [*triumphus*, Lat.]
 1. Pomp with which a victory is publicly celebrated. *Bacon.*
 2. State of being victorious. *Dryden.*
 3. Victory; conquest. *Pope.*
 4. Joy for success. *Milton.*
 5. A conquering card now called **TRUMP**.
To TRI'UMPH. *v. n.* [*triumpho*, Lat.]
 1. To celebrate a victory with pomp; to rejoice for victory. *Dryden.*
 2. To obtain victory. *Knolles.*
 3. To insult upon an advantage gained. *Shakspeare.*
 * **To TRI'UMPH.** *v. a.* To triumph over; to subdue. *Ben Jonson.*
TRIU'MPHAL. *a.* [*triumphalis*, Lat.] Used

in celebrating victory. *Bacon.*
TRIU'MPHAL. *s.* [*triumphalis*, Lat.] A token of victory. *Milton.*
TRIU'MPHANT. *a.* [*triumphans*, Lat.]
 1. Celebrating of victory. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Rejoicing as for victory. *Milton.*
 3. Victory; graced with conquest. *Pope.*
TRIU'MPHANTLY. *ad.* [from *triumphant*.]
 1. In a triumphant manner in token of victory; joyfully as for victory. *Glanv.*
 2. Victoriously; with success. *Shaksp.*
 3. With insolent exultation. *South.*
TRIU'MPHER. *s.* [from *triumph*.] One who triumphs. *Peacham.*
TRIU'MVIRATE. } *s.* [*triumviratus*, or
TRIU'MVIRI. } *triumviri*, Lat.] A coalition or concurrence of three men. *Swift.*
TRI'UNE. *a.* [*tres* and *unus*, Lat.] At once three and one. *Burnet.*
 * **TRIU'NITY.** *s.* State of being triune; the Trinity. *More.*
To TROAT. *v. a.* [with hunters.] To cry as a buck does at rutting time.
TRO'CAR. *s.* [Fr.] A chirurgical instrument. *Sharpe.*
TROCHA'ICAL. *a.* [*trochaïque*, Fr. *trochaicus*, Lat.] Consisting of trochees.
 * **TROCHA'ICK.** *s.* A trochaical verse. *Dr. Warton.*
TROCHA'NTERS. *s.* [*τροχαντήρ*.] Two processes of the high bone called rotator major and minor, in which the tendons of many muscles terminate.
TRO'CHEE. *s.* [*trochæus*, Lat. *τροχάιος*.] A foot used in Latin poetry, consisting of a long and short syllable.
 * **TRO'CHIL.** } *s.* [*trochilus*, Lat.]
 * **TRO'CHILUS.** } 1. A small seabird, said to get its meat out of the crocodile's mouth. *Herbert.*
 2. A name sometimes given to the wren.
 * **TRO'CHILICK.** *a.* Having power to draw out, or turn round. *Camden.*
TROCHI'LICKS. *s.* [*τροχός*.] The science of rotatory motion. *Brown.*
TRO'CHINGS. *s.* The branches on a deer's head. *Ainsworth.*
TROCHI'SCK. *s.* [*τροχίσκος*.] A kind of tablet or lozenge. *Bacon.*
 * **TRO'CHITE.** *s.* [*τροχός*.] A kind of figured fossil stone. *Nicholson.*
TROD. } Participle passive of *tread*.
TRO'DDEN. } *Addison.*
TRODE, the preterit of *tread*. *Judges.*
TRODE. *s.* [from *trode*, pret. of *tread*.] Footing. *Spenser.*
TRO'GLODYTE. *s.* [*τρωγλοδυτής*.] One who inhabits caves of the earth. *Arbuthnot.*
To TROLL. *v. n.* [*trollen*, to roll, Dutch.] To move circularly; to drive about. *Ben Jonson.*
To TROLL. *v. n.*
 1. To roll; to run round. *Swift.*
 2. To fish for a pike with a rod which has a pulley towards the bottom. *Gay.*

TRO'LLOP. *s.* A slatternly, loose woman.

* TROLLOPE'E. *s.* A kind of loose dress for women, not now in use. *Goldsmith.*

* TRO/LMYDAMES. *s.* [*trou-madame*, Fr.] The game of nine-holes. *Shakspeare.*

* TRO'NAGE. *s.* Money paid for weighing.

TROOP. *s.* [*troope*, Dutch; *troupe*, Fr.]

1. A company; a number of people collected together. *Locke.*

2. A body of soldiers. *Dryden.*

3. A small body of cavalry.

To TROOP. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To march in a body. *Milton.*

2. To march in haste. *Shakspeare.*

3. To march in company. *Shakspeare.*

TRO'OPER. *s.* [from *troop*.] A horse soldier. *Grew.*

TROPE. *s.* [*τρόπος*.] A change of a word from its original signification: as, the clouds *foretel* rain, for *foreshew*. *Hudibras.*

TRO'PHIED. *a.* [from *trophy*.] Adorned with trophies. *Pope.*

TRO'PHY. *s.* [*trophæum*, Lat.] Something taken from an enemy, and shewn or treasured in proof of victory. *Pope.*

TRO'PICAL. *a.* [from *trope*.]

1. Rhetorically changed from the original meaning. *Brown.*

2. Placed near the tropick; belonging to the tropick.

* TRO'PICALLY. *ad.* Figuratively. *Shaksp.*

TRO'PICK. *s.* [*tropicus*, Lat.] The line at which the sun turns back, of which the North has the tropick of Cancer, and the South the tropick of Capricorn. *Dryden.*

* TRO'PIST. *s.* [*tropiste*, Fr.] One who deals in tropes; a name also given to a sect, which pretended to explain the Scriptures altogether by tropes and figures.

TROPOLO'GICAL. *a.* [*τρόπος* and *λόγος*.] Varied by tropes; changed from the original import of the words.

TROPO'LOGY. *s.* [*τρόπος* and *λόγος*.] A rhetorical mode of speech including tropes, or a change of some word from the original meaning. *Brown.*

TRO'SSERS. *s.* [*trousses*, Fr.] Breeches; hose. *Shakspeare.*

To TROT. *v. n.* [*trotter*, Fr. *trotten*, Dutch.]

1. To move with a jolting pace. *Shaksp.*

3. To walk fast, in a ludicrous or contemptuous sense.

TROT. *s.* [*trot*, Fr.]

1. The jolting high pace of a horse.

2. An old woman. *Shakspeare.*

TROTH. *s.* [*τρεοθ*, Sax.] Truth; faith; fidelity. *Addison.*

TRO'THLESS. *a.* [from *troth*.] Faithless; treacherous. *Fairfax.*

TRO'THPLIGHT. *a.* [*troth* and *plight*.] Betrothed; affianced. *Shakspeare.*

* To TRO'THPLIGHT. *v. a.* To affiancé; to betroth. *Shakspeare.*

* TRO'TTER. *s.* 1. One that walks a jolting pace; one that runs up and down. *Huloet.*

Johnson's Dictionary II.

2. A sheep's foot. *Shelton.*

* TRO'UBADOUR. *s.* [Fr.] An early poet of Provence. *Harris.*

To TRO'UBLE. *v. a.* [*troubler*, Fr.]

1. To disturb, or perplex. *Locke.*

2. To afflict; to grieve. *Sidney.*

3. To distress; to make uneasy. *Milton.*

4. To busy; to engage overmuch. *Luke.*

5. To give occasion of labour to. *Locke.*

6. To tease; to vex. *Shakspeare.*

7. To disorder; to put into agitation or commotion. *Shakspeare.*

8. To sue for a debt. A low word.

TRO'UBLE. *s.* [*trouble*, Fr.]

1. Disturbance; perplexity. *Milton.*

2. Affliction; calamity. *Shakspeare.*

3. Molestation; obstruction; inconvenience. *Milton.*

4. Uneasiness; vexation. *Milton.*

TRO'UBLE-STATE. *s.* [*trouble* and *state*.] Disturber of a community; publick makebate. *Daniel.*

TRO'UBLER. *s.* [from *trouble*.] Disturber; confounder. *Spenser.*

TRO'UBLESOME. *a.* [from *trouble*.]

1. Full of molestation; vexatious; uneasy; afflictive. *Shakspeare.*

2. Burdensome; tiresome; wearisome. *Pope.*

3. Full of teasing business. *Sidney.*

4. Slightly harassing. *Shakspeare.*

5. Unseasonably engaging; improperly importuning. *Spenser.*

6. Importunate; teasing. *Arbuthnot.*

TRO'UBLESOMELY. *ad.* [from *troublesome*.] Vexatiously; wearisomely; unseasonably; importunately. *Locke.*

TRO'UBLESOMENESS. *s.* [from *troublesome*.] 1. Vexatiousness; uneasiness. *Bac.*

2. Importunity; unseasonableness.

TRO'UBLOUS. *a.* [from *trouble*.] Tumultuous; confused; disordered; put into commotion. *Spenser.*

TRO'VER. *s.* [*trouver*, Fr.] In the common law, is an action which a man hath against one that having found any of his goods refuseth to deliver them. *Cowell.*

TROUGH. *s.* [*τρογ*, *τροη*, Sax. *troch*, Dutch; *Truhe*, *Trog*, Germ.] Any thing hollowed and open longitudinally on the upper side. *Dryden.*

To TROUL. *v. n.* [*trollen*, to roll, Dutch.]

1. To move volubly. } *Milton.*

2. To utter volubly. } See TROLL. *Shaksp.*

To TROUNCE. *v. a.* To punish by an indictment or information. *Dryden.*

TROUSE. } *s.* [*trousse*, Fr. *truish*, Erse.]

TRO'USERS. } Breeches; hose. *Spenser.*

TROUT. *s.* [*truhtr*, Sax. *truite*, Fr.]

1. Delicate spotted fish inhabiting brooks and quick streams. *Carew.*

2. A familiar phrase for an honest, or perhaps for a silly fellow. *Shaksp.*

To TROW. *v. n.* [*τρεοθian*, Sax. *troe*, Dan.] To think; to imagine; to con-

ceive; to believe. Now disused. *Shaksp.*
TROW. *interj.* [traun, Germ.] An exclamation of inquiry. *Shakspeare.*

TRO'WEL. *s.* [truelle, Fr.] A tool to take up the mortar with, and spread it on the bricks. *Moxon.*

* **To TROWL.** See **To TROLL.**

* **TRO'WSERS.** See **TROUSE.**

TROY WE'IGHT. } *s.* [from *Troyes*, a town in France.] A kind of weight, by which gold and bread are weighed, consisting of these denominations: a pound = 12 ounces; ounce = 20 pennyweights; pennyweight = 24 grains.

The English physicians make use of *troy-weight* after the following manner:

Grains	Scruple	Drachm	Ounce	Pound.
20				
60	3			
480	24	8		
5760	288	96	12	

TRU'ANT. *s.* [truant, old Fr. *treuwant*, Dutch.] An idler; one who wanders idly about, neglecting his duty or employment. To play the *truant* is, in schools, to stay from school without leave. *More.*

TRU'ANT. *a.* Idle; wandering from business; lazy; loitering. *Shakspeare.*

To TRU'ANT. *v. n.* To idle at a distance from duty; to loiter; to be lazy. *Shaksp.*

* **TRU'ANTLY.** *ad.* Like a *truant*. *Bp. Tayl.*

TRU'ANTSHIP. *s.* [from *truant*.] Idleness; negligence; neglect of study or business. *Ascham.*

TRUBS. *s.* [tuber, Lat.] A sort of herbs. *Ainsworth.*

TRU'BTAIL. *s.* A short squat woman. *Ainsworth.*

TRUCE. *s.* [truga, low Lat. *trève*, Fr.]

1. A temporary peace; a cessation of hostilities. *Dryden.*

2. Cessation; intermission; short quiet. *Milton.*

* **TRU'CHMAN,** or **TRU'DGEMAN.** *s.* [thirgem, Hebr.] An interpreter. *Bedwell.*

TRUCIDA'TION. *s.* [from *trucido*, Lat.] The act of killing.

To TRUCK. *v. n.* [troquer, Fr.] To traffick by exchange.

To TRUCK. *v. n.* To give in exchange; to exchange. *Swift.*

TRUCK. *s.* [from the verb.] 1. Exchange; traffick by exchange. *Dryden.*

2. Wooden wheels for carriage of cannon.

* **TRU'CKAGE.** *s.* The practice of trafficking by exchange. *Milton.*

* **TRU'CKER.** *s.* One who trafficks by exchange. *South.*

To TRU'CKLE. *v. n.* To be in a state of subjection or inferiority. *Norris.*

TRU'CKLEBED, or **trundlebed.** *s.* [properly *trochlebed*; from *trochlea*, Lat. or τροχός.]

A bed that runs on wheels under a higher bed. *Hudibras*

TRU'CULENCE. *s.* [truculentia, Lat.]

1. Savageness of manners.

2. Terribleness of aspect.

TRU'CULENT. *a.* [truculentus, Lat.]

1. Savage; barbarous. *Ray.*

2. Terrible of aspect.

3. Destructive; cruel. *Harvey.*

To TRUDGE. *v. n.* To travel laboriously; to jog on; to march heavily on. *Locke.*

TRUE. *a.* [truepa, trupa, Sax. *tru*, Germ.]

1. Not false; not erroneous; agreeing with fact. *Spenser.*

2. Not false; agreeing with our own thoughts.

3. Pure from the crime of falsehood; veracious. *Proverbs.*

4. Genuine; not counterfeit. *Milton.*

5. Faithful; not perfidious; steady. *Shak.*

6. Honest; not fraudulent. *Shakspeare.*

7. Exact; conformable to a rule. *Prior.*

8. Rightful. *Milton.*

TRUEBO'RN. *a.* [true and born.] Having a right by birth. *Shakspeare.*

TRUEBRE'D. *a.* [true and bred.] Of a right breed. *Dryden.*

TRUEHE'ARTED. *a.* [true and heart.] Honest; faithful. *Shakspeare.*

TRU'ELOVE. *s.* An herb.

TRUELO'VEKNOT. } *s.* [true, love, and

TRUELO'VERSKNOT. } *knot.*] Lines drawn through each other with many involutions, considered as the emblem of interwoven affection. *Hudibras.*

TRU'ENESS. *s.* [from *true*.] Sincerity; faithfulness.

TRUEPE'NNY. *s.* [true and penny.] A familiar phrase for an honest fellow. *Shak.*

TRU'FFLE. *s.* [truffe, Fr. Trüffel, Germ.] In Italy the usually method for the finding of *truffles*, or subterraneous mushrooms, called by the Italians *tartufali*, and in Latin *tubera terræ*, is by tying a cord to a pig, and driving him, observing where he begins to root. *Ray.*

TRUG. *s.* A hod of mortar.

* **TRU'ISM.** *s.* A selfevident and undeniable truth. *Pegge.*

TRULL. *s.* A low whore; a vagrant strumpet. *Shakspeare.*

TRU'LY. *ad.* [from *true*.]

1. According to truth; not falsely; faithfully. *Sidney.*

2. Really; without fallacy. *Milton.*

3. Exactly; justly. *South.*

4. Indeed. *Wotton.*

TRUMP. *s.* [trompe, Dutch, and old Fr. *tromba*, Ital.] 1. A trumpet; an instrument of warlike musick. *Shakspeare.*

2. [Trumpf, Germ.] A winning card; a card that has particular privileges in a game. *Swift.*

3. To put to, or upon the **TRUMPS.** To put to the last expedient. *Dryden.*

To TRUMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To win with a trump card.
2. To TRUMP up. [*tromper*, to cheat, Fr.] To devise; to forge.

* To TRUMP. *v. n.*

1. To blow a trumpet. *Wicliffe.*
2. To play a trump card; to interpose as with a trumpcard.
3. To be an impediment. *Bp. Hall.*

TRU'MPERY. *s.* [*tromperie*, Fr.] 1. Something fallaciously splendid. *Shakspeare.*
2. Falsehood; empty talk. *Raleigh.*
3. Something of no value; trifles. *Milton.*

TRUMPET. *s.* [*trompette*, Fr. and Dutch.]

1. An instrument of martial musick sounded by the breath. *Milton.*
2. In military stile, a trumpeter. *Clarend.*
3. One who celebrates; one who praises. *Bacon.*

To TRU'MPET. *v. n.* To publish by sound of trumpet; to proclaim. *Bacon.*

TRU'MPETER. *s.* [from *trumpet*.]

1. One who sounds a trumpet. *Shaksp.*
2. One who proclaims, publishes, or denounces. *Bacon.*
3. A fish.

TRU'MPET-FLOWER. *s.* [*bignonia*, Lat.] A tubulous flower. *Miller.*

TRU'MPET-TONGUED. *a.* [*trumpet* and *tongue*.] Having tongues vociferous as a trumpet. *Shakspeare.*

* TRU'MPLIKE. *a.* Resembling a trumpet. *Chapman.*

To TRU'NCATE. *v. a.* [*trunco*, Lat.] To maim; to lop; to cut short.

TRUNCA'TION. *s.* [from *truncate*.] The act of lopping or maiming.

TRU'NCHEON. *s.* [*troncon*, Fr.]
1. A short staff; a club; a cudgel. *Shaksp.*
2. A staff of command. *Shakspeare.*

To TRU'NCHEON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat with a truncheon. *Shakspeare.*

TRUNCHEONE'ER. *s.* [from *truncheon*.] One armed with a truncheon. *Shakspeare.*

To TRU'NDLE. *v. n.* [*trpendl*, a bowl, Sax.] To roll; to bowl along. *Addison.*

* To TRU'NDLE. *v. a.* To bowl; to roll. *Lovelace.*

TRU'NDLE. *s.* [*trpendl*, Sax.] Any round rolling thing.

TRU'NDLE-TAIL. *s.* Round tail: a dog. *Shakspeare.*

TRUNK. *s.* [*truncus*, Lat. *tronc*, Fr.]

1. The body of a tree. *Bentley.*
2. The body without the limbs of an animal. *Shakspeare.*
3. The main body of any thing. *Ray.*
4. A chest for clothes; a small chest commonly lined with paper. *Dryden.*
5. The proboscis of an elephant, or other animal. *Dryden.*
6. A long tube through which pellets of clay are blown. *Bacon.*

To TRUNK. *v. a.* [*trunco*, Lat.] To truncate; to maim; to lop. *Obsolete. Spenser.*

TRU'NKED. *a.* [from *trunk*.] Having a trunk. *Howel.*

TRUNK-HOSE. *s.* [*trunk* and *hose*.] Large breeches formerly worn. *Prior.*

TRU'NNIONS. *s.* [*trognons*, Fr.] The knobs or bunchings of a gun, that bear it on the cheeks of a carriage. *Bailey.*

TRU'SION. *s.* [*trudo*, Lat.] The act of thrusting or pushing. *Bentley.*

TRUSS. *s.* [*trousse*, Fr.]

1. A bandage by which ruptures are restrained from lapsing. *Wiseman.*
2. Bundle; any thing thrust close together. *Addison.*
3. Trousse; breeches. *Obsolete.*

To TRUSS. *v. a.* [*trousser*, Fr.] To pack up close together. *Spenser.*

TRUST. *s.* [*traust*, Runick.] 1. Confidence; reliance on another. *Shakspeare.*

2. Charge received in confidence. *Dryden.*
3. Confident opinion of any event.
4. Credit without examination. *Locke.*
5. Credit without payment. *Raleigh.*
6. Something committed to one's faith. *Bacon.*

7. Deposit; something committed to charge, of which account must be given. *Swift.*

8. Fidelity; supposed honesty. *Tobit.*

9. State of him to whom something is entrusted. *Clarendon.*

To TRUST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place confidence in; to confide in. *Ben Jonson.*
2. To believe; to credit. *Shakspeare.*
3. To admit in confidence to the power over any thing. *Taylor.*
4. To commit with confidence. *Dryden.*
5. To venture confidently. *Milton.*
6. To sell upon credit.

To TRUST. *v. n.* 1. To be confident of something future. *John.*

2. To have confidence; to rely; to depend without doubt. *Milton.*

3. To be credulous; to be won to confidence. *Shakspeare.*

4. To expect. *L'Estrange.*

TRUSTE'E. *s.* [from *trust*.]

1. One entrusted with any thing. *Taylor.*

2. One to whom something is committed for the use and behoof of another. *Dryden.*

TRU'STER. *s.* [from *trust*.] One who trusts. *Shakspeare.*

* TRU'STILY. *ad.* Honestly; faithfully; with fidelity. *Wicliffe.*

TRU'STINESS. *s.* [from *trusty*] Honesty; fidelity; faithfulness. *Grew.*

TRU'STLESS. *s.* [from *trust*.] Unfaithful; unconstant; not to be trusted. *Out of use. Spenser.*

TRU'STY. *a.* [from *trust*.] 1. Honest; faithful; true; fit to be trusted. *Addison.*

2. Strong; stout; such as will not fall. *Spenser.*

TRUTH. *s.* [*treowþa*, Sax.]

1. The contrary to falsehood; conformity of notions to things. *Locke.*
2. Conformity of words to thoughts. *Milt.*
3. Purity from falsehood. *Shakspeare.*
4. Fidelity; constancy.
5. Honesty; virtue. *Shakspeare.*
6. It is used sometimes by way of concession. *Matthew.*
7. Exactness; conformity to rule. *Mort.*
8. Reality. *Hooker.*
9. *Of a TRUTH, or in TRUTH.* In reality; certainly. *Kings.*
- * *TRU'THFUL.* *a.* Full of truth. *Barrington.*
- * *TRU'THLESS.* *a.* Wanting truth; faithless; wanting reality. *Fuller.*
- TRUTINA'TION.* *s.* [*trutina*, Lat.] The act of weighing; examination by the scale. *Brown.*
- To TRY.* *v. a.* [*trier*, Fr.] 1. To examine; to make experiment of. *Shakspeare.*
2. To experience; to essay; to have knowledge or experience of. *Dryden.*
3. To examine as a judge.
4. To bring before a judicial tribunal.
5. To bring to a decision, with out emphatical. *Dryden.*
6. To act on as a test. *Shakspeare.*
7. To bring as to a test. *Milton.*
8. To essay; to attempt. *Milton.*
9. To purify; to refine. *Milton.*
- To TRY.* *v. n.* To endeavour; to attempt. *Wotton.*
- TUB.* *s.* [*tobbe*, *tubbe*, Dutch.]
1. A large open vessel of wood. *Milton.*
2. A state of salivation. *Shakspeare.*
- TUBE.* *s.* [*tubus*, Lat.] A pipe; a siphon; a long hollow body. *Roscommon.*
- TU'BERCLE.* *s.* [*tuberculum*, Lat.] A small swelling or excrescence on the body; a pimple. *Harvey.*
- TU'BEROSE.* *s.* A flower. *Mortimer.*
- TU'BEROUS.* *a.* [from *tuber*, Lat.] Having prominent knots or excrescences. *Woodward.*
- TU'BULAR.* *a.* [from *tubus*, Lat.] Resembling a pipe or trunk; consisting of a pipe; long and hollow; fistular. *Grew.*
- TU'BULATED.* } *a.* [from *tubulus*, Lat.]
- TU'BULOUS.* } Fistular; longitudinally hollow. *Derham.*
- TU'BULE.* *s.* [*tubulus*, Lat.] A small pipe; or fistular body. *Woodward.*
- * *TUCH.* *s.* A kind of marble.
- TUCK.* *s.* [*twecca*, Welsh, a knife.]
1. A long narrow sword. *Hudibras.*
2. A kind of net. *Carew.*
- To TUCK.* *v. n.* [from *tauchen*, Germ.]
1. To crush together; to hinder from spreading. *Prior.*
2. To inclose, by tucking clothes round. *Locke.*
- To TUCK.* *v. n.* To contract. A bad word. *Sharpe.*
- TU'CKER.* *s.* A small piece of linen that shades the breasts of women. *Addison.*

- * *TU'CKET* or *TU'CET.* *s.* [*tocchetti*, Ital.]
- 1. A steak; a collop. *Taylor.*
- 2. [*toccata*, Ital.] A kind of flourish or prelude on a trumpet. *Shakspeare.*
- * *TU'CKETSONANCE.* *s.* The sound of a tucket, an ancient instrument of musick. *Shakspeare.*
- TU'EL.* *s.* [*tuyeau*, Fr.] The anus. *Skinner.*
- TU'ESDAY.* *s.* [*tuerydag*; *tuý*, Sax. is Mars.] The third day of the week.
- TUFT.* *s.* [*touffe*, Fr.] 1. A number of threads or ribands, flowery leaves, or any small bodies joined together. *Dryden.*
- 2. A cluster; a clump. *Milton.*
- To TUFT.* *v. a.* To adorn with a tuft. A word not authorized. *Thomson.*
- TUFTAFFETY.* *s.* [from *tufted* and *taffety*.] A villous kind of silk. *Donne.*
- TU'FTED.* *a.* [from *tuft*.] Growing in tufts or clusters. *Pope.*
- TU'FTY.* *a.* [from *tuft*.] Adorned with tufts. A word of no authority. *Thomson.*
- To TUG.* *v. n.* [*teogan*, Sax. *zug*, Germ.]
- 1. To pull with strength long continued in the utmost exertion. *Roscommon.*
- 2. To pull; to pluck. *Hudibras.*
- To TUG.* *v. n.*
- 1. To pull; to draw. *Boyle.*
- 2. To labour; to contend; to struggle. *Shakspeare.*
- TUG.* *s.* [from the verb.] Pull performed with the utmost effort. *Dryden.*
- * *TU'GGÆ.* *s. pl.* [An old law term.] Har-ness; traces for drawing.
- TU'GGER.* *s.* [from *tug*.] One that tugs or pulls hard.
- * *TU'GGINGLY.* *ad.* With difficulty. *Bailey.*
- TUI'TION.* *s.* [*tuitio*, from *tueor*, Lat.] Guardianship; superintendant care. *Locke.*
- TULP.* *s.* [*tulipe*, Fr. *tulipa*, Lat.] A flower. *Hakewill.*
- TU'LIPTREE.* *s.* A tree.
- To TU'MBLE.* *v. n.* [*tomber*, Fr. *tommelen*, Dutch.] 1. To fall; to come suddenly to the ground. *Shakspeare.*
- 2. To fall in great quantities tumultuously. *Prior.*
- 3. To roll about. *Sidney.*
- 4. To play tricks by various librations of the body. *Rowe.*
- To TU'MBLE.* *v. a.*
- 1. To turn over; to throw about by way of examination. *Collier.*
- 2. To throw by chance or violence. *Locke.*
- 3. To throw down. *Dryden.*
- TU'MBLE.* *s.* [from the verb.] A fall. *L'Estrange.*
- TU'MBLER.* *s.* [from *tumble*.] 1. One who shews postures or feats of activity. *Wilk.*
- 2. [*humpen*, Germ.] A large drinking glass.
- TU'MBREL.* *s.* [*tombereau*, Fr.] A dung-cart. *Congreve.*
- TUMEFA'CTION.* *s.* [*tumefacio*, Lat.] Swelling. *Arbuthnot.*

To TU'MEFY. *v. a.* [*tumefacio*, Lat.] To swell; to make to swell. *Sharpe.*

TU'MID. *a.* [*tumidus*, Lat.]

1. Swelling; puffed up.
2. Protuberant; raised above the level. *Milton.*
3. Pompous; boastful; puffy; falsely sublime. *Boyle.*

TU'MOROUS. *a.* [from *tumour*.]

1. Swelling; protuberant. *Wotton.*
2. Fastuous; vainly pompous; falsely magnificent. *Wotton.*

TU'MOUR. *s.* [*tumor*, Lat.]

1. A morbid swelling. *Wiseman.*
2. Affected pomp; false magnificence; puffy grandeur. *L'Estrange.*

* TU'MOURED. *a.* Distended; swollen; puffed up. *Junius.*

* TUMP. *s.* The knoll of a hill. *Ainsworth.*

To TUMP. [among gardeners.] To fence trees about with earth.

* To TU'MULATE. *v. n.* [*tumulo*, Lat.] To swell. Not authorized. *Boyle.*

TU'MULOSE. *a.* [*tumulosus*, Lat.] Full of hills. *Bailey.*

* TUMULO'SITY. *s.* [*tumulus*, Lat.] Hilliness. *Bailey.*

TU'MULT. *s.* [*tumulte*, Fr. *tumultus*, Lat.]

1. A promiscuous commotion in a multitude. *Pope.*
2. A multitude put into wild commotion.
3. A stir; an irregular violence; a wild commotion. *Addison.*

* To TU'MULT. *v. n.* To make a tumult; to be in wild commotion. *Milton.*

* TU'MULTER. *s.* One who makes a tumult; a rioter. *Milton.*

TUMU/LTUARILY. *ad.* [from *tumultuary*.] In a tumultuary manner.

TUMU/LTUARINESS. *s.* [from *tumultuary*.] Turbulence; inclination or disposition to tumults or commotions. *K. Charles.*

TUMU/LTUARY. *a.* [*tumultuaire*, Fr. from *tumult*.] 1. Disorderly; confused. *Bacon.*

2. Put into irregular commotion. *Atterb.*

To TUMU/LTUATE. *v. n.* [*tumultuor*, Lat.] To make a tumult.

TUMULTUA'TION. *s.* [from *tumultuate*.] Irregular and confused agitation. *Boyle.*

TUMU/LTUOUS. *a.* [from *tumult*.]

1. Put into violent commotion; irregularly and confusedly agitated. *Addison.*
2. Violently carried on by disorderly multitudes. *Spenser.*
3. Turbulent; violent. *Shakspeare.*
4. Full of tumults. *Sidney.*

TUMU/LTUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *tumultuous*.] By act of the multitude; with confusion and violence. *Bacon.*

* TUMU/LTUOUSNESS. *s.* State of being tumultuous. *Hammond.*

TUN. *s.* [*tunne*, Sax. *Tonne*, Germ.]

1. A large cask. *Milton.*
2. Two pipes; the measure of four hogs-heads.

3. Any large quantity proverbially. *Shak.*

4. A drunkard. In burlesque. *Dryden.*

5. The weight of two thousand pounds.

6. A cubick space in a ship, supposed to contain a tun.

To TUN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into casks; to barrel. *Bacon.*

TU'NABLE. *a.* [from *tune*.] Harmonious; musical. *Milton.*

TU'NABLENESS. *s.* [from *tunable*.] Harmony; melodiousness; musicalness.

TU'NABLY. *ad.* [from *tunable*.] Harmoniously; melodiously.

* TUN-DISH. *s.* A tunnel. *Shakspeare.*

TUNE. *s.* [*toon*, Dutch; *Ton*, Germ.]

1. Tune is a diversity of notes put together. *Locke.*

2. Sound; note. *Shakspeare.*

3. Harmony; order; concert of parts. *K. Charles.*

4. State of giving the due sounds; as, *the fiddle is in tune.*

5. Proper state for use or application; right disposition; fit temper or humour. *Locke.*

6. State of any thing with respect to order. *Shakspeare.*

To TUNE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into such a state, as that the proper sounds may be produced. *Dryd.*
2. To sing harmoniously. *Pope.*

To TUNE. *v. n.*

1. To form one sound to another. *Milton.*
2. To utter with the voice inarticulate harmony.

TU'NEFUL. *a.* [*tune* and *full*.] Musical; harmonious. *Dryden.*

TU'NELESS. *a.* [from *tune*.] Unharmonious; unmusical. *Spenser.*

TU'NER. *s.* [from *tune*.] One who tunes. *Shakspeare.*

TU'NICK. *s.* [*tunique*, Fr. *tunica*, Lat.]

1. Part of the Roman dress. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Covering; integument; tunic. *Derham.*

TU'NICLE. *s.* [from *tunick*.] Cover; integument. *Ray.*

* TU'NING. *s.* Act of singing or playing in concert; act or method of putting into tune. *Milton.*

TU'NNAGE. *s.* [from *tun*.] 1. Content of a vessel measured by the tun. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Tax laid by the tun: as, *to levy tunnage and poundage.*

TU'NNEL. *s.* 1. The shaft of a chimney; the passage for the smok. *Bacon.*

2. A funnel; a pipe by which liquor is poured into vessels.

3. A net wide at the mouth, and ending in a point.

To TU'NNEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To form like a tunnel. *Derham.*
2. To catch in a net.

TU'NNY. *s.* [*thynnus*, Lat.] A sea-fish. *Carew.*

TUP. *s.* A ram. This word is yet used in

Staffordshire.
 To TUP. *v. n.* To but like a ram.
 * To TUP. *v. a.* To cover as a ram.
 TU'RBAN. } *s.* [A Turkish word.] The
 TU'RBANT. } cover worn by the Turks on
 TU'RBAND. } their heads. *Bacon.*
 TU'RBANED. *a.* [from *turban*.] Wearing
 a turban. *Shakspeare.*
 TU'RBARY. *s.* [*turbaria*, low Lat.] The
 right of digging turf.
 TU'RBID. *a.* [*turbidus*, Lat.] Thick; muddy;
 not clear. *Bacon.*
 * TU'RBIDLY. *ad.* Haughtily; proudly; a
 Latinism. *Young.*
 TU'RBIDNESS. *s.* [from *turbid*.] Muddi-
 ness; thickness.
 TU'RBINATED. *a.* [*turbinatus*, Lat.]
 1. Twisted; spiral. *Bentley.*
 2. Among botanists plants are called *tur-*
binated, as some parts of them resemble,
 or are of a conical figure. *Dict.*
 TURBINA'TION. *s.* [from *turbinated*.] The
 art of spinning like a top.
 TU'RBITH. *s.* [*turpethus*, Lat.] Yellow pre-
 cipitate. *Wiseman.*
 TU'RBOT. *s.* [Fr. and Dutch.] A delicate
 fish. *Dryden.*
 TU'RBULENCE. } *s.* [*turbulence*, Fr. *turbu-*
 TU'RBULENCY. } *lencia*, Lat.]
 1. Tumult confusion. *Dryden.*
 2. Tumultuousness; liableness to confu-
 sion. *Swift.*
 TU'RBULENT. *a.* [*turbulentus*, Lat.]
 1. Raising agitation; producing commo-
 tion. *Milton.*
 2. Exposed to commotion; liable to agi-
 tation. *Milton.*
 3. Tumultuous; violent. *Dryden.*
 TU'RBULENTLY. *ad.* [from *turbulent*.] Tu-
 multuously; violently.
 * TU'RCISM. *s.* The religion of the Turks.
Atterbury.
 * TU'RCOIS. See TURKOIS.
 TURD. *s.* [*turp*, Sax.] Excrement.
 TURF. *s.* [*turf*, Sax. *Torf*, Germ.] A clod
 covered with grass; a part of the surface
 of the ground. *Bacon.*
 To TURF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover
 with turfs. *Mortimer.*
 TU'RFINESS. *s.* [from *turf*.] The state of
 abounding with turfs.
 TU'RFY. *a.* [from *turf*.] Full of turfs.
 TU'RGENT. *a.* [*turgens*, Lat.] Swelling;
 protuberant; tumid. *Thomson.*
 TURGE'SCENCE. } *s.* [*turgescens*, Lat.]
 TURGE'SCENCY. } The act of swelling;
 the state of being swollen. *Brown.*
 TU'RGID. *a.* [*turgidus*, Lat.]
 1. Swelling; bloated; filling more room
 than before. *Boyle.*
 2. Pompous; tumid; fastuous; vainly
 magnificent. *Watts.*
 TURGI'DITY. *s.* [from *turgid*.] State of
 being swollen. *Arbuthnot.*
 * TU'RGIDNESS. *s.* Pompousness. *Warburt.*

TU'RKEY. *s.* [*gallina Turcica*, Lat.] A large
 domestick fowl brought from Turkey. *Bacon.*
 TU'RKOIS. *s.* [*turquoise*, Fr. from *turkey*.]
 A blue stone numbered among the meaner
 precious stones, now discovered to be a
 bone impregnated with cupreous particles.
Woodward.
 TU'RKSCAP. *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
 * TU'RLUPINS. *s. pl.* A species of gypsies,
 a fraternity of naked beggars, that sprang
 up in the fourteenth century, and ran
 up and down Europe. *Shakspeare.*
 TURM. *s.* [*turmæ*, Lat.] A troop. Not used.
Milton.
 TU'RMERICK. *s.* [*turmerica*, Lat.] An In-
 dian root which makes a yellow dye.
 TURMOI'L. *s.* [from *moil*, labour.] Trou-
 ble; disturbance; harrassing uneasiness.
Spenser.
 To TURMOI'L. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To harrass with commotion. *Spenser.*
 2. To weary; to keep in unquietness. *Milt.*
 * To TURMOI'L. *v. n.* To be in commo-
 tion or unquietness. *Milton.*
 To TURN. *v. a.* [*turpan*, Sax. *tourner*, Fr.]
 1. To put into a circular or vertiginous
 motion; to revolve. *Milton.*
 2. To put the upper side downwards. *Addison.*
 3. To change with respect to position. *Milton.*
 4. To change the state of the balance. *Shakspeare.*
 5. To bring the inside out. *Milton.*
 6. To change as to the posture of the body. *Pope.*
 7. To form on a lathe by moving round.
 8. To form; to shape. *Tatler.*
 9. To transform; to metamorphose; to
 transmute. *Taylor.*
 10. To make of another colour. *Floyer.*
 11. To change; to alter. *Shakspeare.*
 12. To make a reverse of fortune. *Dryden.*
 13. To translate. *Pope.*
 14. To change to another opinion, or
 party, worse or better; to convert; to
 pervert.
 15. To change with regard to inclination
 or temper. *Psalms.*
 16. To alter from one effect or purpose to
 another. *Tillotson.*
 17. To betake. *Temple.*
 18. To transfer. *1 Chron.*
 19. To fall upon by some change. *Bacon.*
 20. To make to nauseate. *Pope.*
 21. To make giddy. *Pope.*
 22. To infatuate; to make mad: applied
 to the head or brain. *Dryden.*
 23. To direct to, or from any point. *Locke.*
 24. To direct to a certain purpose or pro-
 pension. *Pope.*
 25. To double in. *Swift.*
 26. To revolve; to agitate in the mind. *Watts.*

27. To drive from a perpendicular edge; to blunt. *Ascham.*
28. To drive by violence; to expel. *Knolles.*
29. To apply by a change of use. *Temple.*
30. To reverse; to repeal. *Deuteronomy.*
31. To keep passing in a course of exchange or traffick. *Temple.*
32. To adapt the mind. *Addison.*
33. To put towards another. *Exodus.*
34. To retort; to throw back. *Atterbury.*
35. To TURN away. To dismiss from service; to discard. *Arbuthnot.*
36. To TURN back. To return to the hand from which it was received. *Shakspeare.*
37. To be TURNED off. To advance to an age beyond. Odd and ungrammatical. *Addison.*
38. To TURN off. To dismiss contemptuously. *Shakspeare.*
39. To TURN off. To give over; to resign. *Decay of Piety.*
40. To TURN off. To deflect. *Addison.*
41. To TURN over. To transfer. *Sidney.*
42. To TURN over. To refer. *Dryden.*
43. To TURN over. To examine one leaf of a book after another. *Swift.*
44. To TURN over. To throw off the ladder. *Butler.*
45. To TURN to. To have recourse to a book. *Locke.*

To TURN. *v. n.*

1. To move round; to have a circular or vertiginous motion. *Ben Jonson.*
2. To shew regard or anger, by directing the look towards any thing. *Bacon.*
3. To move the body round. *Dryden.*
4. To move from its place. *Wiseman.*
5. To change posture. *Cheyne.*
6. To have a tendency or direction. *Add.*
7. To move the face to another quarter. *Dryden.*
8. To depart from the way; to deviate. *Dryden.*
9. To alter; to be changed; to be transformed. *Taylor.*
10. To become by a change. *Bacon.*
11. To change sides. *Swift.*
12. To change the mind, conduct, or determination. *Milton.*
13. To change to acid. Used of milk. *Bacon.*
14. To be brought eventually. *Locke.*
15. To depend on, as the chief point. *Pope.*
16. To grow giddy. *Shakspeare.*
17. To have an unexpected consequence or tendency. *Wake.*
18. To TURN away. To deviate from a proper course. *Bacon.*
19. To return; to recoil. *Milton.*
20. To be directed to or from any point; as the needle turns to the pole. *Milton.*
21. To TURN off. To divert one's course. *Norris.*

TURN. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of turning; gyration.
2. Meander; winding way. *Dryden.*

3. A walk to and fro. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Change; vicissitude; alteration. *Hooker.*
 5. Manner of proceeding; change from the original intention or first appearance. *Swift.*
 6. Change; hap. *Collier.*
 7. Occasion; incidental opportunity. *L'Estrange.*
 8. Time at which any thing is to be had or done. *Bacon.*
 9. Actions of kindness or malice. *South.*
 10. Reigning inclination. *Swift.*
 11. A step of the ladder at the gallows. *Butler.*
 12. Convenience. *Clarendon.*
 13. The form; cast; shape; manner. *Add.*
 14. The manner of adjusting the words of a sentence. *Addison.*
 15. By TURNS. Alternately; one after another reciprocally. *Dryden.*
- TU'RN BENCH. *s.* [turn and bench.] A term of turners; a small lathe. *Moxon.*
- TU'RN COAT. *s.* [turn and coat.] One who forsakes his party or principles; a renegade. *Shakspeare.*
- TU'RN ER. *s.* [from turn.] One whose trade is to turn in a lathe. *Dryden.*
- * TU'RN ERY. *s.* The art of fashioning hard bodies into a round or oval form in a lathe; articles so turned.
- TU'RN ING. *s.* [from turn.] Flexure; winding; meander. *Milton.*
- TU'RN INGNESS. *s.* [from turning.] Quality of turning; tergiversation; subterfuge. *Sidney.*
- TU'RN IP. *s.* A white esculent root. *Miller.*
- TURN PI/KE. *s.* [turn and pike.]
1. A cross of two bars armed with pikes at the end, and turning on a pin, fixed to hinder horses from entering.
 2. Any gate by which the way is obstructed. *Arbuthnot.*
- TU'RN SICK. *a.* [turn and sick.] Vertiginous; giddy. *Bacon.*
- TURN SO/L. *s.* [heliotropium, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
- TU'RN SPIT. *s.* [turn and spit.] He that anciently turned a spit, instead of which jacks are now generally used. *Swift.*
- TU'RN STILE. *s.* [turn and stile.] A turnpike in a footpath. *Butler.*
- TU'RN PENTINE. *s.* [terebinthia, Lat.] The gum exuded by the pine, the juniper, and other trees of that kind. *Peacham.*
- TU'RN QUOISE. *s.* See TURKOIS. *Shaksp.*
- TU'RN PITUDE. *s.* [turpitude, Lat.] Essential deformity of words, thoughts, or actions; inherent vileness. *South.*
- * TU'RN REL. *s.* A tool used by coopers. *Sherwood.*
- TU'RN RET. *s.* [turris, Lat.] A small eminence raised above the rest of the building; a little tower. *Pope.*
- TU'RN RETED. *a.* [from turret.] Formed like a tower; rising like a tower. *Bacon.*

- TU'RTLE.** } *s.* [*turtule*, Sax. *torte-*
TU'RTLEDOVE. } *rellā*, Ital. *turtur*, Lat.]
 1. A species of dove. *Shakspeare.*
 2. It is used among sailors and gluttons
 for a tortoise. [*tortue*, Fr.]
 * **TU'RVES.** The old plural of *turf*. *Milton.*
 * **TU'SCAN.** *a.* [from *Tuscany*.] One of the
 orders of architecture. *Wotton.*
TUSH. *interj.* An expression of contempt.
Camden.
TUSK. *s.* [*tyxax*, Sax. *tosken*, old Frisick.]
 The long tooth of a pugnacious animal;
 a fang; the holding tooth. *Bacon.*
 * **To TUSK.** *v. n.* To gnash the teeth, as
 a boar. *Ben Jonson.*
TU'SKED. } *a.* [from *tusk*.] Furnished with
TU'SKEY. } tusks. *Dryden.*
 * **TU'SSLE.** *s.* [from *touse*.] A struggle; a
 vulgar expression.
TU'SSUCK. *s.* [diminutive of *tuz*.] A tuft
 of grass or twigs. *Grew.*
TUT. *interj.* A particle noting contempt.
Shakspeare.
TU'TANAG. *s.* The Chinese name for spelter.
Woodward.
TU'TELAGE. *s.* [*tutelle*, Fr. *tutela*, Lat.] Guar-
 dianship; state of being under a guardian.
Drummond.
TU'TELAR. } *a.* [*tutelar*, Lat.] Having
TU'TELARY. } the charge or guardianship
 of any person or thing; protecting; de-
 fensive; guardian. *Dryden.*
TU'TOR. *s.* [Lat. *tuteur*, Fr.] One who has
 the care of another's learning and morals.
Butler.
To TU'TOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To
 instruct; to teach; to document. *Shaksp.*
 2. To treat with superiority or severity.
Addison.
TU'TORAGE. *s.* [from *tutor*.] The authori-
 ty or solemnity of a tutor.
Government of the Tongue.
TU'TORESS. *s.* [from *tutor*.] Directress;
 instructress; governess.
 * **TU'TRIX.** *s.* [Lat.] A tutoress.
TU'TSAN, or *parkleaves.* *s.* A plant.
TU'TTY. *s.* [*tutie*, Fr.] A sublimate of
 zinc or calamine collected in the furnace.
Ainsworth.
TUZ. *s.* A lock or tuft of hair. *Dryden.*
TWAIN. *a.* [*tyegen*, Sax. *zwen*, Germ.]
 Two. *Dryden.*
To TWANG. *v. n.* [A word formed from
 the sound.] To sound with a quick sharp
 noise. *Pope.*
To TWANG. *v. n.* To make to sound sharply.
Shakspeare.
TWANG. *s.* [from the verb.]
 1. A sharp quick sound. *Butler.*
 2. An affected modulation of the voice.
Arbuthnot.
TWANG. *interj.* A word marking a quick
 action accompanied with a sharp sound.
Prior.
 * **To TWANGLE.** *v. n.* To make a sharp

- quick sound. *Shakspeare.*
TWA'NGLING. *a.* [from *twang*.] Con-
 temptibly noisy. *Shakspeare.*
To TWANK. *v. n.* To make a sound.
Addison.
 * **TWAS.** Contracted from *it was*. *Dryden.*
To TWA'TTLE. *v. n.* [*schwägen*, Germ.]
 To prate; to gabble; to chatter. *L'Estr.*
 * **To TWA'TTLE.** *v. a.* To pat; to make
 much of, as horses, cows, dogs. *Grose.*
TWAY. For **TWAIN**. *Spenser.*
TWA'YBLADE. *s.* [*ophris*, Lat.] A poly-
 petalous flower. *Miller.*
To TWEAG. } *v. a.* [*zwicken*, Germ.] To
To TWEAK. } pinch; to squeeze betwixt
 the fingers. *Butler.*
TWEAGUE. } *s.* Perplexity; ludicrous dis-
TWEAK. } tress. A low word. *Arbuth.*
To TWEE'DLE. *v. a.* To handle lightly.
 Used of awkward fiddling. *Addison.*
TWEE'ZERS. *s.* [*zwickel*, Germ.] Nip-
 pers, or small pincers, to pluck off hairs.
Pope.
TWELFTH. *a.* [*twelfta*, Sax. *zwölft*, Germ.]
 Second after the tenth; the ordinal of
 twelve. *Kings.*
TWE'LFTHIDE. *s.* The twelfth day after
 Christmass. *Tusser.*
TWELVE. *a.* [*twelf*, Sax. *zwölfe*, Germ.]
 Two and ten. *Dryden.*
TWE'LVEMONTH. *s.* A year, as consist-
 ing of twelve months. *Holder.*
TWE'LVEPENCE. *s.* [twelve and pence.] A
 shilling.
TWE'LVEPENNY. *a.* [twelve and penny.]
 Sold for a shilling. *Dryden.*
TWE'LVEScore. *s.* [twelve and score.]
 Twelve times twenty. *Dryden.*
TWE'NTIETH. *a.* [*twentigoða*, Sax.] Twice
 tenth. *Ben Jonson.*
TWE'NTY. *a.* [*twentiz*, Sax. *zwanzig*, Germ.]
 1. Twice ten. *Swift.*
 2. A proverbial or indefinite number. *Bac.*
TWI'BIL. *s.* [*twy* for *two*, and *bill*.] A hal-
 bert. *Ainsworth.*
TWICE. *ad.* [*twigiz*, Sax. *twées*, Dutch.]
 1. Two times. *Spenser.*
 2. Doubly. *Dryden.*
 3. It is often used in composition. *Shaksp.*
To TWI'DLE. *v. a.* To touch lightly. A
 low word. *Wiseman.*
 * **TWI'FOLD.** *a.* Twofold. *Spenser.*
TWIG. *s.* [*twiz*, *twizga*, Sax. *twyg*, Dutch;
zweia, Germ.] A small shoot of a branch;
 a switch tough and long. *Sandys.*
TWI'CGEN. *a.* [from *twig*.] Made of
 twigs. *Shakspeare.*
TWI'GGY. *a.* [from *twig*.] Full of twigs.
TWI'LIGHT. *s.* [*twelicht*, Dutch; *twie-*
neleoh, Sax. *zwielicht*, Germ.] The dubi-
 ous or faint light before sunrise, and
 after sunset; obscure light; uncertain view.
Donne.
TWI'LIGHT. *a.*
 1. Not clearly or brightly illuminated;

- obscure; deeply shaded. *Pope.*
 2. Seen by twilight. *Milton.*
 * **To TWILL.** *v. a.* [*twæde*, Sax. twofold and *dæl*, part.] To weave; to quilt.
 * **TWILL.** *s.* A quill; a spool; a quill to wind yarn on. *Grose.*
TWIN. *s.* [*twinn*, Sax. *tweelingen*, Dutch; *zwilling*, Germ.] 1. One of several children born at a birth. *Otway.*
 2. Gemini, sign of the zodiack. *Creech.*
To TWIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To be born at the same birth. *Shaksp.*
 2. To bring two at once. *Tusser.*
 3. To be paired; to be suited. *Sandys.*
 * **To TWIN.** *v. a.* To divide into two parts; to separate. *Chaucer.*
TWIN-BORN. *a.* [*twin* and *born*.] Born at the same birth. *Shakspeare.*
To TWINE. *v. a.* [*twinan*, Sax. *twynan*, Dutch.]
 1. To twist or complicate so as to unite, or form one body or substance out of two or more. [*zwirnen*, Germ.] *Exod.*
 2. To unite itself. *Crashaw.*
To TWINE. *v. n.* 1. To convolve itself; to wrap itself closely about. *Pope.*
 2. To unite by interposition of parts. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To wind; to make flexures. *Swift.*
TWINE. *s.* [from the verb; *zwirn*, Germ.]
 1. A twisted thread. *Spenser.*
 2. Twist; convolution. *Milton.*
 3. Embrace; act of convolving itself round. *Phillips.*
To TWINGE. *v. a.* [*twängen*, Germ.]
 1. To torment with sudden and short pain. *L'Estrange.*
 2. To pinch; to tweak. *Hudibras.*
TWINGE. *s.* [from the verb.]
 1. Short sudden sharp pain. *Dryden.*
 2. A tweak; a pinch. *L'Estrange.*
TWINK. *s.* [See TWINKLE.] The motion of an eye; a moment. *Shakspeare.*
To TWI'NKLE. *v. n.* [*twinchian*, Sax.]
 1. To sparkle; to flash irregularly; to quiver. *Newton.*
 2. To open and shut the eye by turns. *L'Estrange.*
 3. To play irregularly. *Donne.*
TWI'NKLE. } *s.* [from the verb.]
TWI'NKLING. }
 1. A sparkling intermitting light; a motion of the eye. *Spenser.*
 2. A short space, which is taken up by a motion of the eye. *Spenser.*
TWI'NLING. *s.* [diminutive of *twin*.] A twin lamb; a lamb of two brought at a birth. *Tusser.*
 * **TWI'NNED.** *part. a.*
 1. Born at the same birth. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Like as twins; paired. *Shakspeare.*
 3. United. *Milton.*
TWI'NNER. *s.* [from *twin*.] A breeder of twins. *Tusser.*
 * **TWI'NTER.** *s.* [*two* and *winter*; *twyppint*,

- Sax.] A beast of two winters old. *Grose.*
 * **To TWIRE.** *v. n.* [corrupted from *twitter*, *schwirren*, Germ.]
 1. To flutter; to take short flights with great agitation of the wings. *Chaucer.*
 2. To be moved with quick vibrations; to quiver; to twinkle. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To be in a kind of flutter; to be moved to smile or laugh; to twitter. *B. and Fl.*
 4. To make flexures or windings. *Drayton.*
To TWIRL. *v. a.* [from *whirl*.] To turn round; to move by a quick rotation. *Bac.*
 * **To TWIRL.** *v. n.* To revolve with a quick motion.
TWIRL. *s.* [from the verb.]
 1. Rotation; circular motion.
 2. Twist; convolution. *Woodward.*
To TWIST. *v. a.* [*twyryan*, Sax. *twisten*, Dutch.] 1. To form by complication; to form by convolution. *Prior.*
 2. To contort; to writhe. *Pope.*
 3. To wreath; to wind; to encircle by something round about. *Burnet.*
 4. To form; to weave. *Shakspeare.*
 5. To unite by intertexture of parts. *Wall.*
 6. To unite; to insinuate. *Decay of Piety.*
To TWIST. *v. n.* To be contorted; to be convolved. *Pope.*
TWIST. *s.* [from the verb.]
 1. Any thing made by convolution, or winding two bodies together. *Addison.*
 2. A single string of cord. *Moxon.*
 3. A cord; a string. *Dryden.*
 4. Contortion; writhe. *Addison.*
 5. The manner of twisting. *Arbuthnot.*
TWI'STER. *s.* [from *twist*.] One who twists; a ropemaker.
To TWIT. *v. a.* [*edwiran*, Sax.] To sneer; to flout; to reproach. *Spenser.*
To TWITCH. *v. a.* [*twiccian*, Sax.] To vellicate; to pluck with a quick motion; to snatch. *Dryden.*
TWITCH. *s.* [from the verb.] 1. A quick pull; a sudden vellication. *Hudibras.*
 2. A painful contraction of the fibres. *Prior.*
TWI'TCHGRASS. *s.* A plant. *Mortimer.*
To TWI'TTER. *v. n.* [*twitschern*, Germ.]
 1. To make a sharp tremulous intermitted noise. *Dryden.*
 2. To be suddenly moved with any inclination. A low word. *L'Estrange.*
TWI'TTER. *s.* Any motion or disorder of passion. *Hudibras.*
TWITTELTWA'TTLE. *s.* Tattle; gabble. *L'Estrange.*
 * **TWI'TTINGLY.** *ad.* With reproach; so as to upbraid. *Junius.*
'TWIXT. A contraction of *betwixt*. *Milton.*
TWO. *a.* [*twai*, Goth. *twu*, Sax. *zwo*, Germ.] One and one. *Shakspeare.*
TWO'EDGED. *a.* [*two* and *edge*.] Having an edge on either side. *Pope.*
TWO'FOLD. *a.* [*two* and *fold*.] Double. *Prior.*

- TWO'FOLD.** *ad.* Doubly. *Matthew.*
- TWO'HANDED.** *a.* [two and hand.] Large; bulky; enormous of magnitude. *Dryden.*
- TWO'PENCE.** *s.* A small coin. *Shaksp.*
- *TWO'TONGUED.** *a.* Double-tongued; deceitful. *Sandys.*
- To TYE.** *v. a.* To bind. See **TIE.**
- TYE.** *s.* See **TIE.** A knot; a bond or obligation.
- *TY'ER.** *s.* One who unites; one who joins. *Fletcher.*
- TY'GER.** *s.* See **TIGER.**
- *TYHE'E.** See **TEHEE.**
- TYKE.** *s.* A dog, or one as contemptible and vile as a dog. Used in Scotland. *Shakspeare.*
- TYMBAL.** *s.* [tymbale, Fr.] A kind of kettle-drum. *Prior.*
- *TY'MPAN.** *s.* [tympanum, Lat.]
1. A drum; a timbrel. *Cotgrave.*
 2. A frame belonging to a printing-press, covered with parchment, on which the sheets are laid to be printed. *Chambers.*
 3. The pannel of a pillar or door.
- TYMPANI'TES.** *s.* [τυμπανίτης.] That particular sort of dropsy that swells the belly up like a drum.
- *To TY'MPANIZE.** *v. n.* To act the part of a drummer. *Coles.*
- *To TY'MPANIZE.** *v. a.* To stretch as the skin over the body of a drum. *Oley.*
- TY'MPANUM.** *s.* A drum; a part of the ear.
- TY'MPANY.** *s.* [from tympanum, Lat.] A kind of obstructed flatulence that swells the body like a drum. *Roscommon.*
- TY'NY.** *a.* Small. *Shakspeare.*
- TYPE.** *s.* [type, Fr. typus, Lat. τύπος.]
1. Emblem; mark of something. *Prior.*
 2. That by which something future is prefigured. *Milton.*
 3. A stamp; a mark. Not used. *Shaksp.*
 4. A printing letter.
- *To TYPE.** *v. a.* To prefigure. *White.*
- TY'PICK.** } *a.* [typique, Fr. typicus, Lat.]
- TY'PICAL.** } Emblematical; figurative of something else. *Atterbury.*
- TY'PICALLY.** *ad.* [from typical.] In a typical manner. *Norris.*
- TY'PICALNESS.** *s.* [from typical.] The state of being typical.
- To TY'PIFY.** *v. a.* [from type.] To figure; to shew in emblem. *Hammond.*
- *TY'POCOSMY.** *s.* [τύπος and κόσμος.] A representation of the world. *Camden.*
- TYPO'GRAPHER.** *s.* [τύπος and γράφω.] A printer.
- TYPOGRA'PHICAL.** } *a.* [from typography.]
- TYPO'GRAPHICK.** }
1. Emblematical; figurative.
 2. Belonging to the printer's art.
- TYPOGRA'PHICALLY.** *ad.* [from typographical.]
1. Emblematically; figuratively.
 2. After the manner of printers.
- TYPO'GRAPHY.** *s.* [typographie, Fr. typographia, Lat.]
1. Emblematical, figurative, or hieroglyphical representation. *Brown.*
 2. The art of printing.
- *TY'RAN.** *s.* [Fr. tyrannus, Lat.] A tyrant. *Spenser.*
- TY'RANNESS.** *s.* [from tyrant.] A she tyrant. *Spenser.*
- TYRA'NNICAL.** } *a.* [τυραννικός.] Suiting
- TYRA'NNICK.** } a tyrant; acting like a tyrant; cruel; despotick; imperious. *Dryden.*
- TYRA'NNICALLY.** *ad.* [from tyrannical.] In manner of a tyrant.
- TYRA'NNICIDE.** *s.* [tyrannus and cædo, Lat.] The act of killing a tyrant.
- *TY'RANNING.** *part. a.* Acting the part of a tyrant. *Spenser.*
- To TY'RANNIZE.** *v. n.* [tyranniser, Fr. from tyrant.] To play the tyrant; to act with rigour and imperiousness. *Locke.*
- *To TY'RANNIZE.** *v. a.* To subject or compel by tyranny. *Milton.*
- TY'RANNOUS.** *a.* [from tyrant.] Tyrannical; despotick; arbitrary; severe. *Sidney.*
- *TY'RANNOUSLY.** *ad.* Arbitrarily; despotically; severely; cruelly. *Bale.*
- TY'RANNY.** *s.* [tyrannis, Lat. τυραννίς.]
1. Absolute monarchy imperiously administered. *Milton.*
 2. Unresisted and cruel power. *Shaksp.*
 3. Cruel government; rigorous command. *Bacon.*
 4. Severity; rigour; inclemency. *Shaksp.*
- TY'RANT.** *s.* [τύραννος; tyrannus, Lat.]
1. An absolute monarch governing imperiously.
 2. A cruel despotick and severe master. *Sidney.*
- TYRE.** *s.* [Properly tire.] See **TIRE.** *Hakewill.*
- *To TYRE.** *v. n.* To prey upon. See **To TIRE.**
- TY'RO.** *s.* [Properly tiro.] One yet not master of his art; one in his rudiments. *Garth.*
- *TYTHE.** *s.* A tenth part. See **TITHE.**
- *TY'THING.** *s.* See **TITHING.**

V.

V Has two powers expressed in modern English by two characters, *V* consonant and *U* vowel.

U, the vowel, has two sounds; one

clear, expressed at other times by *eu*, as *obtuse*, the other close, and approaching to the Italian *u*, or English *oo*, as *obtund*.

V, the consonant, has a sound in Eng-

lish uniform. It is never mute.

* V. A numeral letter denoting five.

VA'CANCY. *s.* [from *vacant*.]

1. Empty space; vacuity. *Shakspeare.*
2. Chasm; space unfilled. *Watts.*
3. State of a post or employment when it is unsupplied. [*vacance*, Fr.] *Ayliffe.*
4. Relaxation; intermission; time unengaged. [*vacances*, Fr.] *Watts.*
5. Listlessness; emptiness of thought. *Wotton.*

VA'CANT. *a.* [Fr. *vacans*, Lat.]

1. Empty; unfilled; void. *Boyle.*
2. Free; unencumbered; uncrowded. *More.*
3. Not filled by an incumbent, or possessor. *Swift.*
4. Being at leisure; disengaged. *Clarend.*
5. Thoughtless; empty of thought; not busy. *Wotton.*

To VA'CATE. *v. n.* [*vaco*, Lat.]

1. To annul, to make void; to make of no authority.
2. To make vacant; to quit possession of.
3. To defeat; to put an end to. *Dryden.*

VACA'TION. *s.* [*vacatio*, Lat.]

1. Intermission of juridicial proceedings, or any other stated employments; recess of courts or senates. *Cowell.*
2. Leisure; freedom from trouble or perplexity. *Hammond.*

VA'CCARY. *s.* [*vacca*, Lat.] A cow-house; a cow-pasture.

* To VA'CCINATE. *v. a.* [from *vacca*, Lat.] To inoculate with vaccine matter.

* VACCINA'TION. *s.* The act of inserting vaccine matter; the inoculation for the cow-pox.

* VA'CCINE. Of or belonging to a cow.

VACI'LLANCY. *s.* [*vacillans*, Lat.] A state of wavering; fluctuation; inconstancy. *More.*

* To VA'CILLATE. *v. n.* [*vacillo*, Lat.] To waver; to be inconstant. *Cockeram.*

VACILLA'TION. *s.* [*vacillatio*, Lat.] The act or state of reeling or staggering. Not much in use. *Derham.*

* To VA'CUATE. *v. a.* [*vacuo*, Lat. *évacuer*, Fr.] To make void. *Secular priest exposed.*

VACUA'TION. *s.* [*vacuus*, Lat.] The act of emptying. *Dict.*

VA'CUIST. *s.* [from *vacuum*.] A philosopher that holds a vacuum. *Boyle.*

VACU'ITY. *s.* [from *vacuus*, Lat.]

1. Emptiness; state of being unfilled.
2. Space unfilled; space unoccupied. *Milt.*
3. Inanity; want of reality. *Glanville.*

VA'CUOUS. *a.* [*vacuus*, Lat.] Empty; unfilled. *Milton.*

* VA'CUOUSNESS. *s.* State of being empty. *W. Mountague.*

VA'CUUM. *s.* [Lat.] Space unoccupied by matter. *Watts.*

To VADE. *v. n.* [*vado*, Lat.] To vanish;

to pass away.

* VADE-ME'CUM. *s.* [Lat.] The title of a little book.

VA'GABOND. *a.* [Fr.]

1. Wandering without any settled habitation; wanting a home.
2. Wandering; vagrant. *Shakspeare.*

VA'GABOND. *s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A vagrant; a wanderer, commonly in a sense of reproach. *Addison.*
2. One that wanders illegally without a settled habitation. *Watts.*

* VA'GABONDY. *s.* Beggary; knavery. *Cotgrave.*

VAGA'RY. *s.* [from *vagus*, Lat.] A wild freak; a capricious frolick. *Locke.*

* To VAGA'RY. *v. n.* [*vaguer*, old Fr.] To wander; to gad; to range; to roam; to remove often from place to place. *Cotgr.*

* VA'GIENT. *a.* [*vagiens*, Lat.] Crying like a child. *More.*

VAGINOPE'NNOUS. *s.* [*vagina* and *penna*, Lat.] Sheath-winged; having the wings covered with hard cases.

VA'GOUS. *a.* [*vagus*, Lat. *vague*, Fr.] Wandering; unsettled. *Ayliffe.*

VA'GRANCY. *s.* [from *vagrant*.] A state of wandering; unsettled condition.

VA'GRANT. *a.* Wandering; unsettled; vagabond. In an ill sense. *Prior.*

VA'GRANT. *s.* Vagabond; man unsettled in habitation. *Prior.*

VAGUE. *a.* [*vague*, Fr. *vagus*, Lat.] 1. Wandering; vagrant; vagabond. *Hayward.*

2. Unsettled; undetermined. *Locke.*

VAIL. *s.* [*voile*, Fr.] Now *Veil*.

1. A curtain; a cover thrown over any thing to be concealed. *Wisdom.*
2. A part of female dress, by which the face is concealed.

3. Money given to servants. See VALE.

To VAIL. *v. a.* To cover.

To VAIL. *v. a.* [*avalier*, Fr.] 1. To let fall; to suffer to descend. *Carew.*

2. To let fall in token of respect. *Knolles.*

3. To fall; to let sink in fear, or for any other interest. *Shakspeare.*

To VAIL. *v. n.* To yield; to give place. *South.*

VAIN. *a.* [*vain*, Fr. *vanus*, Lat.]

1. Fruitless; ineffectual. *Dryden.*

2. Empty; unreal; shadowy. *Dryden.*

3. Meanly proud; proud of petty things. *Swift.*

4. Showy; ostentatious. *Pope.*

5. Idle; worthless; unimportant. *Denham.*

6. False; not true.

7. In VAIN. [*en vain*, Fr.] To no purpose; to no end; ineffectually. *Locke.*

VAINGLO'RIOUS. *a.* [*vanus* and *gloriosus*, Lat.] Boasting without performances; proud in disproportion to desert. *Milton.*

* VAINGLO'RIOUSLY. *ad.* With vain-glory; with empty pride. *Milton.*

VAINGLO'RY. *s.* [*vana gloria*, Lat.] Pride

- without merit; empty pride. *Taylor.*
VAI'NLY. *ad.* [from *vain.*] 1. Without effect; to no purpose; in vain. *Dryden.*
 2. Proudly; arrogantly. *Delany.*
 3. Idly; foolishly. *Grew.*
VAI'NNESS. *s.* [from *vain.*] The state of being vain. *Shakspeare.*
*** VAIR, or VA'IRY.** *a.* [in heraldry.] Variegated with coverings of gold, red, or other colours; thence *vairy proper*, when variegated with argent and azure, and *vairy composed*, when with other colours.
*** VAIR.** *s.* In heraldry; a kind of fur, or doubling, consisting of divers little pieces argent and azure, resembling a bell-glass. *Chambers.*
VAI'VODE. *s.* [*woiwod*, a governor, Sclavonian.] A prince of the Dacian provinces.
VA'LANCE. *s.* [from *Valencia.* *Skinner.*] The fringes or drapery hanging round the tester and head of a bed. *Swift.*
To VA'LANCE. *v. a.* To decorate with drapery. *Shakspeare.*
VALE. *s.* [*val*, Fr. *vallis*, Lat.]
 1. A low ground; a valley. *Spenser.*
 2. [From *avail*, profit; or *vale*, farewell.] Money given to servants. *Dryden.*
VALEDI'CTION. *s.* [*valedico*, Lat.] A farewell. *Donne.*
VALEDI'CTORY. *a.* [from *valedico*, Lat.] Bidding farewell.
VA'LENTINE. *s.* A sweetheart, chosen on Valentine's day. *Wotton.*
VALE'RIAN. *s.* [*valeriana*, Lat.] A plant.
VA'LET. *s.* [Fr.] A waiting servant. *Add.*
VALETUDINA'RIAN. } *a.* [*valétudinaire*, Fr.
VALETU'DINARY. } from *valetudo*, Lat.]
 1. Weakly; sickly; infirm of health.
 2. Sick in fancy. *Brown.*
*** VALETUDINA'RIAN.** *s.* One who is weakly; sickly, or infirm of health. *Bp. Bull.*
VA'LIANCE. *s.* [*vaillance*, Fr.] Valour; personal puissance; bravery. *Spenser.*
VA'LIANT. *a.* [*vaillant*, Fr.] Stout; personally puissant; brave. *Samuel.*
VA'LIANTLY. *ad.* [from *valiant.*] Stoutly; with personal strength. *Knolles.*
VA'LIANTNESS. *s.* [from *valiant.*] Valour; personal bravery; puissance. *Knolles.*
VA'LID. *a.* [*valide*, Fr. *validus*, Lat.]
 1. Strong; powerful; efficacious; prevalent. *Milton.*
 2. Having force to convince; weighty; conclusive. *Stephens.*
VALI'DITY. *s.* [*validité*, Fr. from *valid.*]
 1. Force to convince; certainty. *Pope.*
 2. Value. *Shakspeare.*
VA'LLANCY. *s.* A large wig that shades the face. *Dryden.*
*** VALLA'TION.** *s.* [*vallatus*, Lat.] An intrenchment. *Warton.*
*** VA'LLATORY.** *a.* Enclosing as by measure. *Brown.*
VA'LLEY. *s.* [*vallée*, Fr. *vallis*, Lat.] A

- low ground between hills. *Milton.*
*** VA'LLISE.** *s.* [*valise*, Fr.] A wallet; a portmanteau. *Ben Jonson.*
*** VA'LLUM.** *s.* [Lat.] A trench; a fence; a wall. *Warton.*
VA'LOROUS. *a.* [from *valour.*] Brave; stout; valiant. *Spenser.*
*** VA'LOROUSLY.** *ad.* In a brave manner. *Shakspeare.*
VA'LOUR. *s.* [*valeur*, Fr. *valor*, Lat.] Personal bravery; strength; prowess; puissance; stoutness. *Temple.*
VA'LUABLE. *a.* [from *value.*]
 1. Precious; being of great price.
 2. Worthy; deserving regard. *Atterbury.*
*** VA'LUABLENESS.** *s.* Preciousness; worth. *Johnson.*
VALUA'TION. *s.* [from *value.*]
 1. Value set upon any thing. *Bacon.*
 2. The act of setting a value; appraisement. *Ray.*
VALUA'TOR. *s.* [from *value.*] An appraiser; one who sets upon any thing its price. *Swift.*
VA'LUE. *s.* [*valor*, Lat.]
 1. Price; worth. *Job.*
 2. High rate. *Addison.*
 3. Rate; price equal to the worth of the thing bought. *Dryden.*
To VA'LUE. *v. a.* [*valoir*, Fr.]
 1. To rate at a certain price. *Spenser.*
 2. To rate highly; to have in high esteem. *Pope.*
 3. To appraise; to estimate. *Leviticus.*
 4. To be worth; to be equal in worth to. *Shakspeare.*
 5. To take account of. *Bacon.*
 6. To reckon at. *Shakspeare.*
 7. To consider with respect to importance; to hold important. *Clarendon.*
 8. To raise to estimation. Not used. *Temple.*
VA'LUELESS. *a.* [from *value.*] Being of no value. *Shakspeare.*
VA'LUER. *s.* [from *value.*] He that values.
VALVE. *s.* [*valva*, Lat.]
 1. A folding door. *Pope.*
 2. Any thing that opens over the mouth of a vessel. *Boyle.*
 3. [In anatomy.] A kind of membrane, which opens in certain vessels to admit the blood, and shuts to prevent its regress. *Arbuthnot.*
VA'LVULE. *s.* [Fr.] A small valve.
VAMP. *s.* The upper leather of a shoe. *Ainsworth.*
To VAMP. *v. a.* To piece an old thing with some new part. *Bentley.*
VA'MPER. *s.* [from *vamp.*] One who pieces out an old thing with something new.
*** To VA'MPER.** *v. n.* To vapour, or swagger. *Grose.*
*** VA'MPIRE.** *s.* [Fr. *Vampire*, Germ.] A pretended demon, said to delight in sucking human blood, and to animate the

bodies of dead persons, which, when dug up, are said to be found florid and full of blood. *Ricaut.*
 2. A kind of bat. *Dr. Shaw.*
VAN. *s.* [from *avant*, Fr.] 1. The front of an army; the first line. *Dryden.*
 2. [*Vanus*, Lat.] Any thing spread by which a wind is raised; a fan. *Broome.*
 3. A wing with which the wind is beaten. *Dryden.*
 * **To VAN.** *v. a.* [*vanner*, Fr. *Banne*, Germ.] To fan; to winnow. *Bacon.*
VA'NCOURIER. *s.* [*avantcourier*, Fr.] A harbinger; a precursor.
 * **VA'NDALICK.** *a.* [from the *Vandals* a fierce and rude people descended from the Goths.] Barbarous; resembling the character of the Vandals. *Warburton.*
 * **VA'NDALISM.** *s.* The rude and barbarous state and character of the Vandals. *Auckland.*
VANE. *s.* [*vaene*, Dutch.] A plate hung on a pin to turn with the wind. *Shakspeare.*
VA'NGUARD. *s.* [*avantgarde*, Fr.] The front, or first line of the army. *Milton.*
VANI'LLA. *s.* [*vanille*, Fr.] A plant. The fruit of those plants is used to scent chocolate. *Miller.*
To VA'NISH. *v. n.* [*vanesco*, Lat.]
 1. To lose perceptible existence. *Sidney.*
 2. To pass away from the sight; to disappear. *Pope.*
 3. To pass away; to be lost. *Atterbury.*
 * **VA'NISHED.** *part. a.* Having no perceptible existence. *Pope.*
VA'NITY. *s.* [*vanitas*, Lat.]
 1. Emptiness; uncertainty; inanity.
 2. Fruitless desire; fruitless endeavour. *Sidney.*
 3. Trifling labour. *Raleigh.*
 4. Falshood; untruth. *Davies.*
 5. Empty pleasure; vain pursuit; idle shew. *Pope.*
 6. Ostentation; arrogance. *Raleigh.*
 7. Petty pride; pride exerted upon slight grounds. *Swift.*
To VA'NQUISH. *v. a.* [*vaincre*, Fr.]
 1. To conquer; to overcome. *Clarendon.*
 2. To confute. *Atterbury.*
 * **VA'NQUISHABLE.** *a.* Conquerable; that may be overcome. *Gayton.*
VA'NQUISHER. *s.* [from *vanquish*.] Conqueror; subduer. *Shakspeare.*
VA'NTAGE. *s.* [from *advantage*.]
 1. Gain; profit. *Sidney.*
 2. Superiority. *South.*
 3. Opportunity; convenience. *Shaksp.*
To VA'NTAGE. *v. a.* [from *advantage*.] To profit. Not in use. *Spenser.*
 * **VA'NTAGE-GROUND.** *s.* Superiority; state in which one has better means of action than another. *South.*
 * **VA'NTBRACE.** *s.* Vantbrass. *Shakspeare.*
VA'NTBRASS. *s.* [*avant bras*, Fr.] Armour for the arm. *Milton.*

VA'PID. *a.* [*vapidus*, Lat.] Dead; having the spirit evaporated; spiritless; flat. *Arbuthnot.*
VA'PIDNESS. *s.* [from *vapid*.] The state of being spiritless or mawkish.
 * **To VA'PORATE.** *v. n.* To emit vapour. *Cockeram.*
VAPORA'TION. *s.* [*vaporatio*, Lat.] The act of escaping in vapours.
VA'PORER. *s.* [from *vapour*.] A boaster; a braggart. *Governm. of the Tongue.*
 * **VA'PORINGLY.** *ad.* In a bullying, or bragging manner.
VA'PORISH. *a.* [from *vapour*.] Vaporious; splenetick; humoursome. *Swift.*
VA'POROUS. *a.* [*vaporeux*, Fr.]
 1. Full of exhalation; fummy. *Sandys.*
 2. Windy; flatulent. *Arbuthnot.*
 * **VA'POROUSNESS.** *s.* State or quality of being vaporious. *Hist. R. S. iii.*
 * **VA'PORY.** *a.* 1. Vaporious; abounding with vapours. *Thomson.*
 2. Peevish; humoursome. *Thomson.*
VA'POUR. *s.* [*vapor*, Lat. *vapeur*, Fr.]
 1. Any thing exhalable; any thing that mingles with the air. *Milton.*
 2. Wind; flatulence. *Bacon.*
 3. Fume; steam. *Newton.*
 4. Mental fume; vain imagination. *Hammond.*
 5. [In the plur.] Diseases caused by flatulence, or by diseased nerves; melancholy; spleen. *Addison.*
To VA'POUR. *v. n.* [*vaporo*, Lat.]
 1. To pass in a fume; to emit fumes; to fly off in evaporations. *Donne.*
 2. To bully; to brag. *Glanville.*
To VA'POUR. *v. a.* To effuse, or scatter in fume or vapour. *Donne.*
 * **VA'POURED.** *a.* 1. Moist. *Sackville.*
 2. Splenetick; peevish. *Green.*
 * **VARE.** *s.* [*vara*, Span.] A wand or staff of justice. *Howel.*
VA'RIABLE. *a.* [Fr. *variabilis*, Lat.] Changeable; mutable; inconstant. *Shakspeare.*
VA'RIABLENESS. *s.* [from *variable*.]
 1. Changeableness; mutability. *Addison.*
 2. Levity; inconstancy. *Clarissa.*
VA'RIABLY. *ad.* [from *variable*.] Changeably; mutably; inconstantly; uncertainly.
VA'RIANCE. *s.* [from *vary*.] Discord; disagreement; dissension. *Spratt.*
VA'RIATION. *s.* [*variatio*, Lat.]
 1. Change; mutation; difference from itself. *Bentley.*
 2. Difference; change from one to another. *Woodward.*
 3. Successive change. *Shakspeare.*
 4. [In grammar.] Change of termination of nouns. *Watts.*
 5. Change in natural phenomenons. *Wott.*
 6. Deviation. *Dryden.*
 7. *Variation of the compass*; deviation of the magnetick needle from its parallel with the meridian.

VA/RICOUS. *a.* [*varicosus*, Lat.] Diseased with dilatation. *Sharpe.*
To VA/RIEGATE. *v. a.* [*variegatus*, school Lat.] To diversify; to stain with different colours. *Woodward.*
VARIEGA/TION. *s.* [from *variegate*.] Diversity of colours. *Evelyn.*
VARI'ETY. *s.* [*varietas*, Lat.]
 1. Change; succession of one thing to another; intermixture. *Newton.*
 2. One thing of many by which variety is made. In this sense it has a plural. *Raleigh.*
 3. Difference; dissimilitude. *Atterbury.*
 4. Variation; deviation; change from a former state. *Hale.*
*** VARI'OLOUS.** *a.* [*variola*, Lat.] Relating to the disease called the small-pox.
VA'RIOUS. *a.* [*varius*, Lat.]
 1. Different; several; manifold.
 2. Changeable; uncertain; unfixed. *Locke.*
 3. Unlike each other. *Dryden.*
 4. Variegated; diversified. *Milton.*
VA'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *various*.] In a various manner. *Bacon.*
VA'RIX. [Lat.] A dilatation of the vein. *Sharp.*
VA'RLET. *s.* [*varlet*, old Fr.] 1. Anciently a servant or footman. *Spenser.*
 2. A scoundrel; a rascal. *Dryden.*
VA'RLETRY. *s.* [from *varlet*.] Rabble; crowd; populace. *Shakspeare.*
VA'RNISH. *s.* [*vernix*, Fr. *vernix*, Lat.]
 1. A matter laid upon wood, metal, or other bodies, to make them shine. *Bac.*
 2. Cover; palliation.
To VA'RNISH. *v. a.* [*vernisser*, Fr.] 1. To cover with something shining. *Shaksp.*
 2. To cover; to conceal with something ornamental. *Dryden.*
 3. To palliate; to hide with colour of rhetoric. *Denham.*
VA'RNISHER. *s.* [from *varnish*.]
 1. One whose trade is to varnish. *Boyle.*
 2. A disguiser; an adorer. *Pope.*
VA'RVELS. *s.* [*vervelles*, Fr.] Silver rings about the leg of a hawk.
To VA'RY. *v. a.* [*varier*, Fr.] 1. To change; to make unlike itself. *Milton.*
 2. To change to something else. *Waller.*
 3. To make of different kinds. *Brown.*
 4. To diversify; to variegate. *Milton.*
To VA'RY. *v. n.*
 1. To be changeable; to appear in different forms. *Milton.*
 2. To be unlike each other. *Collier.*
 3. To alter; to become unlike itself. *Pope.*
 4. To deviate from a rule or state. *Locke.*
 5. To succeed each other. *Addison.*
 6. To disagree; to be at variance. *Davies.*
 7. To shift colours. *Pope.*
VA'RY. *s.* [from the verb.] Change; alteration. *Shakspeare.*
VA'SCULAR. *a.* [from *vasculum*, Lat.] Consisting of vessels; full of vessels. *Arbuthnot.*

VASCULI/FEROUS. *a.* [*vasculum* and *fero*, Lat.] Such plants as have, besides the common calyx, a peculiar vessel to contain the seed. *Quincy.*
VASE. *s.* [*vase*, Fr. *vasa*, Lat.] A vessel with a foot; an ornament. *Pope.*
VA'SSAL. *s.* [*vassal*, Fr.] 1. One who holds by the will of a superior lord. *Addison.*
 2. A subject; a dependant. *Raleigh.*
 3. A servant; one who acts by the will of another. *Shakspeare.*
 4. A slave; a low wretch. *Shakspeare.*
*** To VA'SSAL.** *v. a.* To subject; to enslave; to exercise command over. *Felth.*
VA'SSALLAGE. *s.* [*vasselage*, Fr.] The state of a vassal; tenure at will; servitude; slavery. *Dryden.*
VAST. *a.* [*vaste*, Fr. *vastus*, Lat.]
 1. Large; great. *Clarendon.*
 2. Vitiously great; enormously extensive. *Milton.*
VAST. *s.* [*vastum*, Lat.] An empty waste. *Milton.*
VASTA/TION. *s.* [*vastatio*, Lat.] Waste; depopulation. *Decay of Piety.*
VASTI'DITY. *s.* [*vastitas*, Lat.] Wideness; immensity. *Shakspeare.*
VA'STLY. *ad.* [from *vast*.] Greatly; to a great degree. *South.*
VA'STNESS. *s.* [from *vast*.] Immensity; enormous greatness.
VA'STY. *a.* [from *vast*.] Large. *Shaksp.*
VAT. *s.* [*vat*, Dutch; *vat*, Sax. *Vaf*, Germ.] A vessel in which liquors are kept in the immature state. *Phillips.*
VA'TICIDE. *s.* [*vates* and *cædo*, Lat.] A murderer of poets. *Pope.*
*** VATI'CINAL.** *a.* [*vaticinans*, Lat.] Containing predictions. *Warton.*
To VATI'CINATE. *v. n.* [*vaticinor*, Lat.] To prophesy; to practise prediction. *How.*
*** VATICINA/TION.** *s.* [*vaticinatio*, Lat.] Prediction; prophecy. *Bentley.*
VA'VASOUR. *s.* [*vavesure*, Chaucer.] One who, himself holding of a superior lord, has others holding under him.
VA'UDEVIL. *s.* [*vaudeville*, Fr.] A song common among the vulgar; a ballad; a trivial strain.
VAULT. *s.* [*voûte*, Fr.]
 1. A continued arch. *Burnet.*
 2. A cellar. *Shakspeare.*
 3. A cave; a cavern. *Sandys.*
 4. A repository for the dead. *Shakspeare.*
To VAULT. *v. n.* [*voûter*, Fr.]
 1. To arch; to shape as a vault. *Shaksp.*
 2. To cover with an arch. *Milton.*
To VAULT. *v. n.* [*voltiger*, Fr.]
 1. To leap; to jump. *Addison.*
 2. To play the tumbler, or postaremaster.
VAULT. *s.* [from the verb.] A leap; a jump.
VA'ULTAGE. *s.* [from *vault*.] Arched cellar. *Shakspeare.*
VA'ULTED. *a.* [from *vault*.] Arched; con-

cave. *Pope.*
VA'ULTER. *s.* [from *vault*.] A leaper; a jumper; a tumbler.
VA'ULTY. *a.* [from *vault*.] Arched; concave. *Shakspeare.*
VA'UNMURE. *s.* [*avant mur*, Fr.] A false wall. *Camden.*
To VAUNT. *v. a.* [*vanter*, Fr.] To boast; to display with ostentation. *Spenser.*
To VAUNT. *v. n.* To play the braggart; to talk with ostentation. *Milton.*
VAUNT. *s.* [from the verb.] Brag; boast; vain ostentation. *Spenser.*
VAUNT. *s.* [from *avant*, Fr.] The first part. *Shakspeare.*
*** VAUNT-COURIER.** *s.* [*avant-courier*, Fr.] A precursor. See *VANCOURIER.* *Shaksp.*
VA'UNTER. *s.* [*vanteur*, Fr.] Boaster; braggart. *Dryden.*
VA'UNTFUL. *a.* [*vaunt* and *full*.] Boastful; ostentatious. *Spenser.*
VA'UNTINGLY. *ad.* [from *vaunting*.] Boastfully; ostentatiously. *Shakspeare.*
VA'WARD. *s.* [*van* and *ward*.] Forepart. *Shakspeare.*
*** U'BEROUS.** *a.* [*uber*, Lat.] Fruitful; copious; abundant. *Herbert.*
U'BERTY. *s.* [*ubertas*, Lat.] Abundance; fruitfulness.
UBICA'TION. } *s.* [from *ubi*, Lat.] Local
UBI'ETY. } relation; whereness. A
scholastick term. *Glanville.*
UBI'QUITARY. *a.* [from *ubique*, Lat.] Existing every where. *Howel.*
UBI'QUITARY. *s.* [from *ubique*, Lat.] One that exists every where. *Hall.*
UBI'QUITY. *s.* [from *ubique*, Lat.] Omnipresence; existence at the same time in all places. *Ben Jonson.*
U'DDER. *s.* [*odep*, Sax. *uder*, Dutch; *Enter*, Germ.] The breast or dugs of a cow, or other large animal. *Prior.*
*** U'DDERED.** *a.* Furnished with udders. *Gay.*
VEAL. *s.* [*veau*, Fr.] The flesh of a calf killed for the table. *Gay.*
*** VECK.** *s.* [*vecchia*, Ital. *vetula*, Lat.] An old woman. *Chaucer.*
VE'CTION. } *s.* [*vectio*, *vectito*, Lat.]
VECTITA'TION. } The act of carrying or being carried. *Arbuthnot.*
VE'CTURE. *s.* [*vectura*, Lat.] Carriage. *Bac.*
To VEER. *v. n.* [*virer*, Fr.] To turn about. *Roscommon.*
To VEER. *v. a.* 1. To let out. *Ben Jonson.*
2. To turn; to change. *Brown.*
VEGETABI'LITY. *s.* [from *vegetable*.] Vegetable nature. *Brown.*
VE'GETABLE. *s.* [*vegetabilis*, school Lat.] Any thing that has growth without sensation, as plants. *Locke.*
VE'GETABLE. *a.* [*vegetabilis*, Lat.]
1. Belonging to a plant. *Prior.*
2. Having the nature of plants. *Milton.*
*** VE'GETAL.** *a.* [Fr.] Having power to cause growth. *Burton.*

*** VE'GETAL.** *s.* A vegetable. *Ben Jonson.*
To VE'GETATE. *v. n.* [*vegeto*, Lat.] To grow as plants; to shoot out; to grow without sensation. *Pope.*
VEGETA'TION. *s.* [from *vegeto*, Lat.]
1. The power of producing the growth of plants. *Woodward.*
2. The power of growth without sensation. *Ray.*
VEGETA'TIVE. *a.* [*végétatif*, Fr.]
1. Having the quality of growing without life. *Raleigh.*
2. Having the power to produce growth in plants. *Broome.*
VE'GETATIVENESS. *s.* [from *vegetative*.] The quality of producing growth.
VEGE'TE. *a.* [*vegetus*, Lat.] Vigorous; active; sprightly. *South.*
VE'GETIVE. *a.* [from *vegeto*, Lat.] Vegetable. *Tusser.*
VE'GETIVE. *s.* [from the adjective.] A vegetable.
*** VE'GETOUS.** *a.* Vegete; lively; spritely. *Ben Jonson.*
VE'HEMENCE. }
VE'HEMENCY. } *s.* [*vehementia*, Lat.]
1. Violence; force. *Milton.*
2. Ardour; mental violence; fervour. *Clarendon.*
VE'HEMENT. *a.* [*vehemens*, Lat.]
1. Violent; forcible. *Grew.*
2. Ardent; eager; fervent. *Milton.*
VE'HEMENTLY. *ad.* [from *vehement*.]
1. Forcibly.
2. Pathetically; urgently. *Tillotson.*
VE'HICLE. *s.* [*vehiculum*, Lat.] 1. That in which any thing is carried. *Addison.*
2. That part of a medicine which serves to make the principal ingredient potable. *Brown.*
3. That by means of which any thing is conveyed. *L'Estrange.*
*** VEHI'CULAR.** *a.* Belonging to a vehicle. *Coles.*
To VEIL. *v. n.* [*velo*, Lat.]
1. To cover with a veil, or any thing which conceals the face. *Boyle.*
2. To cover; to invest. *Milton.*
3. To hide; to conceal. *Pope.*
VEIL. *s.* [*velum*, Lat. *voile*, Fr.]
1. A cover to conceal the face. *Waller.*
2. A cover; a disguise. *Dryden.*
VEIN. *s.* [*veine*, Fr. *vena*, Lat.] 1. The veins are only a continuation of the extreme capillary arteries reflected back again towards the heart, and uniting their channels as they approach it. *Quincy.*
2. Hollow; cavity. *Newton.*
3. Course of metal in the mine. *Swift.*
4. Tendency or turn of the mind or genius. *Dryden.*
5. Favourable moment. *Wotton.*
6. Humour; temper. *Bacon.*
7. Continued disposition. *Temple.*
8. Current; continued production. *Swift.*

9. Strain; quality. *Spenser.*
 10. Streak; variegation.
 VE'INED. } *a.* [*veineux*, Fr.]
 VE'INY. } 1. Full of veins.
 2. Streaked; variegated. *Thomson.*
 *VELI'FEROUS. *a.* [from *velum* and *fero*,
 Lat.] Carrying sails. *Evelyn.*
 *VELITA'TION. *s.* [*velitatio*, Lat.] A
 skirmish; a light contest; a dispute. *Burt.*
 VELLE'ITY. *s.* [*velleitas*, from *velle*, Lat.]
 The lowest degree of desire. *Locke.*
 *VE'LLET. } *s.* Velvet.
 *VE'LLUTE. }
 To VE'LLICATE. *v. a.* [*vellico*, Lat.] To
 twitch; to pluck; to act by stimulation.
Bacon.
 VELLICA'TION. *s.* [*vellicatio*, Lat.] Twitch-
 ing; stimulation. *Watts.*
 VE'LLUM. *s.* [*velin*, Fr.] The skin of a calf
 dressed for the writer. *Wiseman.*
 VELO'CITY. *s.* [*velocitas*, Lat.] Speed; swift-
 ness; quick motion. *Bentley.*
 VE'LVET. *s.* [*villus*, Lat. *velours*, Fr.] Silk
 with a short fur or pile upon it. *Locke.*
 VE'LVET. *a.* 1. Made of velvet. *Shaksp.*
 2. Soft; delicate. *Shakspeare.*
 To VE'LVET. *v. n.* To paint velvet. *Peach.*
 VE'LURE. *s.* [*velours*, Fr.] Velvet. *Shaksp.*
 VE'NAL. *a.* [*venal*, Fr. *venalis*, Lat.]
 1. Mercenary; prostitute. *Pope.*
 2. Contained in the veins. *Ray.*
 VENA'LITY. *s.* [from *venal*.] Mercenari-
 ness; prostitution.
 *VE'NARY. *a.* Relating to hunting.
 VENA'TICK. *a.* [*venaticus*, Lat.] Used in
 hunting.
 VENA'TION. *s.* [*venatio*, Lat.] The act or
 practice of hunting. *Brown.*
 To VEND. *v. a.* [*vendre*, Fr. *vendo*, Lat.]
 To sell; to offer to sale. *Boyle.*
 VENDEE'. *s.* [from *vend*.] One to whom
 any thing is sold. *Ayliffe.*
 VE'NDER. *s.* [*vendeur*, Fr.] A seller. *Graunt.*
 VE'NDIBLE. *a.* [*vendibilis*, Lat.] Saleable;
 marketable. *Carew.*
 *VE'NDIBLE. *s.* Any thing offered to sale.
Life of A. Wood.
 VE'NDIBLENESS. *s.* [from *vendible*.] The
 state of being saleable.
 *VE'NDIBLY. *ad.* In a saleable manner.
Shakspeare.
 VENDITA'TION. *s.* [*venditatio*, from *ven-
 dito*, Lat.] Boastful display. *Ben Jonson.*
 VENDI'TION. *s.* [*venditio*, Lat.] Sale; the
 act of selling.
 To VENE'ER. *v. a.* To make a kind of
 marquetry or inlaid work.
 VE'NEFICE. *s.* [*veneficium*, Lat.] The prac-
 tice of poisoning.
 VENEFI'CIAL. *a.* [from *veneficium*, Lat.]
 Poisoning; bewitching. *Brown.*
 VENEFI'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *veneficium*,
 Lat.] By poison or witchcraft. *Brown.*
 VE'NEMOUS. *a.* [from *venin*, Fr.] Poisonous.
Acts.

- To VE'NENATE. *v. a.* [*veneno*, Lat.] To
 poison; to infect with poison. *Woodward.*
 *VENE'NATE. *part. a.* Infected with poison.
Woodward.
 VENENA'TION. *s.* [from *venenate*.] Poison;
 venom. *Brown.*
 VENE'NE. } *a.* [*venéneux*, Fr.] Poison-
 VENENO'SE. } ous; venomous. *Ray.*
 *VENERABI'LITY. *s.* State or quality of
 being venerable. *South.*
 VE'NERABLE. *a.* [*venerabilis*, Lat.] To
 be regarded with awe; to be treated with
 reverence. *Dryden.*
 *VE'NERABLENESS. *s.* State or quality of
 being venerable. *South.*
 VE'NERABLY. *ad.* [from *venerable*.] In a
 manner that excites reverence. *Addison.*
 To VE'NERATE. *v. a.* [*vénérer*, Fr. *vener-
 ator*, Lat.] To reverence; to treat with ve-
 neration; to regard with awe. *Herbert.*
 VENERA'TION. *s.* [*vénération*, Fr. *veneratio*,
 Lat.] Reverend regard; awful respect.
Addison.
 VENERA'TOR. *s.* [from *venerate*.] Reve-
 rence. *Hale.*
 VENE'REAL. *a.* [*venereus*, Lat.]
 1. Relating to love; commonly unchaste
 love. *Addison.*
 2. Consisting of copper, called *venus* by
 chemists. *Boyle.*
 *VENE'REAN. *s.* Venereal. *Howel.*
 VENE'REOUS. *a.* [from *venery*.] Libidi-
 nous; lustful. *Derham.*
 *VE'NEROUS. *a.* Venereous. *Burton.*
 VE'NERY. *s.* [*vénérie*, Fr.]
 1. The sport of hunting.
 2. The pleasures of the bed. *Grew.*
 VENESE'CTION. *s.* [*vena* and *sectio*, Lat.]
 Blood-letting; the act of opening a vein;
 phlebotomy. *Wiseman.*
 *VE'NEY. } *s.* [*venez*, Fr.] A bout; a turn
 *VE'NEW. } in fencing; a thrust; a hit.
Shakspeare.
 To VENGE. *v. a.* [*venger*, Fr.] To avenge;
 to punish. *Shakspeare.*
 VE'NGEABLE. *a.* [from *venge*.] Revenge-
 ful; malicious. *Spenser.*
 VE'NGEANCE. *s.* [*vengeance*, Fr.]
 1. Punishment; penal retribution; avenge-
 ment. *Addison.*
 2. It is used in familiar language. *To do
 with a vengeance*, is *to do with vehe-
 mence: What a vengeance?* emphati-
 cally *what?*
 VE'NGEFUL. *a.* [from *vengeance* and *full*.]
 Vindictive; revengeful. *Prior.*
 *VE'NGEMENT. *s.* Avengement; penal re-
 tribution. *Spenser.*
 *VE'NGER. *s.* An avenger; one who pun-
 ishes. *Spenser.*
 VE'NIABLE. } *a.* [from *venia*, Lat.]
 VE'NIAL. }
 1. Pardonable; susceptible of pardon; ex-
 cusable. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Permitted; allowed. *Milton.*

VE'NIALNESS. *s.* [from *venial*.] State of being excusable.

VE'NISON. *s.* [*venaison*, Fr.] Game; beast of chase; the flesh of deer. *Shakspeare.*

VE'NOM. *s.* [*venin*, Fr.] Poison. *Dryden.*

To VE'NOM. *v. a.* To infect with venom.

VE'NOMOUS. *a.* [from *venom*.]

1. Poisonous. *Shakspeare.*

2. Malignant; mischievous. *Addison.*

VE'NOMOUSLY. *ad.* [from *venomous*.] Poisonously; mischievously; malignantly. *Dryden.*

VE'NOMOUSNESS. *s.* [from *venomous*.] Poisonousness; malignity.

VENT. *s.* [*fente*, Fr.] 1. A small aperture; a hole; a spiracle. *Milton.*

2. Passage out of secrecy to publick notice; eruption. *Wotton.*

3. The act of opening. *Phillips.*

4. Emission; passage. *Addison.*

5. Discharge; means of discharge. *Milton.*

6. Sale. [from *vend*; *vente*, Fr.] *Pope.*

To VENT. *v. a.* [*venter*, Fr.]

1. To let out at a small aperture.

2. To let pass; to give way to. *Denham.*

3. To utter; to report. *Stephens.*

4. To emit; to pour out. *Shakspeare.*

5. To publish. *Raleigh.*

6. To sell; to carry to sale. [from *vend*.] *Carew.*

To VENT. *v. n.* To snuff. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

* **VE'NTAGE.** *s.* A small hole. *Shakspeare.*

VE'NTAIL. *s.* [from *vantail*, Fr.] That part of the helmet made to lift up.

VENTA'NNA. *s.* [Span.] A window. *Dryden.*

VE'NTER. *s.* [Lat.] 1. Any cavity of the body, chiefly applied to the head, breast, and abdomen, which are called by anatomists the three *venters*.

2. Womb; mother. *Hale.*

VE'NTIDUCT. *s.* [*ventus* and *ductus*, Lat.] A passage for the wind. *Boyle.*

To VE'NTILATE. *v. a.* [*ventilo*, Lat.]

1. To fan with wind. *Harvey.*

2. To winnow; to fan.

3. To examine; to discuss. *Ayliffe.*

VENTILA'TION. *s.* [*ventilatio*, Lat. from *ventilate*.] 1. The act of fanning; the state of being fanned. *Addison.*

2. Vent; utterance. *Wotton.*

3. Refrigeration. *Harvey.*

VENTILA'TOR. *s.* [from *ventilate*.] An instrument contrived by Dr. Hales to supply close places with fresh air.

* **VENTO'SITY.** *s.* [*ventosus*, Lat.] Windiness. *Bacon.*

* **VE'NTRAL.** *a.* [from *venter*, Lat.] Belonging to the belly. *Chambers*

VE'NTRICLE. *s.* [*ventriculus*, Lat.]

1. The stomach. *Hale.*

2. Any small cavity in an animal body, particularly those of the heart. *Donne.*

* **VENTRI'LOQUISM.** *s.* Ventriloquy.

VENTRI'LOQUIST. *s.* [*ventriloque*, Fr.]

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venter and *loquor*, Lat.] One who speaks in such a manner, as that the sound seems to issue from his belly.

* **VENTRI'LOQUY.** *s.* [*ventriloque*, Fr. *venter* and *loquor*, Lat.] The act of speaking inwardly, so that the sound *seems* to issue from the *belly*; the art of forming speech, by drawing the air into the lungs, so that the voice, proceeding out of the thorax, to a bystander seems to come from some distance, or in any direction. *Chambers.*

* **VENTRI'LOQUOUS.** *a.* Emitting sound as a ventriloquist. *White.*

* **VE'NTURE.** *s.* [*aventure*, Fr.]

1. A hazard; an undertaking of chance and danger. *Locke.*

2. Chance; hap. *Bacon.*

3. The thing put to hazard; a stake. *Shakspeare.*

4. *At a VENTURE.* At hazard; without much consideration; without any security of success, more than the hope of a lucky chance. *Hudibras.*

To VE'NTURE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dare. *Bacon.*

2. To run hazard. *Dryden.*

3. *To VENTURE at.* } To engage
To VENTURE on or upon. } in or make attempts without any security of success. *Bacon.*

To VE'NTURE. *v. a.*

1. To expose to hazard. *Shakspeare.*

2. To put or send on a venture. *Carew.*

VE'NTURER. *s.* [from *venture*.] He who ventures.

* **VE'NTURESOME.** *a.* Bold; daring.

* **VE'NTURESOMELY.** *ad.* In a bold or daring manner.

* **VE'NTURING.** *s.* The act of putting to hazard; the act of running risk. *Ld. Halif.*

VE'NTUROUS. *a.* [from *venture*.] Daring; bold; fearless; ready to run hazards. *Bac.*

VE'NTUROUSLY. *ad.* [from *venturous*.] Daringly; fearlessly; boldly. *Bacon.*

VE'NTUROUSNESS. *s.* [from *venturous*.] Boldness; willingness to hazard. *Boyle.*

* **VE'NUE.** *s.* [*vicinium*, Lat.] 1. In law: a neighbouring place. *Cowell.*

2. [*Veney*.] A thrust; a hit.

VE'NUS' basin.

VE'NUS' comb.

VE'NUS' hair.

VE'NUS' looking-glass.

VE'NUS' navel-wort.

} *s.* Plants.

* **VENU'ST.** *a.* [*venustus*, Lat.] Beautiful; amiable. *Waterhouse.*

VERA'CIOUS. *a.* [*verax*, Lat.] Observant of truth.

VERA'CITY. *s.* [*verax*, Lat.]

1. Moral truth; honesty of report.

2. Physical truth; consistency of report with facts. Less proper. *Addison.*

* **VERA'NDA.** *s.* A word adopted from the East, where it means the covering of a

house extended beyond the main pile of building, and forming, by a sloping roof, external passages; a kind of open portico.

VERB. *s.* [*verbe*, Fr. *verbum*, Lat.] A part of speech signifying existence, or modification thereof, as action, passion. *Clarke.*

VE/RBAL. *a.* [*verbalis*, Lat.]

1. Spoken; not written.
2. Oral; uttered by mouth. *Shakspeare.*
3. Consisting in mere words. *Glanville.*
4. Verbose; full of words. *Disused.*

Shakspeare.

5. Minutely exact in words.

6. Literal; having word answering to word. *Denham.*

7. A *verbal* noun is a noun derived from a verb.

VERBA/LITY. *s.* [from *verbal*.] Mere bare words. *Brown.*

* To VE/RBALIZE. *v. a.* To make a verb; to turn into a verb. *Instruct. for Orat.*

VE/RBALLY. *ad.* [from *verbal*.]

1. In words; orally. *South.*
2. Word for word. *Dryden.*

VERBA/TIM. *ad.* [Lat.] Word for word. *Hale.*

To VE/RBERATE. *v. a.* [*verbero*, Lat.] To beat; to strike.

VERBERA/TION. *s.* [from *verberate*.] Blows; beating. *Arbuthnot.*

* VE/RBIAGE. *s.* [Fr.] Verbosity; much empty writing or discourse. *Johnson.*

VERBO/SE. *a.* [*verbosus*, Lat.] Exuberant in words; prolix; tedious by multiplicity of words. *Prior.*

VERBO/SITY. *s.* [from *verbose*.] Exuberance of words; much empty talk. *Broome.*

* VE/RDANCY. *s.* Greenness. *Norris.*

VE/RDANT. *s.* [*viridans*, Lat. *verdoyant*, Fr.] Green, like the grass. *Milton.*

VE/RDERER. *s.* [*verdier*, Fr.] An officer in the forest.

VE/RDICT. *s.* [*verum dictum*, Lat.]

1. The determination of the jury declared to the judge. *Spenser.*
2. Declaration; decision; judgment; opinion. *Hooker.*

VE/RDIGRISE. *s.* [*vert de gris*, Fr.] The rust of copper. *Peacham.*

* VE/RDITER. } *s.* Chalk made green.

VE/RDITURE. } *Peacham.*

VE/RDURE. *s.* [Fr.] Green; green colour. *Milton.*

VE/RDUROUS. *a.* [from *verdure*.] Green; covered with green; decked with green. *Milton.*

VERECU/ND. *a.* [*verecundus*, Lat.] Modest; bashful.

* VERECU/NDITY. *s.* [*verecundia*, Lat.] Bashfulness; modesty; blushing. *Lemon.*

VERGE. *s.* [Fr. *virga*, Lat.]

1. A rod, or something in form of a rod, carried as an emblem of authority. The mace of a dean. *Swift.*

2. The brink; the edge; the utmost border. *Shakspeare.*

3. In law, *verge* is the compass about the king's court, bounding the jurisdiction of the lord steward of the king's household. *Cowell.*

To VERGE. *v. n.* [*vergo*, Lat.] To tend; to bend downward. *Pope.*

VE/RGER. *s.* [from *verge*.] He that carries the mace before the dean. *Farquhar.*

VERI/DICAL. *a.* [*veridicus*, Lat.] Telling truth. *Dict.*

VERIFICA/TION. *s.* [from *verify*.] Confirmation by argument or evidence. *Boyle.*

* VE/RIFIABLE. *a.* That may be verified; that may be confirmed by incontestable evidence. *South.*

* VE/RIFIER. *s.* One who assures a thing to be true.

To VE/RIFY. *v. n.* [*vérifier*, Fr.] To justify against the charge of falsehood; to confirm; to prove true. *Swift.*

VE/RILY. *a.* [from *very*.]

1. In truth; certainly. *Shakspeare.*
2. With great confidence. *Swift.*

VERISI/MILAR. *a.* [*verisimilis*, Lat.] Probable; likely.

VERISIMI/LITUDE. } *s.* [*verisimilitudo*, Lat.]
VERISIMI/LITY. } Probability; likelihood; resemblance of truth. *Dryden.*

* VERISI/MILOUS. *a.* Verisimilar.

VE/RITABLE. *a.* [*véritable*, Fr.] True; agreeable to fact. *Brown.*

* VE/RITABLY. *ad.* In a true manner.

VE/RITY. *s.* [*veritas*, Lat. *vérité*, Fr.]

1. Truth; consonance to the reality of things. *Hooker.*
2. A true assertion; a true tenet. *Sidney.*
3. Moral truth; agreement of the words with the thoughts.

VE/RJUICE. *s.* [*verjus*, Fr.] Acid liquor expressed from crab apples. *Dryden.*

* VE/RMEIL. See VERMIL.

VERMICE/LLI. *s.* [Ital.] A paste rolled and broken in the form of worms. *Prior.*

VERMI/CULAR. *a.* [*vermiculus*, Lat.] Acting like a worm; continued from one part to another of the same body. *Cheyne.*

To VERMI/CULATE. *v. a.* [*vermiculatus*, Lat.] To inlay; to work in chequer-work. *Bailey.*

VERMICULA/TION. *s.* [from *vermiculate*.] Continuation of motion from one part to another. *Hale.*

VE/RMICULE. *s.* [*vermiculus*, *vermis*, Lat.] A little grub. *Derham.*

VERMI/CULOUS. *a.* [*vermiculosus*, Lat.] Full of grubs.

VE/RMIFORM. *a.* [*vermis* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the shape of a worm.

VE/RMIFUGE. *s.* [from *vermis* and *fugo*, Lat.] Any medicine that destroys or expels worms.

VE/RMIL. }

VERMI/LION. } *s.* [*vermeil*, *vermillon*, Fr.]

1. The cochineal; a grub of a particular plant.
 2. Factitious or native cinnabar; sulphur mixed with mercury. *Peacham.*
 3. Any beautiful red colour. *Spenser.*
- To VERMI/LION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dye red. *Granville.*
- * VE/RMILY. See VERMILION.
- VE'RMINE. *s.* [Fr. *vermis*, Lat.] Any noxious animal. *Bacon.*
- To VE'RMINE. *v. n.* [from *vermine*.] To breed vermine.
- VERMINA'TION. *s.* [from *verminate*.] Generation of vermine. *Derham.*
- VE'RMINOUS. *a.* [from *vermine*.] Tending to vermine; disposed to vermine. *Harvey.*
- VERMI'PAROUS. *a.* [*vermis* and *pario*, Lat.] Producing worms. *Brown.*
- VERNA'CLAR. *a.* [*vernaculus*, Lat.] Native; of one's own country; domestick. *Addison.*
- * VERNA'CULOUS. *a.* [*vernaculus*, Lat.]
1. Vernacular. *Brown.*
 2. Scoffing: a Latinism. *Ben Jonson.*
- * VE'RNAGE. *s.* Sweet wine to be drank in winter. *Chaucer.*
- VE'RNAL. *a.* [*vernus*, Lat.] Belonging to the spring. *Milton.*
- VE'RNANT. *s.* [*vernans*, Lat.] Flourishing as in the spring. *Milton.*
- * To VE'RNATE. *v. n.* [*verno*, Lat.] To be vernant; to become young again. *Cockeram.*
- VERNI/LITY. *s.* [*verna*, Lat.] Servile carriage. *Bailey.*
- VERSABI'LITY. } *s.* [*versabilis*, Lat.]
- VE'RSABLENESS. } Aptness to be turned or wound any way.
- * VE'RSABLE. *a.* [*versabilis*, Lat.] That may be turned. *Cockeram.*
- VE'RSAL. *a.* [A cant word for *universal*.] Total; whole. *Hudibras.*
- VE'RSATILE. *s.* [*versatilis*, Lat.]
1. That may be turned round.
 2. Changeable; variable. *Glanville.*
 3. Easily applied to a new task.
- VE'RSATILENESS. } *s.* [from *versatile*.]
- VERSATI'LITY. } The quality of being versatile.
- VERSE. *s.* [*vers*, Fr. *versus*, Lat.]
1. A line consisting of a certain succession of sounds, and number of syllables. *Shakspeare.*
 2. [*verset*, Fr.] A section or paragraph of a book. *Burnet.*
 3. Poetry; lays; metrical language. *Prior.*
 4. A piece of poetry. *Pope.*
- To VERSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tell in verse; to relate poetically. *Shaksp.*
- To be VE'RSSED. *v. n.* [*versor*, Lat.] To be skilled in; to be acquainted with. *Dryd.*
- VE'RSEMAN. *s.* [*verse* and *man*.] A poet; a writer in verse. *Prior.*
- * VE'RSER. *s.* A maker of verses; a mere versifier. *Ben Jonson.*
- VE'RSICLE. *s.* [*versiculus*, Lat.] A little verse.
- * VERSI'COLOUR. } *a.* [*versicolor*,
- * VERSI'COLOURED. } Lat.] Having various colours; changeable in colours. *Burt.*
- VERSIFICA'TION. *s.* [Fr. from *versify*.] The art or practice of making verses. *Dryden.*
- VERSIFICA'TOR. } *s.* [*versificator*, Lat.]
- VE'RSIFIER. } A versifier; a maker of verses, with or without the spirit of poetry. *Watts.*
- To VE'RSIFY. *v. n.* [*versifier*, Fr.] To make verses. *Dryden.*
- To VE'RSIFY. *v. a.* To relate in verse. *Daniel.*
- VE'RSION. *s.* [*versio*, Lat.]
1. Change; transformation. *Bacon.*
 2. Change of direction. *Bacon.*
 3. Translation. *Dryden.*
 4. The act of translating.
- * VERST. *s.* [Russian.] About three quarters of an English mile. *Milton.*
- VERT. *s.* [*vert*, Fr.] Every thing that grows and bears a green leaf within the forest. *Cowell.*
- VE'RTEBRAL. *a.* [from *vertebræ*, Lat.] Relating to the joints of the spine. *Ray.*
- VE'RTEBRE. *s.* [*vertebra*, Lat.] A joint of the back. *Ray.*
- VE'RTEX. *s.* [Lat.]
1. Zenith; the point over head. *Creech.*
 2. A top of a hill. *Derham.*
- VE'RTICAL. *a.* [Fr.]
1. Placed in the zenith. *Thomson.*
 2. Placed in a direction perpendicular to the horizon. *Cheyne.*
- VERTICA'LITY. *s.* [from *vertical*.] The state of being in the zenith. *Browne.*
- VE'RTICALLY. *ad.* [from *vertical*.] In the zenith. *Browne.*
- VERTICI'LLATE. *a.* *Verticillate* plants are such as have their flowers intermixt with small leaves growing in a kind of whirls about the joints of the stalk. *Quincy.*
- VERTI'CITY. *s.* [from *vertex*.] The power of turning; circumvolution; rotation. *Glanville.*
- * VE'RTICLE. *s.* [*verticulum*, Lat.] An axis; a hinge. *Waterhouse.*
- VERTI'GINOUS. *a.* [*vertiginosus*, Lat.]
1. Turning round; rotatory. *Bentley.*
 2. Giddy. *Woodward.*
- * VERTI'GINOUSNESS. *s.* Unsteadiness. *Bp. Taylor.*
- VE'RTIGO. *s.* [Lat.] A giddiness; a sense of turning in the head. *Arbuthnot.*
- VE'RVAIN. } *s.* [*verbena*, Lat.] A plant.
- VE'RVINE. } *Drayton.*
- VE'RVAIN mallow. *s.* A plant. *Miller.*
- VE'RVELES. *s.* [*vervelles*, Fr.] Labels tied to a hawk. *Ainsworth.*
- VE'RY. *a.* [*verai*, Fr.]
1. True; real. *Dryd.*
 2. Having any qualities, commonly bad, in an eminent degree: a very villain. *Davies.*
 3. To note things emphatically, or emi-

- nently: *the very bottom.* *Shakspeare.*
 4. Same: *the very man.* *Spratt.*
 VE'RY. *ad.* In a great degree; in an eminent degree. *Addison.*
 To VE'SICATE. *v. a.* [*vesica*, Lat.] To blister. *Wiseman.*
 VESICA'TION. *s.* [from *vesicate*.] Blistering; separation of the cuticle. *Wiseman.*
 VESI/CATORY. *s.* [*vesicatorium*, technical Lat.] A blistering application.
 VE'SICLE. *s.* [*vesicula*, Lat.] A small cuticle filled or inflated; a blister.
 VESI'ULAR. *a.* [from *vesicula*, Lat.] Hollow; full of small interstices. *Cheyne.*
 VE'SPER. *s.* [Lat.] The evening star; the evening. *Shakspeare.*
 VE'SPERS. *s.* [without the singular, from *vesperus*, Lat.] The evening service.
 VE'SPERTINE. *a.* [*vespertinus*, Lat.] Happening or coming in the evening.
 VE'SSEL. *s.* [*vaisselle*, Fr.]
 1. Any thing in which liquids, or other things are put. *Burnet.*
 2. The containing parts of an animal body, as veins. *Arbuthnot.*
 3. Any vehicle in which men or goods are carried on the water. *Raleigh.*
 4. Any capacity; any thing containing. *Milton.*
 5. In theology: One relating to God's household. *Hammond.*
 To VE'SSEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a vessel; to barrel. *Bacon.*
 VE'SSETS. *s.* A kind of cloth commonly made in Suffolk. *Bailey.*
 VE'SSICNON. *s.* [among horsemen.] A windgall. *Dict.*
 VEST. *s.* [*vestis*, Lat.] An outer garment. *Smith.*
 To VEST. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To dress; to deck; to enrobe. *Dryden.*
 2. To dress in a long garment. *Milton.*
 3. To make possessor of; to invest with. *Prior.*
 4. To place in possession. *Locke.*
 VE'STAL. *s.* A pure virgin; a virgin consecrated to the goddess *Vesta*. *Pope.*
 VE'STAL. *a.* [*vestalis*, Lat.] Denoting pure virginity. *Shakspeare.*
 VE'STIBULE. *s.* [Fr. *vestibulum*, Lat.] The porch or first entrance of a house.
 * To VE'STIGATE. *v. a.* [*vestigo*, Lat.] To trace: obsolete. We now say *investigate*.
 VE'STIGE. *s.* [*vestigium*, Lat.] Footstep; mark left behind in passing. *Harvey.*
 VE'STMENT. *s.* [*vestimentum*, Lat.] Garment; part of dress. *Waller.*
 VE'STRY. *s.* [*vestiarium*, Lat.] 1. A room appendant to the church; in which the sacerdotal garments, and consecrated things are repositied. *Dryden.*
 2. A parochial assembly commonly convened in the vestry. *Clarendon.*
 VE'STURE. *s.* [*véture*, old Fr.]
 1. Garment; robe. *Shakspeare.*

2. Dress; habit; external form. *Shaksp.*
 VETCH. *s.* [*vicia*, Lat.] A plant with a papilionaceous flower. *Dryden.*
 VE'TCHY. *a.* [from *vetch*.] Made of vetches; abounding in vetches. *Spenser.*
 VE'TERAN. *s.* [*veteranus*, Lat.] An old soldier; a man long practised. *Addison.*
 VE'TERAN. *a.* Long practised in war; long experienced. *Bacon.*
 VE'TERINARIAN. *a.* [*veterinarius*, Lat.] One skilled in diseases of cattle. *Brown.*
 * VE'TERINARY. *a.* Pertaining to farriery, and to science in the diseases of cattle.
 * VE'TUST. *a.* [*vetustus*, Lat.] Old; ancient. *Cockeram.*
 To VEX. *v. a.* [*vexo*, Lat.] 1. To plague; to torment; to harass. *Prior.*
 2. To disturb; to disquiet. *Pope.*
 3. To trouble with slight provocations.
 * To VEX. *v. n.* To fret; to be on tenters; to be uneasy. *Chapman.*
 VEXA'TION. *s.* [Fr. from *vex*.]
 1. The act of troubling. *Shakspeare.*
 2. The state of being troubled; uneasiness; sorrow. *Temple.*
 3. The cause of trouble or uneasiness. *Shakspeare.*
 4. An act of harassing by law. *Bacon.*
 5. A slight teasing trouble.
 VEXA'TIOUS. *a.* [from *vexation*.]
 1. Afflictive; troublesome; causing trouble. *Prior.*
 2. Full of trouble or uneasiness. *Digby.*
 3. Teazing; slightly troublesome.
 VEXA'TIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *vexatious*.] Troublesomely; uneasily.
 VEXA'TIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *vexatious*.] Troublesomeness; uneasiness.
 VEX'ER. *s.* [from *vex*.] He who vexes.
 * VE'XINGLY. *ad.* So as to vex, plague, or disturb. *Tatler.*
 U'GLILY. *ad.* [from *ugly*.] Filthily; with deformity.
 U'GLINESS. *s.* [from *ugly*.] 1. Deformity; contrariety to beauty. *Dryden.*
 2. Turpitude; loathsomeness; moral depravity. *South.*
 U'GLY. *a.* Deformed; offensive to the sight; contrary to beautiful. *Milton.*
 * VI'A. *interj.* [Ital.] Away. *Shakspeare.*
 * VI'AGE. See VOYAGE.
 VI'AL. *s.* [*φιάλη*.] A small bottle. *Addison.*
 To VI'AL. *v. a.* To inclose in a vial. *Milton.*
 VI'AND. *s.* [*viande*, Fr. *vivanda*, Ital.] Food; meat dressed. *Shakspeare.*
 * VIA'TICK. *a.* Relating to a journey.
 VIA'TICUM. *s.* [Lat.]
 1. Provision of a journey.
 2. The last rites used to prepare the passing soul for its departure.
 To VI'BRATE. *v. a.* [*vibro*, Lat.]
 1. To brandish; to move to and fro with quick motion.
 2. To make to quiver. *Holder.*
 To VI'BRATE. *v. n.* 1. To play up and

down, or to and fro. *Newton.*
 2. To quiver. *Pope.*
VIBRA'TION. *s.* [from *vibro*, Lat.] The act of moving, or being moved with quick reciprocations, or returns. *Newton.*
 * **VI'BRATIVE.** *a.* That vibrates. *Newton.*
 * **VI'BRATIUNCLE.** *s.* Diminutive vibrations. *Chambers.*
 * **VI'BRATORY.** *a.* Vibrating; causing to vibrate. *Burke.*
VI'CAR. *s.* [*vicarius*, Lat.]
 1. The incumbent of an appropriated or impropriated benefice. *Swift.*
 2. One who performs the function of another; a substitute. *Ayliffe.*
VI'CARAGE. *s.* [from *vicar*.] The benefice of a vicar. *Swift.*
 * **VICA'RIAL.** *a.* [*vicarius*, Lat.]
 1. Belonging to a vicar. *Blackstone.*
 2. Vicarious. *Blackwall.*
 * **VI'CARIATE.** *s.* Delegated office or power. *Ld. North.*
 * **VI'CARIATE.** *a.* Having a delegated power as vicar. *Barrow.*
VICA'RIOUS. *a.* [*vicarius*, Lat.] Deputed; delegated; acting in the place of another. *Hale.*
 * **VICA'RIOUSLY.** *ad.* In the place of another. *Burke.*
VI'CARSHIP. *s.* [from *vicar*.] The office of a vicar.
VICE. *s.* [Fr. *vitium*, Lat.] 1. The course of action opposite to virtue. *Locke.*
 2. A fault; an offence. *Milton.*
 3. The fool, or punchinello of old shows. *Shakspeare.*
 4. [*Vis*, Fr.] A kind of small iron press with screws, used by workmen.
 5. Gripe; grasp. *Shakspeare.*
 6. [*vice* Lat.] It is used in composition for one who performs, in his stead, the office of a superiour, or who has the second rank in command: as a *viceroi*, *vicechancellor*.
To VICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To draw. *Shakspeare.*
VI'CEADMIRAL. *s.* [*vice* and *admiral*.]
 1. The second commander of a fleet. *Knolles.*
 2. A naval officer of the second rank.
VI'CEADMIRALTY. *s.* [from *viceadmiral*.] The office of a viceadmiral. *Carew.*
VI'CEAGENT. *s.* [*vice* and *agent*.] One who acts in the place of another. *Hooker.*
VICECHA'NCELLOR. *s.* [*vicecancellarius*, Lat.] The second magistrate of the universities.
VI'CED. *a.* [from *vice*.] Vitious; corrupt. *Shakspeare.*
VICEGE'RENCY. *s.* [from *vicegerent*.] The office of a vicegerent; lieutenantcy; deputed power. *South.*
VICEGE'RENT. *s.* [*vicem gerens*, Lat.] A lieutenant; one who is intrusted with the power of the superiour. *Bacon.*

VICEGE'RENT. *a.* [*vicegerens*, Lat.] Having a delegated power; acting by substitution. *Milton.*
VI'CENARY. *a.* [*vicenarius*, Lat.] Belonging to twenty. *Bailey.*
VI'CEROY. *s.* [*viceroi*, Fr.] He who governs in the place of the king with regal authority. *Swift.*
VI'CEROYALTY. *s.* [from *viceroi*.] Dignity of a viceroy. *Addison.*
 * **VI'CEROYSHIP.** *s.* The office of a viceroy. *Fuller.*
VI'CETY. *s.* Nicety; exactness. *Ben Jonson.*
 * **VI'CINAGE.** *s.* [*vicinus*, Lat. *voisinage*, Fr.] Neighbourhood; places adjoining. *Herbert.*
 * **VI'CINAL.** } *a.* [*vicinus*, Lat.] Near;
 * **VI'CINE.** } neighbouring. *Glanville.*
VICI'NITY. *s.* [*vicinus*, Lat.]
 1. Nearness; state of being near. *Hale.*
 2. Neighbourhood. *Rogers.*
VI'CIOUS. *a.* [from *vice*.] Devoted to vice; not addicted to virtue. See **VITIOUS.** *Milt.*
 * **VI'CIOUSLY.** *ad.* Corruptly; sinfully. *Brown.*
 * **VI'CIOUSNESS.** *s.* Corruptness. See **VITIOUSNESS.**
VICI'SSITUDE. *s.* [*vicissitudo*, Lat.]
 1. Regular change; return of the same things in the same succession. *Newton.*
 2. Revolution; change. *Atterbury.*
 * **VICISSITU'DINARY.** *a.* [*vicissitudo*, Lat.] Regularly changing. *Donne.*
 * **VICO'NTIEL.** *a.* In law: *vicontiel* rents, are certain farms, for which the sheriff pays a rent to the king, and makes what profit he can of them. *Vicontiel* writs, are such writs as are triable in the county-court, before the sheriff. *Bailey.*
VI'CTIM. *s.* [*victima*, Lat.]
 1. A sacrifice; something slain for a sacrifice. *Addison.*
 2. Something destroyed. *Prior.*
 * **To VI'CTIMATE.** *v. a.* To sacrifice; to offer in sacrifice. *Bullockar.*
VI'CTOR. *s.* [*victor*, Lat.] Conqueror; vanquisher; he that gains the advantage in any contest. *Addison.*
 * **VI'CTORESS.** } *s.* A female that conquers.
 * **VI'CTRICE.** } *Spenser.*
VICTO'RIOUS. *a.* [*victorieux*, Fr.]
 1. Conquering; having obtained conquest; superiour in contest. *Milton.*
 2. Producing conquest. *Pope.*
 3. Betokening conquest. *Shakspeare.*
VICTO'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *victorious*.] With conquest; successfully; triumphantly. *Hammond.*
VICTO'RIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *victorious*.] The state or quality of being victorious.
VI'CTORY. *s.* [*victoria*, Lat.] Conquest; success in contest. *Taylor.*
VI'CTRESS. *s.* [from *victor*.] A female that conquers. Not used. *Shakspeare.*

VI'CTUAL. } *s.* [*victuailles*, Fr.] Provision
VI'CTUALS. } of food, stores for the sup-
 port of life; meat. *K. Charles.*
To VI'CTUAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
 store with provisions for food. *Shakspeare.*
VI'CTUALLER. *s.* [from *victuals*.] One who
 provides victuals. *Hayward.*
VIDE' LICET. *ad.* [Lat.] To wit; that is.
 Generally written *viz.*
*** VI'DUAL.** *a.* [*viduus*, Lat.] Belonging to
 the state of a widow. *Parth. Sacra.*
*** VIDU'ITY.** *s.* Widowhood. *Bp. Hall.*
To VIE. *v. a.* To show or practise in com-
 petition. *L'Estrange.*
To VIE. *v. n.* To contest; to contend. [*en-*
vier, Fr.] *Swift.*
To VIEW. *v. a.* [*voir*, *vû*, Fr.]
 1. To survey; to look on by way of exa-
 mination. *Pope.*
 2. To see; to perceive by the eye. *Milton.*
VIEW. *s.* [from the verb; *Vue*, Fr.]
 1. Prospect. *Dryden.*
 2. Sight; power of beholding. *Locke.*
 3. Act of seeing. *Locke.*
 4. Sight; eye.
 5. Survey; examination by the eye. *Dryd.*
 6. Intellectual survey. *Locke.*
 7. Space that may be taken in by the eye;
 reach of sight. *Dryden.*
 8. Appearance; show. *Waller.*
 9. Display; exhibition to the sight or
 mind. *Locke.*
 10. Prospect of interest. *Locke.*
 11. Intention; design. *Arbuthnot.*
*** VIE'WER.** *s.* One who views. *Isaiah. xlvii.*
VIE'WLESS. *a.* [from *view*.] Unseen; not
 discernible by the sight. *Pope.*
*** VIE'WLY.** *a.* Sightly; striking to the
 view.
*** VIGESIMA'TION.** *s.* [*vigesimus*, Lat.] The
 act of putting to death the every twentieth
 man. *Bailey.*
VI'GIL. *s.* [*vigilia*, Lat.]
 1. Watch; devotions performed in the
 customary hours of rest. *Pope.*
 2. A fast kept before a holiday. *Shaksp.*
 3. Service used on the night before a holi-
 day. *Stillingfleet.*
 4. Watch; forbearance of sleep. *Waller.*
VI'GILANCE. } *s.* [*vigilantia*, Lat.]
VI'GILANCY. }
 1. Forbearance of sleep. *Broome.*
 2. Watchfulness; circumspection; inces-
 sant care. *Wotton.*
 3. Guard; watch. *Milton.*
VI'GILANT. *a.* [*vigilans*, Lat.] Watchful;
 circumspect; diligent; attentive. *Clarend.*
VI'GILANTLY. *ad.* [from *vigilant*.] Watch-
 fully; attentively; circumspectly. *Hayw.*
VI'GNETTE. *s.* [Fr.] A picture of leaves
 and flowers; a kind of flourish of leaves
 and flowers.
VI'GOROUS. *a.* [from *vigor*, Lat.] Forcible;
 not weakened; full of strength and life.
Atterbury.

VI'GOROUSLY. *ad.* [from *vigour*.] With
 force; forcibly; without weakness. *Dryd.*
VI'GOROUSNESS. *s.* [from *vigour*.] Force;
 strength. *Taylor.*
VI'GOUR. *s.* [*vigor*, Lat.]
 1. Force; strength. *Milton.*
 2. Mental force; intellectual ability.
 3. Energy; efficacy. *Blackmore.*
*** VILD.** } *a.* [from *vile*.] Vile; wicked.
*** VI'LED.** } *Spenser.*
VILE. *a.* [*vil*, Fr. *vilis*, Lat.]
 1. Base; mean; worthless; sordid; de-
 spicable. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Morally impure; wicked. *Milton.*
VI'LED. *a.* [from *vile*, whence *revile*.] Abu-
 sive; scurrilous. *Hayward.*
VI'LELY. *ad.* [from *vile*.] Basely; meanly;
 shamefully. *Shakspeare.*
VI'LENESSE. *s.* [from *vile*.]
 1. Baseness; meanness; despicableness;
 worthlessness. *Drayton.*
 2. Moral or intellectual baseness. *Prior.*
*** VILIFICA'TION.** *s.* The act of vilifying.
More.
To VI'LIFY. *v. a.* [from *vile*.] To debase; to
 defame; to make contemptible. *Drayton.*
*** To VI'LIPEND.** *v. a.* [*vilipendo*, Lat.]
 To have in no esteem; to treat with slight
 or contempt. *Bp. Andrews.*
*** VI'LITY.** *s.* [*vilitas*, Lat.] Baseness; vile-
 ness. *Kennet.*
VILL. *s.* [*villa*, Lat.] A village; a small
 collection of houses. *Hale.*
VI'LLA. *s.* [*villa*, Lat.] A country seat. *Pope.*
VI'LLAGE. *s.* [Fr.] A small collection of
 houses, less than a town. *Pope.*
VI'LLAGER. *s.* [from *village*.] An inha-
 bitant of a village. *Locke.*
VI'LLAGERY. *s.* [from *village*.] District
 of villages. *Shakspeare.*
VI'LLAIN. *s.* [*vilain*, Fr.]
 1. One who held by a base tenure. *Davies.*
 2. A wicked wretch. *Pope.*
*** VI'LLAINOUS.** See **VILLANOUS.**
*** VI'LLAINY.** See **VILLANY.**
VI'LLANAGE. *s.* [from *villain*.] 1. The state
 of a villain; base servitude. *Davies.*
 2. Baseness; infamy. *Dryden.*
To VI'LLANIZE. *v. a.* [from *villain*.] To
 debase; to degrade. *Dryden.*
*** VI'LLANIZER.** *s.* One who degrades, de-
 bases, or defames.
VI'LLANOUS. *a.* [from *villain*.]
 1. Base; vile; wicked.
 2. Sorry; worthless. *Shakspeare.*
VI'LLANOUSLY. *ad.* [from *villanous*.] Wick-
 edly; basely. *Knolles.*
VI'LLANOUSNESS. *s.* [from *villanous*.]
 Baseness; wickedness.
VI'LLANY. *s.* [from *villain*.] 1. Wicked-
 ness; baseness; depravity. *Shakspeare.*
 2. A wicked action; a crime. In this sense
 it has a plural. *Dryden.*
VILLA'TICK. *a.* [*villaticus*, Lat.] Belonging
 to villages. *Milton.*

VI'LLI. *s.* [Lat.] In anatomy, are the same as fibres; and in botany, small hairs like the grains of plush or shag. *Quincy.*

VI'LLOUS. *a.* [villosus, Lat.] Shaggy; rough; furry. *Arbuthnot.*

* **VI'MINAL.** *a.* [viminalis, Lat.] Applied to trees producing twigs fit to bind with. *Cockeram.*

VIMI'NEOUS. *a.* [vimineus, Lat.] Made of twigs. *Prior.*

* **VINA'CEOUS.** *a.* [vinaceus, Lat.] Of or belonging to wine and grapes. *White.*

VI'NCIBLE. *a.* [from vinco, Lat.] Conquerable; superable. *Norris.*

VI'NCIBLENESS. *s.* [from vincible.] Liableness to be overcome. *Dict.*

VI'NCTURE. *s.* [vinctura, Lat.] A binding. *Bailey.*

VINDE'MIAL. *a.* [vindemia, Lat.] Belonging to a vintage.

To VINDE'MIATE. *v. n.* [vindemia, Lat.] To gather the vintage. *Evelyn.*

VINDEMIA'TION. *s.* [vindemia, Lat.] Grape-gathering. *Bailey.*

To VI'NDICATE. *v. a.* [vindico, Lat.]

1. To justify; to maintain. *Watts.*

2. To revenge; to avenge. *Bacon.*

3. To assert; to claim with efficacy. *Dryd.*

4. To clear; to protect from censure. *Hammond.*

VINDICA'TION. *s.* [Fr. from vindicate.] Defence; assertion; justification. *Broome.*

VINDICA'TIVE. *a.* [from vindicate.] Revengeful; given to revenge. *Howel.*

VINDICA'TOR. *s.* [from vindicate.] One who vindicates; an assertor. *Dryden.*

VI'NDICATORY. *a.* [from vindicator.]

1. Punitory; performing the office of vengeance. *Bramhall.*

2. Defensory; justificatory.

VINDI'CTIVE. *a.* [from vindicta, Lat.] Given to revenge; revengeful. *Dryden.*

* **VINDI'CTIVELY.** *ad.* Revengefully. *Johns.*

* **VINDI'CTIVENESS.** *s.* A revengeful temper. *Bailey.*

VINE. *s.* [vinea, Lat.] The plant that bears the grape. *Pope.*

* **VI'NED.** *a.* Having leaves like those of the vine. *Wotton.*

* **VI'NEFRETTER.** *s.* [from vine and fret.] A worm that eats vineleaves.

VI'NEGAR. *s.* [vinaigre, Fr.]

1. Wine grown sour. *Pope.*

2. Any thing really or metaphorically sour. *Shakspeare.*

* **VI'NER.** *s.* An orderer or trimmer of vines. *Huloet.*

VI'NEYARD. *s.* [pingearð, Sax. Weingarten, Germ.] A ground planted with vines. *Shakspeare.*

VI'NNEWED, or Vinney. *a.* Mouldy. *Ainsworth.*

* **VI'NNEWEDNESS.** *s.* State of being vinnewed. *Barret.*

* **VI'NNY.** *a.* [vinne, Sax.] Mouldy.

* **VI'NOLENCY.** *s.* [vinolentia, Lat.] Drunkenness. *Cockeram.*

* **VI'NOLENT.** *a.* [vinolentus, Lat.] Given to wine. *Chaucer.*

VI'NOUS. *a.* [from vinum, Lat.] Having the qualities of wine; consisting of wine. *Phillips.*

* **VI'NOSITY.** *s.* State or quality of being vinous. *Scott.*

VI'NTAGE. *s.* [vendange, Fr.] The produce of the vine for the year; the time in which grapes are gathered. *Waller.*

VI'NTAGER. *s.* [from vintage.] He who gathers the vintage.

VI'NTNER. *s.* [from vinum, Lat.] One who sells wine. *Howel.*

VI'NTRY. *s.* The place where wine is sold. *Ainsworth.*

* **VI'NY.** *a.*

1. Belonging to vines. *Prompt. parv.*

2. Abounding in vines. *P. Fletcher.*

VI'OL. *s.* [viola, Ital.] A stringed instrument of musick. *Milton.*

VI'OLABLE. *a.* [from violabilis, Lat.] Such as may be violated or hurt.

VI'OLACEOUS. *a.* [from viola, Lat.] Resembling violets.

To VI'OLATE. *v. a.* [violo, Lat.]

1. To injure; to hurt. *Pope.*

2. To infringe; to break any thing venerable. *Hooker.*

3. To injure by irreverence. *Brown.*

4. To ravish; to deflower. *Prior.*

VIOLA'TION. *s.* [violatio, Lat.]

1. Infringement or injury of something sacred. *Addison.*

2. Rape; the act of deflowering. *Shaksp.*

VIOLA'TOR. *s.* [violator, Lat.]

1. One who injures or infringes something sacred. *South.*

2. A ravisher. *Shakspeare.*

VI'OLENCE. *s.* [violentia, Lat.]

1. Force; strength applied to any purpose. *Milton.*

2. An attack; an assault; a murder. *Shakspeare.*

3. Outrage; unjust force. *Milton.*

4. Eagerness; vehemence. *Shakspeare.*

5. Injury; infringement. *Burnet.*

6. Forcible defloration.

* **To VI'OLENCE.** *v. a.*

1. To assault; to injure. *Ben Jonson.*

2. To bring by violence. *Feltham.*

* **VI'OLENT.** *s.* An assailant. *Decay of Piety.*

VI'OLENT. *a.* [violentus, Lat.]

1. Forcible; acting with strength. *Milton.*

2. Produced or continued by force. *Burn.*

3. Not natural, but brought by force. *Milt.*

4. Unjustly assailant; murderous. *Milton.*

5. Unseasonably vehement. *Hooker.*

6. Extorted; not voluntary. *Milton.*

VI'OLENTLY. *ad.* [from violent.] With force; forcibly; vehemently. *Shakspeare.*

VI'OLET. *s.* [violette, Fr. viola, Lat.] A flower. *Milton.*

- VI'OLIN. *s.* [*violon*, Fr. from *viol.*] A fiddle; a stringed instrument. *Sandys.*
- * VI'OLINIST. *s.* A player on the violin. *Aubrey.*
- VI'OLIST. *s.* [from *viol.*] A player on the viol.
- VIO'LNCE'LLO. *s.* [Ital.] A stringed instrument of musick.
- VI'PER. *s.* [*vipera*, Lat.]
1. A serpent of that species which brings its young alive. *Sandys.*
 2. Any thing mischievous. *Shakspeare.*
- VI'PERINE. *a.* [*viperinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a viper.
- VI'PEROUS. *a.* [*vipereus*, Lat. from *viper.*] Having the qualities of a viper. *Daniel.*
- VI'PER's bugloss. *s.* [*echium*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
- VI'PER's grass. *s.* [*scorzonera*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
- * VIRAGI'NIAN. *a.* Of or belonging to impudent women. *Milton.*
- VIRA'GO. *s.* [Lat.] A female warrior; a woman with the qualities of a man: commonly used in detestation for an impudent woman. *Peacham.*
- * VIRE. *s.* [*vires*, Fr.] An arrow. *Gower.*
- VI'RELAY. *s.* [*virelay*, *virelai*, Fr.] A sort of little ancient French poem, that consisted only of two rhymes and short verses, with stops. *Dryden.*
- VI'RENT. *a.* [*virens*, Lat.] Green; not faded. *Brown.*
- * VI'RGATE. *s.* [*virga*, Lat.] A yardland. *Warton.*
- VIRGE. *s.* [*virga*, Lat.] A dean's mace. *Swift.*
- * VI'RGER. See VERGER.
- VI'RGIN. *s.* [*virgo*, Lat.]
1. A maid; a woman unacquainted with men. *Genesis.*
 2. A woman not a mother. Not used. *Milton.*
 3. Any thing untouched or unmingled; any thing pure. *Derham.*
 4. The sign of the zodiack in which the sun is in August. *Milton.*
- VI'RGIN. *a.* Befitting a virgin; suitable to a virgin; maidenly. *Cowley.*
- To VI'RGIN. *v. n.* [a cant word.] To play the virgin. *Shakspeare.*
- VI'RGINAL. *a.* [from *virgin.*] Maiden; maidenly; pertaining to a virgin. *Hamm.*
- To VI'RGINAL. *v. n.* To pat; to strike as on the virginal. A cant word. *Shakspeare.*
- VI'RGINAL. *s.* [more usually *virginals.*] A musical instrument so called, because used by young ladies. *Bacon.*
- VIRGI'NITY. *s.* [*virginitas*, Lat.] Maidenhead; unacquaintance with man. *Taylor.*
- * VI'RCO. *s.* [Lat.] The sixth sign in the zodiack; the Virgin. *Moxon.*
- * VIRI'DITY. *s.* [*viridus*, Lat.] Greenness. *Evelyn.*
- VI'RILE. *s.* [*virilis*, Lat.] Belonging to man; not puerile; not feminine.
- VIRI'LITY. *s.* [*virilitas*, Lat.] 1. Manhood;

- character of a man. *Rambler.*
2. Power of procreation. *Brown.*
- VIRMI'LION. *s.* Properly *vermilion.*
- * VIRTU'. *s.* [Ital.] A love of the fine arts; a taste for curiosities. *Chesterfield.*
- VI'RTUAL. *a.* [from *virtue.*] Having the efficacy without the sensible part. *Bacon.*
- VIRTUA'LITY. *s.* [from *virtual.*] Efficacy. *Brown.*
- VIRTUA'LLY. *ad.* [from *virtual.*] In effect, though not materially. *Hammond.*
- To VI'RTUATE. *v. a.* [from *virtue.*] To make efficacious. Not used. *Harvey.*
- VI'RTUE. *s.* [*virtus*, Lat. *vertu*, Fr.]
1. Moral goodness: opposed to *vice.* *Pope.*
 2. A particular moral excellence. *Addison.*
 3. Medicinal quality. *Bacon.*
 4. Medicinal efficacy. *Addison.*
 5. Efficacy; power. *Atterbury.*
 6. Acting power. *Mark.*
 7. Secret agency; efficacy. *Davies.*
 8. Bravery; valour. *Raleigh.*
 9. Excellence; that which gives excellence or power. *Ben Jonson.*
 10. One of the orders of the celestial hierarchy. *Tickell.*
- VI'RTUELESS. *a.* [from *virtue.*]
1. Wanting virtue; deprived of virtue.
 2. Not having efficacy; wanting operating qualities. *Raleigh.*
- VIRTUO'SO. *s.* [Ital.] A man skilled in antique or natural curiosities, studious of painting, statuary, or architecture. *Tatler.*
- * VIRTUO'SOSHIP. *s.* The pursuits of a virtuoso; the character of a virtuoso. *Bp. Hurd.*
- VI'RTUOUS. *a.* [from *virtue.*]
1. Morally good. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Chaste: applied to women. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Done in consequence of moral goodness. *Dryden.*
 4. Efficacious; powerful. *Milton.*
 5. Having wonderful or eminent properties. *Spenser.*
 6. Having medicinal qualities. *Bacon.*
- VI'RTUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *virtuous.*] In a virtuous manner. *Hooker.*
- VI'RTUOUSNESS. *s.* [from *virtuous.*] The state or character of being virtuous. *Spens.*
- VI'RULENCE. } *s.* [from *virulent.*] Mental
- VI'RULENCY. { poison; malignity; acrimony of temper; bitterness. *Swift.*
- VI'RULENT. *a.* [*virulentus*, Lat.]
1. Poisonous; venomous.
 2. Poisoned in the mind; bitter; malignant.
- * VI'RULENTED. *a.* Filled with poison. *Feltham.*
- VI'RULENTLY. *ad.* [from *virulent.*] Malignantly; with bitterness.
- * VI'RUS. *s.* [Lat.] A stinking matter from ulcers.
- * VIS-A-VIS. *s.* [Fr.] A carriage which holds only two persons, who sit face to face and not side by side, as in a coach

- or chariot. *Lemon.*
VI'SAGE. *s.* [Fr.] Face; countenance; look. *Milton.*
*** VI'SAGED.** *a.* Having a face or visage. *Milt.*
*** VI'SCERAL.** *a.* [*viscera*, Lat.] Feeling; tender. *Ep. Reynolds.*
To VI'SCERATE. *v. a.* [*viscera*, Lat.] To embowel; to exenterate.
VI'SCID. *a.* [*viscidus*, Lat.] Glutinous; tenacious.
VISCI'DITY. *s.* [from *viscid.*] 1. Glutinousness; tenacity; ropiness. *Arbuthnot.*
 2. Glutinous concretion. *Floyer.*
VISCO'SITY. *s.* [*viscosité*, Fr.]
 1. Glutinousness; tenacity. *Arbuthnot.*
 2. A glutinous substance. *Brown.*
VI'SCOUNT. *s.* [*vicecomes*, Lat.] *Viscount* signifies as much as sheriff. *Viscount* also signifies a degree of nobility next to an earl, which is an old name of office, but a new one of dignity, never heard of amongst us till Henry VI. his days. *Cowell.*
VI'SCOUNTESS. *s.* The lady of a viscount.
*** VI'SCOUNTSHIP.** } *s.* The quality and
*** VI'SCOUNTY.** } office of a viscount.
Ld. Keeper Williams.
VI'SCOUS. *a.* [*viscosus*, Lat.] Glutinous; sticky; tenacious. *Bacon.*
VISIB'LITY. *s.* [*visibilité*, Fr. from *visible.*]
 1. The state or quality of being perceptible to the eye. *Boyle.*
 2. State of being apparent, or openly discoverable. *Stillingfleet.*
VI'SIBLE. *a.* [*visible*, Fr. *visibilis*, Lat.]
 1. Perceptible by the eye. *Bacon.*
 2. Discovered to the eye. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Apparent; open; conspicuous. *Clarend.*
*** VI'SIBLE.** *s.* Perceptibility by the eye. *Bacon.*
VI'SIBLENESS. *s.* [from *visible.*] State or quality of being visible.
VI'SIBLY. *ad.* [from *visible.*] In a manner perceptible by the eye. *Dryden.*
VI'SION. *s.* [Fr. *visio*, Lat.]
 1. Sight; the faculty of seeing. *Newton.*
 2. The act of seeing. *Hammond.*
 3. A supernatural appearance; a spectre; a phantom. *Milton.*
 4. A dream; something shewn in a dream. A dream happens to a sleeping, a vision may happen to a waking man. *Locke.*
*** VI'SIONAL.** *a.* Pertaining to a vision. *Waterland.*
VI'SIONARY. *a.* [*visionnaire*, Fr.] 1. Affected by phantoms; disposed to receive impressions on the imagination. *Pope.*
 2. Imaginary; not real; seen in a dream. *Swift.*
VI'SIONARY. } *s.* [*visionnaire*, Fr.] One
VI'SIONIST. } whose imagination is disturbed.
To VI'SIT. *v. a.* [*visiter*, Fr. *visito*, Lat.]
 1. To go to see. *Pope.*
 2. To send good or evil judicially. A scriptural sense. *Judith.*
 3. To salute with a present. *Judges.*
 4. To come to a survey, with judicial authority. *Ayliffe.*
To VI'SIT. *v. n.* To keep up the intercourse of ceremonial salutations at the houses of each other. *Law.*
VI'SIT. *s.* [*visite*, Fr. from the verb.] The act of going to see another. *Watts.*
VI'SITABLE. *a.* [from *visit.*] Liable to be visited. *Ayliffe.*
VI'SITANT. *s.* [from *visit.*] One who goes to see another. *Pope.*
VISITA'TION. *s.* [*visito*, Lat.]
 1. The act of visiting. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Object of visits. *Milton.*
 3. Judicial visit or perambulation. *Ayliffe.*
 4. Judicial evil sent by God. *Taylor.*
 5. Communication of divine love. *Hooker.*
VISITATO'RIAL. *a.* [from *visitor.*] Belonging to a judicial visitor. *Ayliffe.*
VI'SITER. *s.* [from *visit.*]
 1. One who comes to another. *Swift.*
 2. An occasional judge. *Garth.*
*** VI'SITING.** *s.* Visitation; act of visiting. *Shakspeare.*
*** VI'SITOR.** See **VISITER.**
VI'SIVE. *a.* [*visus*, Lat.] Formed in the act of seeing. *Broome.*
VI'SNOMY. *s.* [corrupted from *physiognomy.*] Face; countenance. *Spenser.*
*** VI'SNE.** *s.* A kind of brandy or wine.
VI'SOR. *s.* [*visière*, Fr.] A mask used to disfigure and disguise. See **VIZARD.** *Brown.*
VI'SORED. *a.* [from *visor.*] Masked. *Milton.*
VI'STA. *s.* [Ital.] View; prospect through an avenue. *Addison.*
VI'SUAL. *a.* [*visuel*, Fr.] Used in sight; exercising the power of sight. *Milton.*
VI'TAL. *a.* [*vitalis*, Lat.] 1. Contributing to life; necessary to life. *Pope.*
 2. Relating to life. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Containing life. *Milton.*
 4. Being the seat of life. *Pope.*
 5. So disposed as to live. Rather Latin. *Brown.*
 6. Essential; chiefly necessary. *Corbet.*
VITA'LITY. *s.* [from *vital.*] Power of subsisting in life. *Raleigh.*
VI'TALLY. *ad.* [from *vital.*] In such a manner as to give life. *Bentley.*
VI'TALS. *s.* [without the singular.] Parts essential to life. *Phillips.*
*** VITE.** *s.* [*vitis*, Lat.] A wine. Obsolete. *Chaucer.*
VITE'LLARY. *s.* [from *vitellus*, Lat.] The place where the yolk of the egg swims in the white.
To VI'TIATE. *v. a.* [*vitio*, Lat.] To deprave; to spoil; to make less pure. *Evelyn.*
VITIA'TION. *s.* [from *vitiate.*] Depravation; corruption. *Harvey.*
To VITILI'TIGATE. *v. n.* To contend in law cavillously.
VITILITIGA'TION. *s.* Contention; cavillation. *Hudibras.*

- VITIO/SITY.** *s.* [from *vitiosus*, Lat.] Depravity; corruption. *South.*
- VI'TIOUS.** *a.* [*vitiosus*, Lat.]
1. Corrupt; wicked; opposite to virtuous; morally bad. *Pope.*
 2. Corrupt; having physical ill qualities. *Ben Jonson.*
- VI'TIOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *vitious*.] Not virtuously; corruptly; badly.
- VI'TIOUSNESS.** *s.* [from *vitious*.] Corruptness; state of being vitious. *South.*
- VI'TREOUS.** *a.* [*vitreus*, Lat.] Glassy; consisting of glass; resembling glass. *Arbuth.*
- VI'TREOUSNESS.** *s.* [from *vitreous*.] Resemblance of glass; glassy parts.
- VITRI'FICABLE.** *a.* [from *vitricate*.] Convertible into glass.
- To VITRI'FICATE.** *v. a.* [*vitrum*, *facio*, Lat.] To change into glass. *Bacon.*
- VITRIFICA'TION.** *s.* [*vitrication*, Fr. from *vitricate*.] Production of glass; act of changing, or state of being changed into glass.
- To VI'TRIFY.** *v. a.* [*vitrum* and *facio*, Lat.] To change into glass. *Bacon.*
- To VI'TRIFY.** *v. n.* To become glass. *Arb.*
- VI'TRIOL.** *s.* [*vitriolum*, Lat.] *Vitriol* is produced by addition of a metallick matter with the fossil acid salt. *Woodward.*
- VI'TRIOLATE.** } *a.* [*vitriolé*, Fr. from
- VI'TRIOLATED.** } *vitriolum*, Lat.] Impregnated with vitriol; consisting of vitriol. *Boyle.*
- VITRIO'LUCK.** } *a.* [*vitriolique*, Fr. from
- VITRIO'LOUS.** } *vitriolum*, Lat.] Resembling vitriol; containing vitriol. *Brown.*
- VI'TULINE.** *a.* [*vitulinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a calf, or to veal. *Bailey.*
- VITU'PERABLE.** *a.* [*vituperabilis*, Lat.] Blameworthy. *Ainsworth.*
- To VITU'PERATE.** *v. a.* [*vitupero*, Lat.] To blame; to censure.
- VITUPERA'TION.** *s.* [*vituperatio*, Lat.] Blame; censure. *Ayliffe.*
- * **VITU'PERATIVE.** *a.* Belonging to blame; containing censure. *Arbuthnot.*
- * **VITUPE'RIOUS.** *a.* Disgraceful. *Shelton.*
- VIVA'CIOUS.** *a.* [*vivax*, Lat.]
1. Long-lived. *Bentley.*
 2. Sprightly; gay; active; lively.
- VIVA'CIOUSNESS.** } *s.* [*vivacité*, Fr. from
- VIVA'CITY.** } *vivacious*.]
1. Liveliness; sprightliness. *Boyle.*
 2. Longevity; length of life. *Brown.*
- VI/VARY.** *s.* [*vivarium*, Lat.] A warren.
- VIVE.** *a.* [*vif*, Fr.] Lively; forcible; pressing. *Bacon.*
- * **VI'VELY.** *ad.* In a lively manner; strongly; forcibly. *Marston.*
- VI/VENCY.** *s.* [*vivo*, Lat.] Manner of supporting or continuing life. *Brown.*
- VI'VES.** *s.* A distemper among horses, much like the strangles. *Farrier's Dict.*
- VI'VID.** *a.* [*vividus*, Lat.]
1. Lively; quick; striking. *Newton.*
 2. Sprightly; active. *South.*
- VI'VIDLY.** *ad.* [from *vivid*.] With life; with quickness; with strength. *Boyle.*
- VI'VIDNESS.** *s.* [from *vivid*.] Life; vigour; quickness.
- VIVI'FICAL.** *a.* [*vivificus*, Lat.] Giving life.
- To VIVI'FICATE.** *v. n.* [*vivifico*, Lat.]
1. To make alive; to uniform with life; to animate.
 2. To recover from such a change of form as seems to destroy the original properties. A chymical term.
- VIVIFICA'TION.** *s.* [Fr.] The act of giving life. *Bacon.*
- * **VIVI'FICATIVE.** *a.* Able to animate. *More.*
- VI/VIFICK.** *a.* [*vivificus*, Lat.] Giving life; making alive. *Ray.*
- To VI/VIFY.** *v. a.* [*vivus* and *facio*, Lat.] To make alive; to animate; to endue with life. *Bacon.*
- VIVI'PAROUS.** *a.* [*vivus* and *pario*, Lat.] Bringing the young alive; opposed to *oviparous*. *Ray.*
- VI'XEN.** *s.* *Vixen* is the name of a she-fox; and applied to a woman, whose nature is thereby compared to a she-fox. *Shaksp.*
- * **VI'XENLY.** *a.* Having the qualities or manner of a vixen. *Barrow.*
- VIZ.** *ad.* To wit; that is. *Hudibras.*
- VI'ZARD.** *s.* [*visière*, Fr.] A mask used for disguise. *Roscommon.*
- To VI'ZARD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mask. *Shakspeare.*
- VI'ZIER.** *s.* The prime minister of the Turkish empire. *Knolles.*
- * **ULANS.** *s. pl.* 1. The militia among the modern Tartars. *James.*
2. Horse troops armed with lances.
- UL'CER.** *s.* [*ulcère*, Fr. *ulcus*, Lat.] A sore of continuance; not a new wound. *Sandys.*
- To U'LCERATE.** *v. a.* [*ulcére*, Fr. *ulcero*, Lat.] To disease with sores. *Arbuthnot.*
- * **To U'LCERATE.** *v. n.* To turn to an ulcer.
- ULCERA'TION.** *s.* [*ulceratio*, from *ulcero*, Lat.] 1. The act of breaking into ulcers.
2. Ulcer; sore. *Arbuthnot.*
- U'LCERED.** *a.* [*ulcéré*, Fr. from *ulcer*.] Grown by time from an hurt to an ulcer. *Temple.*
- U'LCEROUS.** *a.* [*ulcerosus*, Lat.] Afflicted with sores. *Shakspeare.*
- U'LCEROUSNESS.** *s.* [from *ulcerous*.] The state of being ulcerous.
- ULI'GINOUS.** *v.* [*uliginosus*, Lat.] Slimy; muddy. *Woodward.*
- * **U'LLAGE.** *s.* [*uligo*, Lat.] The quantity of fluid, which a cask wants of being full, in consequence of the oozing of the liquor. *Malone.*
- * **ULTE'RIOR.** *a.* [Lat.] Lying on the further side; situate on the other side; further. *Boyle.*
- U'LTIMATE.** *a.* [*ultimus*, Lat.] Intended in the last resort. *Addison.*
- U'LTIMATELY.** *ad.* [from *ultimate*.] In

- the last consequence. *Atterbury.*
- * **ULTIMA'TION.** *s.* The last offer; the last concession; the last condition. *Swift.*
- * **ULTIMA'TUM.** *s.* Ultimatum: a modern term.
- * **U'LTIME.** *a.* [*ultimus*, Lat.] Ultimate. *Bacon.*
- ULTI'MITY.** *s.* [*ultimus*, Lat.] The last stage; the last consequence. Not used. *Bacon.*
- * **U'LTION.** *s.* [*ultio*, Lat.] Revenge. *Brown.*
- U'LTRAMARINE.** *s.* [*ultra* and *marinus*, Lat.] One of the noblest blue colours used in painting, produced by calcination from the stone called lapis lazuli. *Hill.*
- U'LTRAMARINE.** *a.* [*ultra marinus*, Lat.] Being beyond the sea; foreign. *Ainsworth.*
- ULTRAMO'NTANE.** *a.* [*ultra montanus*, Lat.] Being beyond the mountains.
- ULTRAMU'NDANE.** *a.* [*ultra* and *mundus*, Lat.] Being beyond the world.
- ULTRO'NEOUS.** *a.* [*ultro*, Lat.] Spontaneous; voluntary.
- * **To U'LULATE.** *v. n.* [*ululo*, Lat.] To howl; to scream. *Herbert.*
- U'MBEL.** *s.* [In botany.] The extremity of a stalk or branch divided into several pedicles or rays, beginning from the same point, and opening so as to form an inverted cone. *Dict.*
- U'MBELLATED.** *a.* In botany, is said of flowers when many of them grow together in umbels. *Dict.*
- UMBELLI'FEROUS.** *a.* [*umbel* and *fero*, Lat.] Used of plants that bear many flowers, growing upon many footstalks. *Dict.*
- U'MBER.** *s.* [*umbra*, Lat.]
1. A sad colour. *Peacham.*
 2. A fish. The *umber* and grayling differ in nothing but their names. *Walton.*
- U'MBERED.** *a.* [from *umber*, or *umbra*, Lat.] Shaded; clouded. *Shakspeare.*
- UMBI'LICAL.** *a.* [from *umbilicus*, Lat.] Belonging to the navel. *Ray.*
- * **UMBI'LICK.** *s.* The navel; the centre. *Herbert.*
- U'MBLES.** *s.* [*umble*, Fr.] A deer's entrails. *Dict.*
- U'MBO.** *s.* [Lat.] The pointed boss or prominent part of a buckler. *Swift.*
- U'MBRAGE.** *s.* [*ombrage*, Fr.]
1. Shade; skreen of trees. *Phillips.*
 2. Shadow; appearance. *Bramhall.*
 3. Resentment; offence; suspicion of injury. *Bacon.*
- UMBRA'GEOUS.** *a.* [*ombrageux*, Fr.] Shady; yielding shade. *Harvey.*
- UMBRA'GEOUSNESS.** *s.* [from *umbrageous*.] Shadiness. *Raleigh.*
- * **U'MBRATED.** *a.* [*umbratus*, Lat.] Shadowed.
- * **UMBRA'TICAL.** } *a.* Shadowy; typical.
- * **UMBRA'TICK.** }
- UMBRA'TILE.** *a.* [*umbratilis*, Lat.] Being in the shade.
- * **UMBRA'TIOUS.** *a.* [*ombrage*, Fr.] Captious; suspicious; disposed to take umbrage. *Wotton.*
- UMBRE'L.** } *s.* [from *umbra*, Lat.] A
- UMBRE'LLA.** } skreen used in hot countries to keep off the sun, and in others to bear off the rain. *Gay.*
- UMBRI'RE.** *s.* The visor of the helmet. *Spenser.*
- UMBRO'SITY.** *s.* [*umbrosus*, Lat.] Shadiness; exclusion of light. *Brown.*
- U'MPIRAGE.** *s.* [from *umpire*.] Arbitration; friendly decision of a controversy.
- U'MPIRE.** *s.* An arbitrator; one who, as a common friend, decides disputes. *Boyle.*
- * **To U'MPIRE.** *v. a.* To decide as an umpire; to arbitrate; to settle. *Bacon.*
- * **U'MPLE.** *s.* Is used for fine lawn by *Chaucer.*
- UN.** A Saxon privative or negative particle answering to *in* of the Latins, and *a* of the Greeks, *on*, Dutch, and *un*, Germ. It is placed almost at will before adjectives and adverbs.
- * **UNABA'SED.** *a.* Not humbled; not abased.
- UNABA'SHED.** *a.* [from *abashed*.] Not shamed; not confused by modesty. *Pope.*
- * **UNABA'TED.** *a.* Undiminished. *Beaum. and Fl.*
- * **UNABI'LITY.** } *s.* Want of ability.
- * **UNA'BLENESS.** }
- UNA'BLE.** *a.* [from *able*.]
1. Not having ability. *Milton.*
 2. Weak; impotent. It has *to* before a verb and *for* before a noun.
- * **UNABO'LISHABLE.** *a.* That may not be abolished. *Milton.*
- UNABO'LISHED.** *a.* [from *abolished*.] Not repealed; remaining in force. *Hooker.*
- * **UNACCE'NTED.** *a.* Having no accent; not accented. *Harris.*
- UNACCE'PTABLE.** *a.* [from *acceptable*.] Not pleasing; not such as is well received. *Addison.*
- UNACCE'PTABLENESS.** *s.* [from *unacceptable*.] State of not pleasing. *Collier.*
- * **UNACCE'SSIBLE.** *a.* That may not be approached. *Hakewill.*
- UNACCE'SSIBLENESS.** *s.* [from *accessibleness*.] State of not being to be attained or approached. *Hale.*
- UNACCO'MMODATED.** *a.* [from *accommodated*.] Unfurnished with external convenience. *Shakspeare.*
- UNACCO'MPANIED.** *a.* [from *accompanied*.] Not attended. *Hayward.*
- UNACCO'MPLISHED.** *a.* [from *accomplished*.] Unfinished; incomplete. *Dryden.*
- UNACCO'UNTABLE.** *a.* [from *accountable*.]
1. Not explicable; not to be solved by reason; not reducible to rule. *Addison.*
 2. Not subject; not controlled.
- UNACCOU'NTABLY.** *ad.* Strangely.
- UNA'CCURATE.** *a.* [from *accurate*.] Not exact. *Boyle.*

- * **UNA'CCURATENESS.** *s.* Want of accurateness. For *this* and *unaccurate* are commonly used *inaccurate*, and *inaccuracy*. *Boyle.*
- UNACCU'STOMED.** *a.* [from *accustomed*.]
1. Not used; not habituated: with *to*. *Boyle.*
2. New; not usual. *Phillips.*
- UNACKNOW'LEDGED.** *a.* [from *acknowledge*.] Not owned. *Clarendon.*
- UNACQUA'INTANCE.** *s.* [from *acquaintance*.] Want of familiarity: followed by *with*. *South.*
- UNACQUAI'NTED.** *a.* [from *acquainted*.]
1. Not known; unusual; not familiarly known. *Spenser.*
2. Not having familiar knowledge. *Wake.*
- * **UNACQUA'INTEDNESS.** *s.* Unacquaintance. *Whiston.*
- * **UNA'CTED.** *a.* Not performed; not put into execution. *Shakspeare.*
- UNA'CTIVE.** *a.* [from *active*.]
1. Not brisk; not lively. *Locke.*
2. Having no employment. *Milton.*
3. Not busy; not diligent. *South.*
4. Having no efficacy. *Milton.*
- * **UNA'CTUATED.** *a.* Not actuated. *Glanv.*
- UNADMI'RED.** *a.* Not regarded with honour. *Pope.*
- * **UNADMO'NISHED.** *a.* Not admonished; not cautioned beforehand. *Milton.*
- UNADO'RED.** *a.* Not worshipped. *Milton.*
- * **UNADO'RNED.** *a.* Not decorated; not embellished. *Milton.*
- * **UNADVE'NTUROUS.** *a.* Not adventurous. *Milton.*
- * **UNADVI'SABLE.** *a.* Not prudent; not to be advised. *Lowth.*
- UNADVI'SED.** *a.*
1. Imprudent; indiscreet. *Shakspeare.*
2. Done without due thought; rash. *Glanville.*
- UNADVI'SEDLY.** *ad.* Rashly; imprudently; precipitately.
- * **UNADVI'SEDNESS.** *s.* Imprudence; rashness. *Mirr. for Mag.*
- * **UNADU'LERATE.** *a.* Genuine. *Addison.*
- UNADU'LERATED.** *a.* Genuine; not defeated by base admixture; not counterfeit.
- * **UNADU'LERATELY.** *ad.* Without spurious mixtures. *Dr. Gilberte.*
- * **UNA'FFABLE.** *a.* Haughty; not sociable.
- UNAFFE'CTED.** *a.*
1. Real; not hypocritical. *Dryden.*
2. Free from affectation; open; candid; sincere. *Addison.*
3. Not formed by too rigid observation of rules. *Milton.*
4. Not moved; not touched.
- * **UNAFFE'CTEDLY.** *ad.* Really; without any attempt to produce false appearances. *Locke.*
- UNAFFE'CTING.** *a.* Not pathetick; not moving the passions.
- * **UNAFFE'CTIONATE.** *a.* Wanting affec-

- tion. *Milton.*
- * **UNAFFLI'CTED.** *a.* Free from trouble. *Daniel.*
- * **UNAGRE'EABLE.** *a.* Inconsistent; unsuitable. *Hammond.*
- * **UNAGRE'EABLENESS.** *s.* Unsuitableness to; inconsistency with.
- UNA'IDABLE.** *ad.* Admitting no help.
- UNA'IDED.** *a.* Not assisted; not helped. *Blackmore.*
- * **UNAI'MING.** *a.* Having no particular direction. *Granville.*
- * **UNA'KING.** *a.* Not feeling or causing pain. *Shakspeare.*
- * **UNALA'RMED.** *a.* Not disturbed. *Cowper.*
- * **UNA'LIENABLE.** *a.* Not to be transferred. *Swift.*
- * **UNALLA'YED.** *a.* Not impaired by bad mixtures. *Boyle.*
- UNALLI'ED.** *a.*
1. Having no powerful relation.
2. Having no common nature; not congenial. *Collier.*
- * **UNA'LTERABLE.** *a.* Unchangeable; immutable. *South.*
- * **UNA'LTERABLENESS.** *s.* Immutability; unchangeableness. *Woodward.*
- * **UNA'LTERABLY.** *ad.* Unchangeably; immutably. *Milton.*
- * **UNA'LTERED.** *a.* Not changed; not changeable. *Hooker.*
- * **UNAMA'ZED.** *a.* Not astonished; free from astonishment. *Milton.*
- * **UNAMBI'GUOUS.** *a.* Clear; not to be mistaken; unquestionable. *Chesterfield.*
- UNAMBI'TIOUS.** *a.* Free from ambition.
- * **UNAME'NDABLE.** *a.* [*inemendabilis*, Lat.] Not to be changed for the better. *Pope.*
- * **UNA'MIABLE.** *a.* Not raising love. *Add.*
- * **UNAMU'SED.** *a.* Wanting amusement; without amusement. *Young.*
- * **UNANALO'GICAL.** *a.* Not analogical. *Johnson.*
- * **UNANALY'SED.** *a.* Not resolved into simple parts. *Boyle.*
- * **UNA'NCHORED.** *a.* Not anchored. *Pope.*
- * **UNANE'LED.** *a.* Unprepared for death. *Shakspeare.*
- UNANE'LED.** *a.* Without the funeral bell. [*Of this sense I am in doubt from un and knell.*] *Pope.*
- * **UNA'NIMATED.** *a.* Not enlivened; not vivified. *Dryden.*
- UNANI'MITY.** *s.* Concord; agreement in design; agreement in opinion.
- UNA'NIMOUS.** *a.* [*unanime*, Fr. *unanimis*, Lat.] Being of one mind; agreeing in design or opinion. *Dryden.*
- UNA'NIMOUSLY.** *ad.* With one mind.
- * **UNA'NIMOUSNESS.** *s.* The state of being unanimous.
- UNANO'INTED.** *a.* 1. Not anointed.
2. Not prepared for death by extreme unction. *Shakspeare.*
- UNA'NSWERABLE.** *a.* Not to be re-

futed. *Glanville.*
 * UNA'NSWERABLY. *ad.* Beyond confutation. *South.*
 UNA'NSWERED. *a.*
 1. Not opposed by a reply. *Addison.*
 2. Not confuted. *Hooker.*
 3. Not suitably returned. *Dryden.*
 UNAPPA'LLED. *a.* Not daunted; not impressed by fear. *Sidney.*
 * UNA'PPARELLED. *a.* Not dressed; not clothed. *Bacon.*
 UNA'PPARENT. *a.* Obscure; invisible.
 * UNAPPE'ALABLE. *a.* Not admitting appeal. *South.*
 UNAPPE'ASABLE. *a.* Not to be pacified; implacable. *Milton.*
 * UNAPPE'ASED. *a.* Not pacified. *Dryden.*
 * UNAPPLI'ED. *a.* Not specially applied; not engaged. *Bacon.*
 * UNAPPREHE'NDED. *a.* Not understood. *Hooker.*
 * UNAPPREHE'NSIBLE. *a.* Not capable of being understood. *South.*
 UNAPPREHE'NSIVE. *a.* [from *apprehend.*]
 1. Not intelligent; not ready of conception. *South.*
 2. Not suspecting.
 * UNAPPRI'SED. *a.* Not informed; ignorant. *Young.*
 * UNAPPRO'ACHABLE. *a.* That may not be approached. *Hammond.*
 UNAPPRO'ACHED. *a.* Inaccessible. *Milton.*
 * UNAPPRO'PRIATED. *a.* Having no particular application. *Dr. Warton.*
 UNAPPRO'VED. *a.* [from *approve.*] Not approved. *Milton.*
 UNA'PT. *a.* [from *apt.*]
 1. Dull; not apprehensive.
 2. Not ready; not propense. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Unfit; not qualified: with *to* before a verb, and *for* before a noun. *Taylor.*
 4. Improper; unfit; unsuitable.
 * UNA'PTLY. *ad.* Unfitly; improperly. *Grew.*
 UNA'PTNESS. *s.* [from *unapt.*]
 1. Unfitness; unsuitableness. *Spenser.*
 2. Dulness; want of apprehension. *Shaksp.*
 3. Unreadiness; disqualification; want of propension. *Locke.*
 UNA'RGUED. *a.* [from *argue.*]
 1. Not disputed. *Milton.*
 2. Not censured. *Ben Jonson.*
 * To UNA'RM. *v. a.* To disarm; to strip of armour; to deprive of arms. *Shaksp.*
 UNA'RMED. *a.* [from *unarm.*] Having no armour; having no weapons.
 * UNARRA'IGNED. *a.* Not brought to a trial. *Daniel.*
 * UNARRA'YED. *a.* Not dressed. *Dryden.*
 * UNARRI'VED. *a.* Not yet arrived. *Young.*
 UNA'RTFUL. *a.*
 1. Having no art, or cunning. *Dryden.*
 2. Wanting skill. *Cheyne.*
 * UNARTIFI'CIALLY. *ad.* Contrarily to art. *Derham.*
 UNA'SKED. *a.* Not sought by solicitation.

* UNASPE'CTIVE. *a.* Not having a view to; inattentive. *Feltham.*
 * UNA'SPIRATED. *a.* Having no aspirate. *Dr. Parr.*
 UNASPI'RING. *a.* Not ambitious. *Rogers.*
 * UNASSA'ILABLE. *a.* Exempt from assault. *Shakspeare.*
 UNASSA'ILED. *a.* Not attacked; not assaulted. *Shakspeare.*
 * UNASSA'YED. *a.* Unattempted. *Milton.*
 UNASSI'STED. *a.* Not helped. *Rogers.*
 UNASSI'STING. *a.* Giving no help. *Dryden.*
 UNASSU'MING. *a.* Not arrogant.
 UNASSU'RED. *a.*
 1. Not confident. *Glanville.*
 2. Not to be trusted. *Spenser.*
 * UNATO'NABLE. *a.* Not to be appeased; not to be brought to concord. *Milton.*
 * UNATO'NED. *a.* Not expiated. *Rowe.*
 * UNATTA'CHED. *a.* 1. Not arrested. *Jun.*
 2. Not having any fixed interest: as, *un-* attached to any party.
 UNATTA'INABLE. *a.* Not to be gained or obtained; being out of reach. *Dryden.*
 UNATTA'INABLENESS. *s.* State of being out of reach. *Locke.*
 UNATTE'MPTED. *a.* Untried; not assayed. *Shakspeare.*
 UNATTE'NDED. *a.* Having no retinue, or attendants. *Dryden.*
 * UNATTE'NDING. *a.* Not attending. *Milton.*
 UNATTE'NTIVE. *a.* Careless; heedless.
 * UNATTE'STED. *a.* Without witness; wanting attestation. *Barrow.*
 * UNATTRA'CTED. *a.* Not under the power of attraction; freed from attraction. *Thomson.*
 UNAVA'ILABLE. *a.* Useless; vain with respect to any purpose. *Hooker.*
 * UNAVA'ILABLENESS. *s.* Uselessness. *Sandys.*
 UNAVA'ILING. *a.* Useless; vain. *Dryden.*
 * UNAVE'NGED. *a.* Not avenged; unre- venged. *Milton.*
 UNAVO'IDABLE. *a.*
 1. Inevitable; not to be shunned. *Rogers.*
 2. Not to be missed in ratiocination. *Tillotson.*
 * UNAVO'IDABLENESS. *s.* Inevitability. *Glanville.*
 * UNAVO'IDABLY. *ad.* Inevitably. *Addis.*
 UNAVO'IDED. *a.* Inevitable.
 * UNAUTHE'NTICK. *a.* Not authentick; not genuine; not warranted. *Warton.*
 UNAU'THORISED. *a.* Not supported by authority; not properly commissioned. *Dryden.*
 * UNA'WA'KED. } *a.* Not roused from
 * UNA'WA'KENED. } sleep; not awakened. *Young.*
 * UNA'WA'RE. *a.* [unpær, Sax.] Without thought; inattentive. *Swift.*
 UNA'WA'RE. } *ad.* 1. Without thought;
 UNA'WA'RES. } without previous medita- tion. *Pope.*

2. Unexpectedly; when it is not thought of; suddenly. *Boyle.*
 UNA'WED. *a.* Unrestrained by fear or reverence. *Clarendon.*
 UNBA'CKED. *a.* 1. Not tamed; not taught to bear the rider. *Suckling.*
 2. Not countenanced; not aided. *Daniel.*
 * UNBA/LANCED. *a.* Not poised; not in equipoise. *Pope.*
 UNBA'LLAST. } *a.* Not kept steady by
 UNBA'LLASTED. } ballast; unsteady.
 * UNBA'NDED. *a.* Wanting a string, or band. *Shakspeare.*
 * UNBAPTIZED. *a.* Not baptized. *Hooker.*
 To UNBA'R. *v. a.* [from *bar*.] To open by removing the bars; to unbolt. *Denham.*
 UNBA'RBED. *a.* [*barba*, Lat.]
 1. Not shaven. Out of use. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Bare; uncovered: from *Barbe*, which is used by *Chaucer* for a veil: *barbed* is applied to horses, when, in the times of chivalry, fully armed and accoutred. *Shakspeare.*
 UNBA'RKED. *a.* Decorticated; stripped of bark. *Bacon.*
 * UNBA'SHFUL. *a.* Impudent; shameless. *Shakspeare.*
 * UNBA'TED. *a.* Not repressed; not blunted. *Shakspeare.*
 * UNBA'THED. *a.* Not wet. *Dryden.*
 UNBA'TTERED. *a.* Not injured by blows. *Shakspeare.*
 To UNBA'Y. *v. a.* To lay open.
 * UNBE'ARABLE. *a.* Not to be borne.
 * UNBE'ARING. *a.* [unbepend, Sax.] Bringing no fruit. *Dryden.*
 UNBEA'TEN. *a.*
 1. Not treated with blows. *Corbet.*
 2. Not trodden. *Roscommon.*
 * UNBEA'UTEIOUS. } *a.* Not beautiful;
 * UNBEA'UTIFUL. } plain. *Hammond.*
 * To UNBECO'ME. *v. a.* Not to become; to misbecome. *Sherlock.*
 UNBECO'MING. *a.* Indecent; unsuitable; indecorous. *Milton.*
 * UNBECO'MINGLY. *ad.* In an unsuitable improper manner. *Barrow.*
 * UNBECO'MINGNESS. *s.* Indecency; indecorum. *Locke.*
 To UNBE'D. *v. a.* To raise from a bed.
 UNBEFI'TTING. *a.* Not becoming; not suitable. *Milton.*
 * UNBEFRI'ENDED. *a.* Wanting friends; without friends. *Killingbeck.*
 * To UNBEGE'T. *v. n.* To deprive of existence. *Dryden.*
 UNBEGO'T. }
 UNBEGO'TTEN. } *a.* [from *bego*.]
 1. Eternal; without generation. *Stillingsfl.*
 2. Not yet generated. *South.*
 * To UNBEGU'ILE. *v. a.* To undeceive; to set free from the influence of any deceit. *Donne.*
 * UNBEGU'N. *a.* Not yet begun. *Hooker.*
 * UNBEHE'LD. *a.* Unseen; not discoverable

- to the sight. *Milton.*
 * UNBE'ING. *a.* Not existing. *Brown.*
 UNBELI'EF. *s.*
 1. Incredulity. *Dryden.*
 2. Infidelity; irreligion. *Hooker.*
 To UNBELIE'VE. *v. a.*
 1. To discredit; not to trust. *Wotton.*
 2. Not to think real or true. *Dryden.*
 UNBELIE'VE. *s.* An infidel; one who believes not the scripture of God. *Hooker.*
 * UNBELI'EVING. *a.* Infidel. *Addison.*
 * UNBELO'VED. *a.* Not loved. *Dryden.*
 To UNBE'ND. *v. a.*
 1. To free from forcible flexure. *Dryden.*
 2. To relax; to amuse after labour. *Shak.*
 UNBE'NDING. *a.*
 1. Not suffering flexure. *Pope.*
 2. Resolute. *Rowe.*
 * UNBE'NEFICED. *a.* Not preferred to a benefice. *Dryden.*
 UNBENE'VOLENT. *a.* Not kind. *Rogers.*
 UNBENI'GHTE. *a.* Never visited by darkness. *Milton.*
 UNBENI'GN. *a.* Malignant; malevolent.
 UNBE'NT. *a.*
 1. Not strained by the string. *Dryden.*
 2. Having the bow unstrung. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Not crushed; not subdued. *Dryden.*
 4. Relaxed; not intent. *Denham.*
 UNBESEE'MING. *a.* Unbecoming. *K. Charl.*
 * UNBESE'EMINGNESS. *s.* Unbecomingness; indecency. *Bp. Hall.*
 UNBESO'UGHT. *a.* Not intreated. *Milton.*
 * UNBESPO'KEN. *a.* Not ordered beforehand. *Dryden.*
 * UNBESTO'WED. *a.* Not given; not disposed of. *Bacon.*
 * UNBETRA'YED. *a.* Not betrayed. *Daniel.*
 UNBEWA'ILED. *a.* Not lamented. *Shaksp.*
 * To UNBEWI'TCH. *v. a.* To free from fascination. *South.*
 To UNBI'ASS. *v. a.* To free from any external motive; to disentangle from prejudice. *Pope.*
 * UNBI'ASSEDLY. *ad.* Without external influence; without prejudice. *Locke.*
 UNBI'D. }
 UNBI'DDEN. } *a.* 1. Uninvited. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Uncommanded; spontaneous. *Milton.*
 UNBI'GOTTED. *a.* Free from bigotry. *Add.*
 To UNBI'ND. *v. a.* [from *bind*] To loose; to untie. *Dryden.*
 To UNBI'SHOP. *v. a.* [from *bishop*.] To deprive of episcopal orders. *South.*
 * UNBI'T. *a.* Not bitten. *Young.*
 UNBI'TTED. *a.* [from *bit*.] Unbridled; unrestrained. *Shakspeare.*
 UNBLA'MABLE. *a.* Not culpable. *Dryden.*
 * UNBLA'MABLENESS. *s.* State of being unblamable. *More.*
 * UNBLA'MABLY. *ad.* Without taint of fault. *I. Thess. 11.*
 * UNBLA'MED. *a.* Blameless; free from fault. *Milton.*
 * UNBLA'STED. *a.* Not blasted; not made

to wither. *Peacham.*
 * UNBLE'MISHABLE. *a.* Not capable of being blemished. *Milton.*
 UNBLE'MISHED. *a.* Free from turpitude; free from reproach. *Addison.*
 UNBLE'NCHED. *a.* Not disgraced; not injured by any soil. *Milton.*
 * UNBLE'NDED. *a.* Not mingled. *Glans.*
 UNBLEST. *a.*
 1. Accursed; excluded from benediction.
 2. Wretched; unhappy. *Prior.*
 * UNBLI'GHTE. *a.* Not blighted; unblasted. *Cowper.*
 UNBLOO'DIED. *a.* Not stained with blood.
 * UNBLO'ODY. *a.* Not cruel; not shedding blood; not stained with blood. *Dryden.*
 * UNBLO'SSOMING. *a.* Not bearing any blossom. *Mason.*
 UNBLO'WN. *a.* Having the bud yet unexpanded. *Shakspeare.*
 UNBLU'NTED. *a.* Not made obtuse. *Cowley.*
 * UNBLU'SHING. *a.* Not having sense of shame; without blushing. *Thomson.*
 UNBO'DIED. *a.*
 1. Incorporeal; immaterial. *Watts.*
 2. Freed from the body. *Dryden.*
 * UNBO'ILED. *a.* Not sodden. *Bacon.*
 To UNBO'LT. *v. a.* To set open; to unbar. *Shakspeare.*
 UNBO'LTED. *a.* Coarse; gross; not refined. *Shakspeare.*
 UNBO'NNETTED. *a.* Wanting a hat or bonnet. *Shakspeare.*
 UNBOO'KISH. *a.*
 1. Not studious of books.
 2. Not cultivated by erudition. *Shaksp.*
 UNBO'RN. *a.* Not yet brought into life; future. *Dryden.*
 UNBO'RROWED. *a.* Genuine; native; one's own. *Locke.*
 To UNBO'SOM. *v. a.*
 1. To reveal in confidence. *Milton.*
 2. To open; to disclose. *Milton.*
 UNBO'TTOMED. *a.*
 1. Without bottom; bottomless. *Milton.*
 2. Having no solid foundation. *Hammond.*
 UNBO'UGHT. *a.*
 1. Obtained without money. *Dryden.*
 2. Not finding any purchaser. *Locke.*
 UNBO'UND. *a.* 1. Loose; not tied.
 2. Wanting a cover: used of books. *Locke.*
 3. Preterit of *unbind*.
 UNBOU'NDED. *a.* Unlimited; unrestrained. *Decay of Piety.*
 UNBO'UNDEDLY. *ad.* Without bounds; without limits. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
 UNBOU'NDEDNESS. *s.* Exemption from limits. *Cheyne.*
 * UNBO'UNTEOUS. *a.* Not kind; not liberal. *Milton.*
 * To UNBO'W. *v. a.* To unbend. *Fuller.*
 UNBO'WED. *a.* Not bent. *Shakspeare.*
 To UNBO'WEL. *v. n.* To exenterate; to eviscerate. *Hakewill.*
 To UNBRA'CE. *v. a.*

1. To loose; to relax. *Spenser.*
 2. To make the clothes loose. *Shaksp.*
 * To UNBRE'AST. *v. a.* To lay open; to uncover. *P. Fletcher.*
 UNBRE'ATHED. *a.* Not exercised. *Shaksp.*
 * UNBRE'ATHING. *a.* Unanimated. *Shaksp.*
 UNBRE'D. *a.*
 1. Not instructed in civility; ill educated.
 2. Not taught: with *to*. *Dryden.*
 UNBRE'ECHED. *a.* Having no breeches.
 * UNBRE'WED. *a.* Not mixed; pure; genuine. *Young.*
 * UNBRI'BABLE. *a.* Not to be bribed. *Feltham.*
 UNBRI'BED. *a.* Not influenced by money or gifts. *Dryden.*
 UNBRI'DLED. *a.* Licentious; not restrained. *Spratt.*
 UNBRO'KE. } *a.* [from *break*.] 1. Not
 UNBRO'KEN. } violated. *Taylor.*
 2. Not subdued; not weakened. *Dryden.*
 3. Not tamed. *Addison.*
 UNBRO'THERLIKE. } *a.* Ill suiting with
 UNBRO'THERLY. } the character of a
 brother. *Decay of Piety.*
 * UNBRU'ISED. *a.* Not bruised; not hurt. *Shakspeare.*
 To UNBU'CKLE. *v. a.* To loose from buckles. *Pope.*
 To UNBUI'LD. *v. a.* To raze; to destroy.
 UNBUI'LT. *a.* Not yet erected. *Dryden.*
 UNBU'RIED. *a.* Not interred; not honoured with the rites of funeral. *Pope.*
 UNBU'RNED. } *a.* 1. Not consumed; not
 UNBU'RNT. } wasted; not injured by
 fire. *Dryden.*
 2. Not heated with fire. *Bacon.*
 UNBU'RNING. *a.* Not consuming by heat.
 To UNBU'RTHEN. *v. a.*
 1. To rid of a load. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To throw off. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To disclose what lies heavy on the mind. *Shakspeare.*
 * UNBU'SIED. *a.* Not employed; idle. *Bp. Rainbow.*
 To UNBU'TTON. *v. a.* To loose any thing buttoned. *Addison.*
 * UNCA'GED. *a.* Released as from a cage. *Fanshaw.*
 UNCA'LCINED. *a.* Free from calcination.
 UNCA'LLED. *a.* Not summoned; not sent for; not demanded. *Milton.*
 To UNCA'LM. *v. a.* To disturb. *Dryden.*
 UNCA'NCALLED. *a.* Not erased; not abrogated. *Dryden.*
 * UNCA'NDID. *a.* Void of candour. *Mason.*
 UNCANO NICAL. *a.* Not agreeable to the canons.
 * UNCANO'NICALNESS. *s.* State of being uncanonical. *Bp. Lloyd.*
 * UNCA'NOPIED. *a.* Having no canopy or covering. *Browne.*
 UNCA'PABLE. *a.* [incapable, Fr. *incapax*, Lat.] Not capable; not susceptible. Now we write *incapable*. *Hammond.*

* *To UNCA/PE. v. a.* To dig out the fox when earthed. A term of foxhunting. *Shakspeare.*

UNCA/RED *for. a.* Not regarded; not attended to.

UNCA/RNATE. *a.* Not fleshly. *Brown.*

To UNCA/SE. v. a. 1. To disengage from any covering. *Addison.*

2. To flay; to strip. *Spenser.*

UNCA/UGHT. *a.* Not yet caught. *Gay.*

UNCAU/SED. *a.* Having no precedent cause.

UNCA/UTIOUS. *a.* Not wary; heedless.

* UNCE/ASING. *a.* Continual. *Johnson.*

* UNCE/LEBRATED. *a.* Not solemnized. *Milton.*

* UNCELE/STIAL. *a.* Not partaking of the qualities of heaven; opposite to what is heavenly. *Feltham.*

* UNCE/NSURED. *a.* Exempt from publick reproach. *Addison.*

* UNCEREMO/NIOUS. *a.* Not attended with ceremony; plain. *Blackwall.*

UNCE/RTAIN. *a.* [*incertain, Fr. incertus, Lat.*]

1. Doubtful; not certainly known. *Denh.*

2. Doubtful; not having certain knowledge. *Tillotson.*

3. Not sure in consequence. *Pope.*

4. Unsettled; unregular. *Hooker.*

* UNCE/RTAINED. *a.* Made uncertain. A word not used. *Raleigh.*

* UNCE/RTAINLY. *ad.* Not surely; not certainly; not confidently. *Denham.*

UNCE/RTAINTY. *s.* 1. Dubiousness; want of knowledge. *Denham.*

2. Contingency; want of certainty. *South.*

3. Something unknown. *L'Estrange.*

* UNCE/SSANT. *a.* Continual: we now say *incessant.* *More.*

* UNCE/SSANTLY. *ad.* Continually. *Smith.*

To UNCHA/IN. v. a. To free from chains.

UNCHA/NGEABLE. *a.* Immutable. *Hooker.*

UNCHA/NGEABLENESS. *s.* Immutability. *Newton.*

UNCHA/NGEABLY. *ad.* Without change. *Blackmore.*

UNCHA/NGED. *a.* 1. Not altered. *Taylor.*

2. Not alterable. *Dryden.*

UNCHA/NGING. *a.* Suffering no alteration. *Pope.*

To UNCHA/RGE. v. a. To retract an accusation. *Shakspeare.*

UNCHA/RITABLE. *a.* Contrary to charity; contrary to the universal love prescribed by christianity. *Addison.*

UNCHA/RITABLENESS. *s.* Want of charity. *Atterbury.*

UNCHA/RITABLY. *ad.* In a manner contrary to charity. *Spenser.*

* *To UNCHARM. v. a.* To release from some secret power. *Beaum. and Fl.*

* UNCHA/RMING. *a.* No longer able to charm. *Dryden.*

UNCHA/RY. *a.* Not wary; not cautious.

UNCHA/STE. *a.* Lewd; libidinous; not continent. *Sidney.*

* UNCHASTI/SABLE. *a.* Not to be chastised. *Milton.*

* UNCHASTI/SED. *a.*

1. Not punished. *Thomson.*

2. Unrestrained; unawed. *Tickell.*

UNCHA/STITY. *s.* Lewdness; incontinence. *Arbuthnot.*

UNCHE/CKED. *a.* Unrestrained; not fluctuated. *Milton.*

* UNCHE/ERFUL. *a.* Sad; gloomy; melancholy. *Shakspeare.*

UNCHE/ERFULNESS. *s.* Melancholy; gloominess of temper. *Addison.*

* UNCHE/ERY. *a.* Dull; not enlivening. *Sterne.*

UNCHE/WED. *a.* Not masticated. *Dryden.*

To UNCHI/LD. v. a. To deprive of children. *Shakspeare.*

UNCHRI/STIAN. *a.*

1. Contrary to the laws of christianity.

2. Unconverted; infidel. *Hooker.*

* *To UNCHRI/STIAN. v. a.* To deprive of the constituent qualities of a Christian. *South.*

UNCHRI/STIANNESS. *s.* Contrariety to christianity. *K. Charles.*

* *To UNCHU/RCH. v. a.* To deprive of the character and rights of a church; to expel from a church. *South.*

* U/NCIAL. *a.* [*uncialis, Lat.*] Belonging to letters of a large size, used in ancient manuscripts. The term was introduced by those, who have treated of ancient writing, to distinguish those manuscripts, which are written in large round characters, from those written in pure capitals. *Astle.*

* U/NCIAL. *s.* An uncial letter. *Astle.*

UNCIRCUMCI/SED. *a.* Not circumcised; not a Jew. *Cowley.*

UNCIRCUMCI/SION. *s.* Omission of circumcision. *Hammond.*

UNCIRCUMSCRI/BED. *a.* Unbounded; unlimited. *Addison.*

UNCI/RCUMSPECT. *a.* Not cautious; not vigilant. *Hayward.*

UNCIRCUMSTA/NTIAL. *a.* Unimportant. A bad word. *Brown.*

UNCI/VIL. *a.* [*incivil, Fr. incivilis, Lat.*] Unpolite; not agreeable to rules of elegance, or complaisance. *Whitgift.*

UNCI/VILIZED. *a.*

1. Not reclaimed from barbarity. *Pope.*

2. Coarse; indecent. *Addison.*

UNCI/VILLY. *ad.* Unpolitely; not complaisantly. *Brown.*

* UNCLAI/MED. *a.* Not claimed; not demanded. *Johnson.*

UNCLA/RIFIED. *a.* Not purged; not purified. *Bacon.*

To UNCLA/SP. v. a. To open what is shut with clasps. *Shakspeare.*

UNCLA/SSICK. *a.* Not classick. *Pope.*

U/NCLE. *s.* [*oncle, Fr.*] The father's or mother's brother.

UNCLE'AN. *a.* 1. Foul; dirty; filthy. *Dryd.*
 2. Not purified by ritual practice.
 3. Foul with sin. *Milton.*
 4. Lewd; unchaste. *Shakspeare.*
 UNCLE'ANLINESS. *s.* Want of cleanliness; dirtiness. *Clarendon.*
 UNCLE'ANLY. *a.*
 1. Foul; filthy; nasty. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Indecent; unchaste. *Watts.*
 UNCLE'ANNESS. *s.*
 1. Lewdness; incontinence. *Graunt.*
 2. Want of cleanliness; nastiness. *Taylor.*
 3. Sin; wickedness. *Ezekiel.*
 4. Want of ritual purity.
 UNCLE'ANSED. *a.* Not cleansed. *Bacon.*
 To UNCLE'NCH. *v. a.* To open the closed hand. *Garth.*
 To UNCLE'W. *v. a.* [from *clew.*] To undo any thing complicated. *Shakspeare.*
 UNCLI'PPED. *a.* Whole; not cut. *Locke.*
 To UNCLO'G. *v. a.*
 1. To disencumber; to exonerate. *Shaksp.*
 2. To set at liberty. *Dryden.*
 To UNCLO'ISTER. *v. n.* To set at large from a monastery. *Norris.*
 To UNCLO'SE. *v. a.* To open. *Pope.*
 UNCLO'SED. *a.* Not separated by inclosures. *Clarendon.*
 To UNCLO'TH. *v. a.* To strip; to make naked. *Atterbury.*
 * To UNCLO'UD. *v. a.* To unveil; to clear from obscurity. *Beaum. and Fl.*
 UNCLO'UDED. *a.* Free from clouds; clear from obscurity; not darkened. *Roscomm.*
 UNCLO'UDEDNESS. *s.* Openness; freedom from gloom. *Boyle.*
 UNCLO'UDY. *a.* Free from a cloud. *Gay.*
 To UNCLU'TCH. *v. a.* To open. *Dec. of P.*
 To UNCO'IF. *v. a.* To pull the cap off. *Arbuthnot.*
 * UNCO'IFED. *a.* Not wearing a coif. *Young.*
 To UNCO'IL. *v. a.* [from *coil.*] To open from being coiled or wrapped one part upon another. *Derham.*
 UNCO'INED. *a.* Not coined. *Locke.*
 UNCOLLE'CTED. *a.* Not collected; not recollected. *Prior.*
 UNCO'LOURED. *a.* Not stained with any colour, or die. *Bacon.*
 UNCO'MBED. *a.* Not parted or adjusted by the comb. *Crashaw.*
 UNCO'MEATABLE. *a.* Inaccessible; unattainable. A corrupt word.
 UNCO'MELINESS. *s.* Want of grace; want of beauty. *Locke.*
 UNCO'MELY. *a.* Not comely; wanting grace. *Clarendon.*
 UNCO'MFORTABLE. *a.*
 1. Affording no comfort; gloomy; dismal; miserable. *Hooker.*
 2. Receiving no comfort; melancholy.
 UNCO'MFORTABLENESS. *s.* Want of cheerfulness. *Taylor.*
 UNCO'MFORTABLY. *ad.* Without cheerfulness.

UNCOMMA'NDED. *a.* Not commanded.
 * UNCOMME'NDABLE. *a.* Illaudable; unworthy of commendation. *Feltham.*
 * UNCOMME'NDED. *a.* Not commended. *Waller.*
 * UNCOMMI'TTED. *a.* Not committed. *Hammond.*
 UNCO'MMON. *a.* Not frequent; not often found or known. *Addison.*
 * UNCO'MMONLY. *ad.* Not frequently; to an uncommon degree.
 UNCO'MMONNESS. *s.* Infrequency. *Add.*
 * UNCOMMU'NICATED. *a.* Not communicated. *Hooker.*
 * UNCOMMU'NICATIVE. *a.* Not communicative; close. *Chesterfield.*
 UNCOMPA'CT. *a.* Not compact; not closely cohering. *Addison.*
 * UNCOMPA'CTED. *a.* Not compact. *Felth.*
 UNCO'MPANIED. *a.* Having no companion. *Fairfax.*
 * UNCOMPA'SSIONATE. *a.* Having no pity. *Shakspeare.*
 * UNCOMPE'LLABLE. *a.* Not to be forced. *Feltham.*
 UNCOMPE'LLED. *a.* Free from compulsion. *Pope.*
 * UNCO'MPLAISANT. *a.* Not civil; not obliging. *Locke.*
 * UNCO'MPLAISANTLY. *ad.* With want of complaisance. *Blackstone.*
 UNCOMPLE'TE. *a.* Not perfect; not finished. *Pope.*
 * UNCOMPLE'TED. *a.* Not finished. *Felth.*
 * UNCOMPLY'ING. *a.* Not yielding; unbending; not obsequious. *Lowth.*
 UNCOMPO'UNDED. *a.*
 1. Simple; not mixed. *Newton.*
 2. Simple; not intricate. *Hammond.*
 * UNCOMPO'UNDEDNESS. *s.* Pureness; simplicity. *Hammond.*
 UNCOMPREHE'NSIVE. *a.*
 1. Unable to comprehend.
 2. In *Shakspeare* it seems to signify *incomprehensible*.
 UNCOMPRE'SSED. *a.* Free from compression. *Boyle.*
 UNCONCE'IVABLE. *a.* Not to be understood; not to be comprehended by the mind. *Locke.*
 UNCONCE'IVABLENESS. *s.* Incomprehensibility. *Locke.*
 UNCONCE'IVED. *a.* Not thought; not imagined. *Creech.*
 UNCONCE'RN. *s.* Negligence; want of interest; freedom from anxiety; freedom from perturbation. *Swift.*
 UNCONCE'RNED. *a.*
 1. Having no interest. *Taylor.*
 2. Not anxious; not disturbed; not affected: with *for*, *with*, and *at*. *Denh.*
 UNCONCE'RNEDLY. *ad.* Without interest or affection. *Denham.*
 UNCONCE'RNEDNESS. *s.* Freedom from anxiety or perturbation. *South.*

UNCONCE'RNING. *a.* Not interesting; not affecting; not belonging to one. *Addison.*
 UNCONCE'RNMENT. *s.* The state of having no share. *South.*
 UNCONCLU'DENT. } *a.* Not decisive; in-
 UNCONCLU'DING. } ferring no plain or
 certain conclusion. *Locke.*
 * UNCONCLU'DIBLE. *a.* Not determinable. *More.*
 UNCONCLU'DINGNESS. *s.* Quality of being unconcluding. *Boyle.*
 * UNCONCLU'SIVE. *a.* Not decisive; not regularly consequential. *Hammond.*
 UNCONCO'CTED. *a.* Not digested; not matured. *Brown.*
 * UNCONDE'MNED. *a.* Not condemned. *Locke.*
 UNCONDI'TIONAL. *a.* Absolute; not limited by any terms. *Dryden.*
 * UNCONDU'CING. *a.* Not leading to. *Phil.*
 * UNCONDU'CTED. *a.* Not led; not guided. *Barrow.*
 * UNCONFI'NABLE. *a.* Unbounded. *Shak.*
 UNCONFI'NED. *a.*
 1. Free from restraint. *Pope.*
 2. Having no limits; unbounded. *Spect.*
 * UNCONFI'NEDLY. *ad.* Without limitation; without confinement. *Barrow.*
 UNCONFI'RMED. *a.*
 1. Not fortified by resolution; not strengthened; raw; weak. *Daniel.*
 2. Not strengthened by additional testimony. *Milton.*
 3. Not settled in the church by the rite of confirmation.
 UNCONFO'RM. *a.* Unlike; dissimilar; not analogous. *Milton.*
 UNCONFO'RMABLE. *a.* Inconsistent; not conforming. *Watts.*
 UNCONFO'RMITY. *s.* Incongruity; inconsistency. *South.*
 UNCONFU'SED. *a.* Distinct; free from confusion. *Locke.*
 * UNCONFU'SEDLY. *ad.* Without confusion. *Locke.*
 UNCONFU'TABLE. *a.* Irrefragable; not to be convicted of error. *Spratt.*
 * UNCONGE'LED. *a.* Not concreted by cold. *Brown.*
 UNCO'NJUGAL. *a.* Not consistent with matrimonial faith; not befitting a wife or husband. *Milton.*
 UNCONNE'CTED. *a.* Not coherent; not joined by proper transitions or dependence of parts; lax; loose; vague. *Watts.*
 UNCONNI'VING. *a.* Not forbearing penal notice. *Milton.*
 UNCO'NQUERABLE. *a.* Not to be subdued; insuperable; not to be overcome; invincible. *Pope.*
 UNCO'NQUERABLY. *ad.* Invincibly; insuperably. *Pope.*
 UNCO'NQUERED. *a.*
 1. Not subdued; not overcome. *Denham.*
 2. Insuperable; invincible. *Sidney.*

UNCO'NSCIONABLE. *a.*
 1. Exceeding the limits of any just claim or expectation. *L'Estrange.*
 2. Forming unreasonable expectation. *Dryden.*
 3. Enormous; vast. A low word.
 4. Not guided or influenced by conscience. *South.*
 * UNCO'NSCIONABLENESS. *s.* Unreasonableness of hope or claim.
 UNCO'NSCIONABLY. *ad.* Unreasonably. *Hudibras.*
 UNCO'NSCIOUS. *a.* 1. Having no mental perception. *Blackmore.*
 2. Unacquainted; unknowing. *Pope.*
 * To UNCO'NSECRATE. *v. a.* To render not sacred; to desecrate. *South.*
 UNCO'NSECRATED. *a.* Not dedicated; not devoted. *South.*
 UNCONSE'NTED. *a.* Not yielded. *Wake.*
 * UNCONSE'NTING. *a.* Not yielding. *Pope.*
 UNCONSI'DERED. *a.* Not considered; not attended to. *Brown.*
 UNCO'NSONANT. *a.* Incongruous; unfit; inconsistent. *Hooker.*
 * UNCONSPI'RINGNESS. *s.* Absence of plot or conspiracy. *Boyle.*
 UNCO'NSTANT. *a.* [*inconstant*, Fr. *inconstans*, Lat.] Fickle; not steady; changeable; mutable. *May.*
 UNCONSTRA'INED. *a.* Free from compulsion. *Raleigh.*
 * UNCONSTRA'INEDLY. *ad.* Without force suffered. *South.*
 UNCONSTRA'INT. *s.* Freedom from constraint; ease. *Felton.*
 UNCONSUL'TING. *a.* [*inconsultus*, Lat.] Heady; rash; improvident; imprudent. *Sidney.*
 UNCONSUL'MED. *a.* Not wasted; not destroyed by any wasting power. *Milton.*
 UNCO'NSUMMATE. *a.* Not consummated. *Dryden.*
 * UNCONTE'MNED. *a.* Not despised. *Shak.*
 UNCONTE'NTED. *a.* Not contented; not satisfied. *Dryden.*
 UNCONTE'NTINGNESS. *s.* Want of power to satisfy. *Boyle.*
 UNCONTE'STABLE. *a.* Indisputable; not controvertible. *Locke.*
 UNCONTE'STED. *a.* Not disputed; evident. *Blackmore.*
 * UNCONTRADI'CTED. *a.* Not contradicted. *Pearson.*
 * UNCONTRI'TE. *a.* Not religiously penitent. *Hammond.*
 UNCONTROVE'RTED. *a.* Not disputed; not liable to debate. *Glanville.*
 UNCONTRO'LLABLE. *a.* 1. Resistless; powerful beyond opposition. *Milton.*
 2. Indisputable; irrefragable. *Howard.*
 UNCONTRO'LLABLY. *ad.*
 1. Without possibility of opposition.
 2. Without danger of refutation. *Brown.*
 UNCONTRO'LLED. *a.*

1. Unresisted; unopposed; not to be over-ruled. *Phillips.*
 2. Not convinced; not refuted. *Howard.*
 UNCONTRO/LLEDLY. *ad.* Without control; without opposition. *Decay of Piety.*
 UNCONVE/RSABLE. *a.* Not suitable to conversation; not social. *Rogers.*
 * UNCONVE/RSANT. *a.* Not familiar; not acquainted with. *Madox.*
 UNCONVE/RTED. *a.* 1. Not persuaded of the truth of christianity. *Addison.*
 2. Not religious; not yet induced to live a holy life. *Baxter.*
 * UNCONVI/NCED. *a.* Not convinced. *Locke.*
 To UNCO/RD. *v. a.* To loose a thing bound with cords.
 UNCORRE/CTED. *a.* Inaccurate; not polished to exactness. *Dryden.*
 * UNCO/RRIGIBLE. *a.* Incapable of being corrected; depraved beyond correction: we now say *incorrigible*. *Outred.*
 UNCORRU/PT. *a.* Honest; upright; not tainted with wickedness; not influenced by iniquitous interest. *Hooker.*
 UNCORRU/PTED. *a.* Not vitiated; not depraved. *Locke.*
 * UNCORRU/PTEDNESS. *s.* State of being uncorrupted. *Milton.*
 * UNCORRU/PTIBLE. *a.* That cannot be corrupted. *Rom. 1.*
 * UNCORRU/PTNESS. *s.* Integrity; uprightness. *Tit. 11.*
 To UNCO/VER. *v. a.*
 1. To divest of a covering. *Locke.*
 2. To deprive of clothes. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To strip of the roof. *Prior.*
 4. To shew openly; to strip of a veil, or concealment. *Milton.*
 5. To bare the head, as in the presence of a superiour. *Shakspeare.*
 UNCO/UNSELLABLE. *a.* Not to be advised. *Clarendon.*
 UNCO/UNTABLE. *a.* Innumerable. *Raleigh.*
 * UNCO/UNTED. *a.* Not numbered; not counted. *Shakspeare.*
 UNCO/UNTERFEIT. *a.* Genuine; not spurious. *Spratt.*
 To UNCO/UPL. *v. a.* To loose dogs from their couples. *Dryden.*
 * UNCO/UPL. *a.* Single; not united; not wedded. *Milton.*
 UNCO/URTEOUS. *a.* Uncivil; unpolite.
 * UNCO/URTEOUSLY. *ad.* Uncivilly; unpolitely. *Ascham.*
 UNCO/URTLINESS. *s.* Unsuitableness of manners to a court; inelegance. *Addison.*
 UNCO/URTLY. *a.* Inelegant of manners; uncivil. *Swift.*
 UNCO/UTH. *a.* [uncuð, Sax.] Odd; strange; unusual. *Fairfax.*
 * UNCO/UTHLY. *ad.* [uncuðlice, Sax.] Oddly; strangely. *Dryden.*
 * UNCO/UTHNESS. *s.* Oddness; strangeness. *Decay of Piety.*
 To UNCREA/TE. *v. a.* To annihilate; to

reduce to nothing; to deprive of existence.
 UNCREA/TED. *a.*
 1. Not yet created. *Milton.*
 2. [Incréé, Fr.] Not produced by creation.
 * UNCRE/DITABLE. *a.* Not reputable; not in repute. *Hammond.*
 UNCRE/DITABLENESS. *s.* Want of reputation. *Decay of Piety.*
 * UNCRE/DITED. *a.* Not believed. *Warner.*
 UNCRO/PPED. *a.* Not cropped; not gathered. *Milton.*
 UNCRO/SSED. *a.* Uncancelled. *Shakspeare.*
 UNCRO/UEDED. *a.* Not straitened by want of room. *Addison.*
 To UNCRO/WN. *v. a.* To deprive of a crown; to deprive of sovereignty. *Dryden.*
 U/NCTION. *s.* [unction, Fr.]
 1. The act of anointing. *Hooker.*
 2. Unguent; ointment. *Dryden.*
 3. The act of anointing medically. *Arb.*
 4. Any thing softening, or lenitive. *Shak.*
 5. The rite of anointing in the last hours.
 6. Any thing that excites piety and devotion.
 UNCTUO/SITY. *s.* [from *unctuous*.] Fatness; oiliness. *Brown.*
 U/NCTUOUS. *a.* Fat; clammy; oily. *Shak.*
 U/NCTUOUSNESS. *s.* Fatness; oiliness; clamminess; greasiness. *Boyle.*
 * UNCU/CKOLDED. *a.* Not made a cuckold. *Shakspeare.*
 UNCU/LLED. *a.* Not gathered. *Milton.*
 UNCU/LPABLE. *a.* Not blameable. *Hooker.*
 UNCU/LTIVATED. *a.* [incultus, Lat.]
 1. Not cultivated; not improved by tillage.
 2. Not instructed; not civilized. *Roscom.*
 UNCU/MBERED. *a.* Not burthened; not embarrassed. *Dryden.*
 UNCU/RBABLE. *a.* That cannot be curbed, or checked. *Shakspeare.*
 UNCU/RBED. *a.* Licentious; not restrained.
 To UNCU/RL. *v. a.* To loose from ringlets, or convolutions. *Dryden.*
 To UNCU/RL. *v. n.* To fall from the ringlets. *Shakspeare.*
 * UNCU/RLED. *a.* Not collected into ringlets. *Congreve.*
 UNCU/RRENT. *a.* Not current; not passing in common payment. *Shakspeare.*
 To UNCU/RSE. *v. a.* To free from any execration. *Shakspeare.*
 * UNCU/RST. *a.* Not execrated. *K. Charles.*
 * UNCU/RTAILED. *a.* Not curtailed.
 UNCU/T. *a.* Not cut. *Waller.*
 To UNDA/M. *v. a.* To open; to free from the restraint of mounds. *Dryden.*
 UNDA/MAGED. *a.* Not made worse; not impaired. *Phillips.*
 * UNDA/MPED. *a.* Not depressed, not dejected. *Thomson.*
 * UNDA/UNTABLE. *a.* Not to be daunted. *Harmar.*
 UNDA/UNTED. *a.* Unsubdued by fear; not depressed. *Dryden.*
 UNDA/UNTEDLY. *ad.* Boldly; intrepidly;

- without fear. *South.*
- * UNDA'UNTEDNESS. *s.* Boldness; bravery; intrepidity. *Atterbury.*
- * UNDA'WNING. *a.* Not yet dawning; not grown luminous; not illumined. *Cowper.*
- UNDA'ZZLED. *a.* Not dimmed, or confused by splendour. *Boyle.*
- To UNDE'AF. *v. a.* To free from deafness.
- UNDEBA'UCHED. *a.* Not corrupted by debauchery. *Dryden.*
- UNDE'CAGON. *s.* [from *undecim*, Lat. and *γωνία*.] A figure of eleven angles or sides.
- * UNDECA'YED. *a.* Not liable to be diminished, or impaired. *Dryden.*
- UNDECA'YING. *a.* Not suffering diminution or declension. *Blackmore.*
- UNDECE'IVABLE. *a.* Not liable to deceive, or be deceived. *Holder.*
- To UNDECE'IVE. *v. a.* To set free from the influence of a fallacy. *Roscommon.*
- UNDECE'IVED. *a.* Not cheated; not imposed on. *Dryden.*
- * UNDE'CENCY. *s.* Unbecomingness. *Bp. Taylor.*
- * UNDE'CENT. *a.* Not becoming. *Bp. Tayl.*
- * UNDE'CENTLY. *ad.* Not becomingly. *Abp. Laud.*
- * UNDECI'DABLE. *a.* Not to be decided. *South.*
- UNDECI'DED. *a.* Not determined; not settled. *Roscommon.*
- * UNDECI'SIVE. *a.* Not decisive; not conclusive. *Glanville.*
- To UNDE'CK. *v. a.* To deprive of ornaments. *Shakspeare.*
- UNDE'CKED. *a.* Not adorned; not embellished. *Milton.*
- UNDECLI'NED. *a.* 1. Not grammatically varied by termination.
2. Not deviating; not turned from the right way. *Sandys.*
- UNDE'DICATED. *a.*
1. Not consecrated; not devoted.
2. Not inscribed to a patron. *Boyle.*
- UNDE'EDED. *a.* Not signalized by action.
- UNDEFA'CED. *a.* Not deprived of its form; not disfigured. *Granville.*
- UNDEFE'ASIBLE. *a.* Not defeasible; not to be vacated or annulled.
- * UNDEFE'NDED. *a.* Without defence; easy to be assaulted; exposed to assault. *South.*
- UNDEFI'ED. *a.* Not set at defiance; not challenged. *Spenser.*
- UNDEFI'LED. *a.* Not polluted; not vitiated; not corrupted. *Dryden.*
- UNDEFI'NED. *a.* Not circumscribed, or explained by a definition. *Locke.*
- UNDEFI'NABLE. *a.* Not to be marked out, or circumscribed by a definition. *Locke.*
- * UNDEFLO'WERED. *a.* Not vitiated. *Milt.*
- UNDEFO'RMED. *a.* Not deformed; not disfigured. *Pope.*
- UNDELI'BERATED. *a.* Not carefully considered. *Clarendon.*

- UNDELI'GHTED. *a.* Not pleased; not touched with pleasure. *Milton.*
- UNDELI'GHTFUL. *a.* Not giving pleasure. *Clarendon.*
- UNDEMO'LISHED. *a.* Not razed; not thrown down. *Phillips.*
- UNDEMO'NSTRABLE. *a.* Not capable of fuller evidence. *Hooker.*
- UNDENI'ABLE. *a.* Such as cannot be gainsaid. *Sidney.*
- UNDENI'ABLY. *ad.* So plainly as to admit no contradiction. *Brown.*
- * UNDEPE'NDING. *a.* Independent. *Milton.*
- UNDEPLO'RED. *a.* Not lamented. *Dryden.*
- UNDEPRA'VED. *a.* Not corrupted. *Glanv.*
- UNDEPRI'VED. *a.* Not divested by authority; not stripped of any possession. *Dryd.*
- U'NDER. *preposition.* [*undar*, Goth. *under*, Sax. *onder*. Dutch; *unter*, Germ.]
1. In a state of subjection to: *we are all under the king.* *Dryden.*
 2. In the state of pupilage to: *I studied under one Wentworth.* *Denham.*
 3. Beneath, so as to be covered or hidden: *his dagger was under his cloak.* *Locke.*
 4. Below in place; not above: *the parlour is under the chamber.* *Bacon.*
 5. In a less degree than: *he acted under his natural strength.* *Dryden.*
 6. For less than: *it was sold under the price.* *Ray.*
 7. Less than; below: *nothing under royalty contented him.* *South.*
 8. By the show of: *he escaped under the appearance of a messenger.* *Baker.*
 9. With less than: *he would not speak under ten pounds.* *Swift.*
 10. In the state of inferiority to; noting rank or order of precedence: *a Viscount is under an Earl.* *Addison.*
 11. In a state of being loaded with: *he faints under his load.* *Shakspeare.*
 12. In a state of oppression by, or subjection to: *the criminal was under the lash.* *Addison.*
 13. In a state in which one is seized or overborne: *I was under great anxiety.* *Pope.*
 14. In a state of being liable to, or limited by: *he acts under legal restraints.* *Locke.*
 15. In a state of depression or dejection by: *he sunk under his father's influence.* *Shakspeare.*
 16. In the state of being distinguished: *he was known under another name.* *Swift.*
 17. In the state of: *he may do well under his present disposition.* *Swift.*
 18. Not having reached or arrived to: *noting time: he is under fifteen.* *Spenser.*
 19. Represented by: *it appeared under a fair form.* *Addison.*
 20. In a state of protection: *under your direction I am safe.* *Collier.*
 21. With respect to: *it is mentioned under two heads.* *Felton.*

22. Attested by: *I gave it under my hand.* Locke.
23. Subjected to; being the subject of: *all this was under consideration.* Locke.
24. In the next stage of subordination: *their hopes were in him under the general.* Locke.
25. In a state of relation that claims protection: *he was under his uncle's care.*
- * U'NDER. *a.* Inferiour; subject; subordinate. Chapman.
- U'NDER. *ad.*
1. In a state of subjection. 2 *Chronicles.*
 2. Less: opposed to *over* or *more.* Addis.
 3. It has a signification resembling that of an adjective; inferiour; subject; subordinate. Shakspeare.
- UNDERA'CTION. *s.* Subordinate action; action not essential to the main story. Dryden.
- * UNDERA'GENT. *s.* An agent subordinate to the principal agent. South.
- To UNDERBEA'R. *v. a.* [*under* and *bear.*]
1. To support; to endure. Shakspeare.
 2. To line; to guard. Not used. Shakspeare.
- UNDERBEA'RER. *s.* [*under* and *bearer.*] In funerals, those that sustain the weight of the body, distinct from those who are bearers of ceremony.
- To UNDERBI'D. *v. a.* [*under* and *bid.*] To offer for any thing less than its worth.
- * To UNDERBU'Y. *v. a.* To buy at less than it is worth. Beaumont and Fletcher.
- UNDERCLE'RK. *s.* [*under* and *clerk.*] A clerk subordinate to the principal clerk. Swift.
- * U'NDERCROFT. *s.* A vault under the choir or chancel of a cathedral; also any secret walk or vault under ground. [Gruft, Germ.] Bullokar.
- To UNDERDO'. *v. n.* [*under* and *do.*]
1. To act below one's abilities. Ben Jonson.
 2. To do less than is requisite. Grew.
- UNDERFA'CTION. *s.* [*under* and *faction.*] Subordinate faction; subdivision of a faction. Decay of Piety.
- UNDERFE'LLow. *s.* [*under* and *fellow.*] A mean man; a sorry wretch. Sidney.
- UNDERFI'LLING. *s.* [*under* and *fill.*] Lower part of an edifice. Wotton.
- To UNDERFO'NG. *v. a.* [*under* and *fangan,* Sax.] To take in hand. Obsolete. Spenser.
- * U'NDERFOOT. *ad.* Beneath. Milton.
- * U'NDERFOOT. *a.* Low; base; abject; down trodden. Milton.
- To UNDERFU'RNISH. *v. a.* [*under* and *furnish.*] To supply with less than enough. Collier.
- To UNDERGI'RD. *v. a.* [*under* and *gird.*] To bind round the bottom. Acts.
- To UNDERGO'. *v. a.* [*under* and *go.*]
1. To suffer; to sustain; to endure evil: *he underwent much fatigue.* Dryden.
 2. To support; to hazard. Not in use. Shakspeare.

3. To sustain; to be the bearer of; to possess. Not used. Shakspeare.
 4. To sustain; to endure without fainting.
 5. To pass through. Arbuthnot.
 6. To be subject to. Not used. Shakspeare.
- * UNDERGRA'DUATE. *s.* One who has not taken a degree at the English universities. Dean Prideaux.
- UNDERGROU'ND. *s.* [*under* and *ground.*] Subterraneous space. Milton.
- UNDERGRO'WTH. *s.* [*under* and *growth.*] That which grows under the tall wood. Milton.
- UNDERHA'ND. *ad.* [*under* and *hand.*]
1. By means not apparent; secretly. Hook.
 2. Clandestinely; with fraudulent secrecy. Swift.
- UNDERHA'ND. *a.* Secret; clandestine; sly. Addison.
- UNDERI'VED. *a.* [*from derived.*] Not borrowed. Locke.
- * UNDERKEE'PER. *s.* Any subordinate keeper. Gray.
- UNDERLA'BOURER. *s.* [*under* and *labourer.*] A subordinate workman. Wilkins.
- To UNDERLA'Y. *v. a.* [*under* and *lay.*] To strengthen by something laid under.
- UNDERLE'AF. *s.* [*under* and *leaf.*] A species of apple. Mortimer.
- * UNDERLE'T. *v. a.* To let below the value. Smollet.
- To UNDERLI'NE. *v. a.* [*under* and *line.*] To mark with lines below the words. Wotton.
- U'NDERLING. *s.* [*from under.*] An inferiour agent; a sorry mean fellow. Sidney.
- * U'NDERMASTER. *s.* A master subordinate to the principal master. Lowth.
- * U'NDERMEAL. *s.* [*undepn,* Sax. and *meal,* *un-tern,* a provincial word in Upper-Germany.] A repast after dinner. B. Jones.
- To UNDERMI'NE. *v. a.* [*under* and *mine.*]
1. To dig cavities under any thing, so that it may fall or be blown up; to sap. Pope.
 2. To excavate under. Addison.
 3. To injure by clandestine means. Locke.
- UNDERMI'NER. *s.* [*from undermine.*]
1. He that saps; he that digs away the support. Bacon.
 2. A clandestine enemy. South.
- U'NDERMOST. *a.* 1. Lowest in place. Boyle.
2. Lowest in state or condition. Atterbury.
- * U'NDERN. *s.* [*undepn,* Sax.] The third hour of the day, or nine of the clock. Chaucer.
- UNDERNE'ATH. *ad.* [Compounded from *under* and *neath.*] In the lower place: below; under; beneath. Addison.
- UNDERNE'ATH. *prep.* Under. Sandys.
- UNDERO'FFICER. *s.* [*under* and *officer.*] An inferiour officer; one in subordinate authority. Ayliffe.
- UNDERO'GATORY. *a.* Not derogatory. Boyle.

U'NDERPART. *s.* [*under and part.*] Subordinate, or essential part. *Dryden.*

UNDERPE'TTICOAT. *s.* [*under and petticoat.*] The petticoat worn next the body. *Spectator.*

To UNDERPI'N. *v. a.* [*under and pin.*] To prop; to support. *Hale.*

U'NDERPLOT. *s.* [*under and plot.*]

1. A series of events proceeding collaterally with the main story of a play, and subservient to it. *Dryden.*
2. A clandestine scheme. *Addison.*

To UNDERPRA'ISE. *v. a.* [*under and praise.*] To praise below desert. *Dryden.*

To UNDERPRI'ZE. *v. n.* [*under and prize.*] To value at less than the worth. *Shaksp.*

To UNDERPRO'P. *v. n.* [*under and prop.*] To support; to sustain. *Bacon.*

UNDERPROPO'RTIONED. *a.* [*under and proportion.*] Having too little proportion. *Collier.*

UNDERPU'LLER. *s.* [*under and puller.*] Inferiour or subordinate puller. *Collier.*

To UNDERRA'TE. *v. a.* [*under and rate.*] To rate too low.

UNDERRA'TE. *s.* [*from the verb.*] A price less than is usual. *Dryden.*

To UNDERSA'Y. *v. n.* [*under and say.*] To say by way of derogation. *Spenser.*

*** To UNDERSCO'RE.** *v. a.* To mark under. *Dean Tucker.*

UNDERSE'CRETARY. *s.* [*under and secretary.*] An inferiour or subordinate secretary. *Bacon.*

To UNDERSE'LL. *v. a.* [*under and sell.*] To defeat, by selling for less; to sell cheaper than another. *Child.*

UNDERSE'RVANT. *s.* [*under and servant.*] A servant of the lower class. *Grew.*

To UNDERSE'T. *v. a.* [*under and set.*] To prop: to support. *Bacon.*

UNDERSE'TTER. *s.* [*from underset.*] Prop; pedestal to support. *Kings.*

UNDERSE'TTING. *s.* [*from underset.*] Lower part; pedestal. *Wotton.*

UNDERSHE'RIFF. *s.* [*under and sheriff.*] The deputy of the sheriff. *Cleaveland.*

UNDERSHE'RIFRY. *s.* [*from undersheriff.*] The business or office of an undersheriff. *Bacon.*

UNDERSHO'T. *part. a.* [*under and shot.*] Moved by water passing under it. *Carew.*

UNDERSO'NG. *s.* [*under and song.*] Chorus; burthen of a song. *Spenser.*

To UNDERSTA'ND. *v. a.* preterite understood. [*undepyrandan, Sax.*]

1. To comprehend fully; to have knowledge of. *Dryden.*
2. To conceive. *Stillingfleet.*

To UNDERSTA'ND. *v. n.* 1. To have use of the intellectual faculties; to be an intelligent conscious being. *Chron.*

2. To be informed. *Nehemiah.*
3. To know the meaning; to be able to interpret: *he understands French.*

4. To suppose; to mean.
5. To know without expression.

*** UNDERSTA'NDABLE.** *a.* Capable of being understood. *Chillingworth.*

*** UNDERSTA'NDER.** *s.* One who understands or knows by experience.

UNDERSTA'NDING. *s.* [*from understand.*]

1. Intellectual powers; faculties of the mind, especially those of knowledge and judgment. [*Verstand, Germ.*] *Davies.*
2. Skill; knowledge. *Swift.*
3. Intelligence; terms of communication. *Clarendon.*

UNDERSTA'NDING. *a.* Knowing; skilful. *Addison.*

UNDERSTA'NDINGLY. *ad.* [*from understand.*] With knowledge. *Milton.*

UNDERSTOO'D. *pret. and part. passive* of *to understand.*

UNDERSTRA'PPER. *s.* [*under and strap.*] A petty fellow; inferiour agent. *Swift.*

*** UNDERTA'KABLE.** *a.* That may be undertaken. *Chillingworth.*

To UNDERTA'KE. *v. a.* preterit undertook; part. pass. undertaken.

1. To attempt; to engage in. *Roscommon.*
2. To assume a character. Not used. *Shak.*
3. To engage with; to attack. *Shaksp.*
4. To have the charge of. *Shaksp.*

To UNDERTA'KE. *v. n.* 1. To assume any business or province. *Milton.*

2. To venture; to hazard. *Shakspeare.*
3. To promise; to stand bound to some condition. *Woodward.*

UNDERTA'KEN. part. pass. of *undertake.*

UNDERTA'KER. *s.* [*from undertake.*]

1. One who engages in projects and affairs. *Clarendon.*
2. One who engages to build for another at a certain price. *Swift.*
3. One who manages funerals.

UNDERTA'KING. *s.* [*from undertake.*] Attempt; enterprize; engagement. *Raleigh.*

UNDERTE'NANT. *s.* A secondary tenant; one who holds from him that holds from the owner. *Davies.*

*** U'NDERTIME.** *s.* Undern-tide; after dinner; in the evening. See *UNDERN.* *Spenser.*

UNDERTO'O'K. part. pass. of *undertake.*

UNDervalUA'TION. *s.* [*under and value.*] Rate not equal to the worth. *Wotton.*

To UNDERVA'LUE. *v. a.* [*under and value.*]

1. To rate low; to esteem lightly; to treat as of little worth. *Atterbury.*
2. To depress; to make low in estimation; to despise. *Addison.*

UNDERVA'LUE. *s.* [*from the verb.*] Low rate; vile price. *Temple.*

UNDERVA'LUER. *s.* [*from undervalue.*] One who esteems lightly. *Walton.*

UNDERWE'NT. pret. of *undergo.*

U'NDERWOOD. *s.* [*under and wood.*] The low trees that grow among the timber.

U'NDERWORK. *s.* [*under and work.*] Subordinate business; petty affairs. *Addison.*

To U'NDERWORK. *v. a.* preterit *underworked*, or *underwrought*; participle pass. *underworked*, or *underwrought*.

1. To destroy by clandestine measures.

2. To labour less than enough. *Dryden.*

UNDERWO'RKMAN. *s.* [*under* and *workman*.] An inferior or subordinate labourer.

To UNDERWRI'TE. *v. a.* [*under* and *write*.]

To write under something else. *Sidney.*

UNDERWRI'TER. *s.* [*from underwrite*.] An insurer, so called from writing his name under the conditions.

UNDESCRIBED. *a.* Not described. *Collier.*

UNDESCRIBED. *a.* Not seen; unseen; undiscovered.

UNDESE'RVED. *a.*

1. Not merited; or obtained by merit.

2. Not incurred by fault. *Addison.*

UNDESE'RVEDLY. *ad.* [*from undeserved*.]

Without desert, whether of good or ill.

* UNDESE'RVEDNESS. *s.* Want of being worthy. *R. Newton.*

UNDESE'RVING. *s.* One of no merit. *Shak.*

UNDESE'RVING. *a.* 1. Not having merit; not having any worth. *Addison.*

2. Not meriting any particular advantage or hurt: with *of*. *Pope.*

* UNDESE'RVINGLY. *ad.* Without meriting any particular harm or advantage. *Milton.*

UNDESI'GNED. *a.* Not intended; not purposed. *South.*

* UNDESI'GNEDLY. *ad.* Without being designed. *Bryant.*

* UNDESI'GNEDNESS. *s.* Want of a set purpose; freedom from design; accidentalness. *Paley.*

UNDESI'GNING. *a.*

1. Not acting with any set purpose.

2. Having no artful or fraudulent schemes; sincere. *South.*

UNDESI'RABLE. *a.* Not to be wished; not pleasing. *Milton.*

* UNDESI'RED. *a.* Not wished; not solicited. *Dryden.*

UNDESI'RING. *a.* Negligent; not wishing.

* UNDESPA'IRING. *a.* Not giving way to despair. *Dyer.*

UNDESTRO'YABLE. *a.* Indestructible; not susceptible of destruction. Not used. *Boyle.*

* UNDESTRO'YED. *a.* Not destroyed. *Locke.*

UNDETE'RMINABLE. *a.* Impossible to be decided. *Wotton.*

UNDETE'RMINATE. *a.* Regularly indeterminate.

1. Not settled; not decided; contingent.

2. Not fixed. *More.*

UNDETE'RMINATENESS. } *s.* [*from undetermine*.]
UNDETERMINA'TION. } *terminate*.]

1. Uncertainty; indecision. *Hale.*

2. The state of not being fixed, or invincibly directed. *More.*

UNDETE'RMINED. *a.*

1. Unsettled; undecided. *Locke.*

2. Not limited; not regulated. *Hale.*

* UNDETE'STING. *a.* Not detesting; not holding in abhorrence. *Thomson.*

* UNDE'VIATING. *a.* 1. Not departing from the usual way; regular. *Dr. Warton.*

2. Not erring; not crooked. *Cowper.*

* UNDEVO'TED. *a.* Not devoted. *Clarend.*

* UNDEVO'UT. *a.* Not devout; without devotion. *Maundrell.*

UNDIA'PHANOUS. *a.* Not pellucid; not transparent. *Boyle.*

UNDI'D. The preterit of *undo*. *Roscommon.*

UNDIGE'STED. *a.* Not concocted. *Denham.*

* To UNDI'GHT. *v. a.* pret. and part. *undight*. To put off. *Spenser.*

UNDI'GHT. Put off. *Spenser.*

* UNDIMI'NISHABLE. *a.* That may not be diminished. *More.*

UNDIMI'NISHED. *a.* Not impaired; not lessened. *Addison.*

* UNDI'NTED. *a.* Not impressed by a blow. *Shakspeare.*

UNDI'PPED. *a.* [*un* and *dip*.] Not dipped; not plunged. *Dryden.*

UNDIRE'CTED. *a.* Not directed. *Blackm.*

UNDISCE'RNED. *a.* Not observed; not discovered; not descried. *Dryden.*

UNDISCE'RNEDLY. *ad.* So as to be undiscovered. *Boyle.*

UNDISCE'RNIBLE. *a.* Not to be discerned; invisible. *Shakspeare.*

* UNDISCE'RNIBLENESS. *s.* State or quality of being undiscernible. *Ellis.*

UNDISCE'RNIBLY. *a.* Invisibly; imperceptibly. *South.*

UNDISCE'RNING. *a.* Injudicious; incapable of making due distinction. *Donne.*

UNDI'SCIPLINED. *a.*

1. Not subdued to regularity and order.

2. Untaught; uninstructed. *K. Charles.*

* To UNDISCLO'SE. *v. a.* Not to discover; not to unfold. *Daniel.*

UNDISCO'RDING. *a.* Agreeing. *Milton.*

UNDISCO'VERABLE. *a.* Not to be found out. *Rogers.*

UNDISCO'VERED. *a.* Not seen; not descried; unknown. *Sidney.*

UNDISCRE'ET. *a.* Not wise; imprudent.

* UNDISCRE'ETLY. *ad.* Improvidently; unwisely. *Burton.*

UNDISGUI'SED. *a.* Open; artless; plain.

UNDISHO'NOURED. *a.* Not dishonoured. *Shakspeare.*

UNDISMA'YED. *a.* Not discouraged; not depressed with fear. *Milton.*

UNDISOBLI'GING. *a.* Inoffensive. *Broome.*

* UNDISPE'RSED. *a.* Not scattered. *Boyle.*

UNDISPO'SED. *a.* Not bestowed. *Swift.*

* UNDISPU'TABLE. *a.* Not to be disputed. *Whitlock.*

UNDISPU'TED. *a.* Incontrovertible; evident. *Atterbury.*

UNDISSE'MBLED. *a.* 1. Openly declared. *Atterbury.*

2. Honest; not feigned.

* UNDISSE'MBLING. *a.* Not dissembling;

- never false. *Thomson.*
UNDI'SSIPATED. *a.* Not scattered; not dispersed. *Boyle.*
***UNDISSO'LVABLE.** *a.* 1. That cannot be dissolved or melted. *Greenhill.*
 2. That may not be loosened or broken. *Rowe.*
***UNDISSO'LVED.** *a.* Not melted. *Cowper.*
UNDISSO'LVING. *a.* Never melting.
UNDISTE'MPERED. *a.*
 1. Free from disease.
 2. Free from perturbation. *Temple.*
UNDISTI'NGUISHABLE. *a.*
 1. Not to be distinctly seen. *Rogers.*
 2. Not to be known by any peculiar property. *Locke.*
***UNDISTI'NGUISHABLY.** *ad.* Without distinction; so as not to be known from each other; so as not to be separately and plainly described. *Barrow.*
UNDISTI'NGUISHED. *a.*
 1. Not marked out so as to be known from each other. *Locke.*
 2. Not to be seen otherwise than confusedly; not separately and plainly described.
 3. Not plainly discerned. *Swift.*
 4. Admitting nothing between; having no intervenient space. *Shakspeare.*
 5. Not marked by any particular property. *Denham.*
 6. Not treated with any particular respect. *Pope.*
UNDISTI'NGUISHING. *a.* Making no difference. *Addison.*
***UNDISTO'RTED.** *a.* Not distorted; not perverted. *More.*
UNDISTRA'CTED. *a.* Not perplexed by contrariety of thoughts or desires. *Boyle.*
UNDISTRA'CTEDLY. *a.* Without disturbance from contrariety of sentiments. *Boyle.*
UNDISTRA'CTEDNESS. *s.* Freedom from interruption by different thoughts. *Boyle.*
UNDISTU'RBED. *a.*
 1. Free from perturbation; calm; tranquil; placid. *Atterbury.*
 2. Not interrupted by any hindrance or molestation. *Dryden.*
 3. Not agitated. *Dryden.*
UNDISTU'RBEDLY. *ad.* Calmly; peacefully. *Locke.*
***UNDISTU'RBEDNESS.** *s.* State of being undisturbed. *Dr. Snape.*
***UNDIVE'RTED.** *a.* Not amused; not pleased. *Wakefield.*
UNDIVI'DABLE. *a.* Not separable; not susceptible of division. *Shakspeare.*
UNDIVI'DED. *a.* Unbroken; whole; not parted.
***UNDIVI'DEDLY.** *ad.* So as not to be parted. *Feltham.*
***UNDIVO'RCED.** *a.* Not divorced; not separated; not parted. *Young.*
UNDIVU'LGED. *a.* Secret; not promulgated. *Shakspeare.*

- To UNDO'.** *v. a.* preterit *undid*; part. pass. *undone*. [from *do*.] 1. To ruin; to bring to destruction. *Hayward.*
 2. To loose; to open what is shut or fastened; to unravel. *Sidney.*
 3. To change any thing done to its former state; to recal; to annul any action. *Hooker.*
***UNDO'ER.** *s.* One who ruins, or brings to destruction. *Hayward.*
UNDO'ING. *a.* Ruining; destructive. *South.*
UNDO'ING. *s.* Ruin, destruction; fatal mischief. *Rowe.*
UNDO'NE. *a.* [from *undo*.]
 1. Not done; not performed. *Clarendon.*
 2. Ruined; brought to destruction. *Glanv.*
***UNDO'UBTED.** *a.* Indubitable; indisputable; unquestionable. *Shakspeare.*
UNDO'UBTEDLY. *ad.* Indubitably; without question; without doubt. *Tillotson.*
***UNDO'UBTFUL.** *a.* Not doubtful; plain; evident. *Shakspeare.*
UNDOU'BTING. *a.* Admitting no doubt. *Hammond.*
***UNDRA'WN.** *a.* 1. Not pulled by any external force. *Milton.*
 2. Not portrayed. *Young.*
***UNDRE'ADED.** *a.* Not feared. *Milton.*
UNDRE'AMED. *a.* Not thought on. *Shaksp.*
To UNDRÉ'SS. *v. a.* [from *dress*.]
 1. To divest of clothes; to strip. *Suckling.*
 2. To divest of ornaments or the attire of ostentation. *Prior.*
UNDRE'SS. *s.* A loose or negligent dress.
UNDRE'SSED. *a.* 1. Not regulated. *Dryd.*
 2. Not prepared for use. *Arbuthnot.*
***UNDRI'ED.** *a.* Not dried. *Dryden.*
***UNDRI'VEN.** *a.* Not impelled either way. *Dryden.*
***UNDRO'OPING.** *a.* Not sinking; not despairing. *Thomson.*
UNDRO'SSY. *a.* Free from recreation. *Phillips.*
***UNDRO'WNED.** *a.* Not drowned. *Shaksp.*
UNDU'BITABLE. *a.* Not admitting doubt; unquestionable. *Locke.*
UNDU'E. *a.* [*indu*, Fr.]
 1. Not right; not legal. *Bacon.*
 2. Not agreeable to duty. *Atterbury.*
U'NDULARY. *a.* [from *undulo*, Lat.] Playing like waves; playing with intermissions. *Brown.*
To U'NDULATE. *v. a.* [from *undulo*, Lat.] To drive backward and forward; to make play as waves. *Holder.*
To U'NDULATE. *v. n.* To play as waves in curls. *Pope.*
***U'NDULATED.** *a.* Having the appearance of waves. *Evelyn.*
UNDULA'TION. *s.* [from *undulate*.] Waving motion. *Holder.*
U'NDULATORY. *s.* [from *undulate*.] Moving in the manner of waves. *Arbuthnot.*
To UNDU'LL. *v. a.* To remove dulness from; to clear; to purify. *Whitlock.*

UNDU'LY. *ad.* Not properly; not according to duty. *Spratt.*
 * UNDU'RABLE. *a.* Not lasting. *Archdeacon Arnway.*
 * To UNDU'ST. *v. a.* To free from dust; to cleanse. *W. Mountague.*
 UNDU'TEOUS. *a.* Not performing duty; irreverent; disobedient. *Shakspeare.*
 UNDU'TIFUL. *a.* Not obedient; not reverent. *Tillotson.*
 UNDU'TIFULLY. *ad.* [from *undutiful.*] Not according to duty.
 UNDU'TIFULNESS. *s.* Want of respect; irreverence; disobedience. *Spenser.*
 UNDY'ING. *a.* Not destroyed; not perishing. *Milton.*
 UNE'ARNED. *a.* Not obtained by labour or merit. *Phillips.*
 UNE'ARTHED. *a.* Driven from the den in the ground. *Thomson.*
 * UNE'ARTHLY. *a.* Not terrestrial. *Shaksp.*
 UNE'ASILY. *ad.* Not without pain. *Tillots.*
 UNE'ASINESS. *s.* Trouble; perplexity; state of disquiet. *Rogers.*
 UNE'ASY. *a.*
 1. Painful; giving disturbance. *Taylor.*
 2. Disturbed; not at ease. *Tillotson.*
 3. Constraining; cramping. *Roscommon.*
 4. Not unconstrained; not disengaged.
 5. Peevish; difficult to please. *Addison.*
 6. Difficult. Out of use. *Boyle.*
 * UNE'ATEN. *a.* Not devoured. *Clarendon.*
 UNE'ATH. *ad.* [from *eath*, *eað*, Sax. *easy.*]
 1. Not easily. *Shakspeare.*
 2. It seems in *Spenser* to signify the same as *beneath.*
 UNE'DIFYING. *a.* Not improving in good life. *Atterbury.*
 * UNE'DUCATE. } *a.* Not having received
 * UNEDUCA'TED. } education. *Hale.*
 * UNEFFE'CTUAL. *a.* Having no effect. *Shakspeare.*
 * UNELE'CTED. *a.* Not chosen. *Shakspeare.*
 UNE'LIGIBLE. *a.* Not proper to be chosen. *Rogers.*
 UNEMPLO'YED. *a.*
 1. Not busy; at leisure; idle. *Milton.*
 2. Not engaged in any particular work.
 UNE'MPTIABLE. *a.* Not to be emptied; inexhaustible. Obsolete. *Hooker.*
 * UNENCHA'NTED. *a.* That cannot be enchanted. *Milton.*
 * UNENDE'ARED. *a.* Not attended with endearment. *Milton.*
 UNENDO'WED. *a.* Not invested; not graded. *Clarendon.*
 UNENCA'GED. *a.* Not engaged; not appropriated. *Swift.*
 UNENJO'YED. *a.* Not obtained; not possessed. *Dryden.*
 UNENJO'YING. *a.* Not using; having no fruition. *Creech.*
 UNENLA'RGED. *a.* Not enlarged; narrow; contracted. *Watts.*

UNENLI'GHTENED. *a.* Not illuminated. *Atterbury.*
 UNENSLA'VED. *a.* Free; not enthralled. *Addison.*
 * To UNENTA'NGLE. *v. a.* To free from perplexity or difficulty; to disentangle. *Donne.*
 UNENTERTA'INING. *a.* Giving no delight; giving no entertainment. *Pope.*
 * UNENTERTA'ININGNESS. *s.* That which affords no entertainment. *Gray.*
 * UNENTHRA'LLED. *a.* Unenslaved. *Milton.*
 * UNENTO'MBED. *a.* Unburied; uninterred. *Dryden.*
 UNE'NVIED. *a.* Exempt from envy. *Bacon.*
 UNE'QUABLE. *a.*
 1. Different from itself; diverse. *Bentley.*
 2. Not to be equalled; not to be paralleled. *Boyle.*
 UNE'QUAL. *a.* [*inæqualis*, Lat.]
 1. Not even. *Dryden.*
 2. Not equal; inferiour. *Arbuthnot.*
 3. Partial; not bestowing on both the same advantages. *Denham.*
 4. Disproportionate; ill matched. [*inégal*, Fr.] *Pope.*
 5. Not regular; not uniform.
 * UNE'QUALABLE. *a.* Not to be equalled; not to be paralleled. *Boyle.*
 UNE'QUALLED. *a.* Unparalleled; unrivalled in excellence. *Boyle.*
 UNE'QUALLY. *ad.* In different degrees; in disproportion one to the other.
 UNE'QUALNESS. *s.* Inequality; state of being unequal.
 UNE'QUITABLE. *a.* Not impartial; not just. *Decay of Piety.*
 * UNEQUI'VOCAL. *a.* Not equivocal. *Brown.*
 * UNE'RRABLE. *a.* Incapable of error; infallible. *Sheldon.*
 UNE'RRABLENESS. *s.* Incapacity of error. *Decay of Piety.*
 UNE'RRING. *a.* [*inerrans*, Lat.]
 1. Committing no mistake. *Rogers.*
 2. Incapable of failure; certain. *Denham.*
 UNE'RRINGLY. *ad.* Without mistake.
 UNESCHE'WABLE. *a.* Inevitable; unavoidable; not to be escaped. Not used. *Carew.*
 UNESPI'ED. *a.* Not seen; undiscovered; undescried. *Milton.*
 * UNESSA'YED. *a.* Unattempted. *Milton.*
 UNESSE'NTIAL. *a.*
 1. Not being of the last importance; not constituting essence. *Addison.*
 2. Void of real being. *Milton.*
 * To UNESTA'BLISH. *v. a.* To deprive of establishment. *Milton.*
 * UNESTA'BLISHED. *a.* Not established. *Brown.*
 UNE'VEN. *a.* 1. Not even; not level. *Knoll.*
 2. Not suiting each other; not equal. A sense not used. *Peacham.*
 UNE'VENNESS. *s.*
 1. Surface not level; inequality of surface.
 2. Turbulence; changeable state. *Hale.*

3. Not smoothness. *Burnet.*
 UNE/VITABLE. *a.* [*inevitabilis*, Lat.] Inevitable; not to be escaped. *Sidney.*
 UNEXA'CTED. *a.* Not exacted; not taken by force. *Dryden.*
 * UNEXA'MINABLE. *a.* Not to be enquired into. *Milton.*
 UNEXA'MINED. *a.* Not enquired; not tried; not discussed. *Ben Jonson.*
 UNEXA'MPLED. *a.* Not known by any precedent or example. *Phillips.*
 UNEXCE'PTIONABLE. *a.* Not liable to any objection. *Atterbury.*
 * UNEXCE'PTIONABLENESS. *s.* State or quality of being unexceptionable. *More.*
 * UNEXCE'PTIONABLY. *ad.* So as to be not liable to objection. *West.*
 UNEXCI'SED. *a.* Not subject to the payment of excise. *Brown.*
 UNEXCO'GITABLE. *a.* Not to be found out. *Raleigh.*
 * UNEXCU'SABLE. *a.* Having no excuse; admitting of no excuse. *Hayward.*
 * UNEXCU'SABLENESS. *s.* State or quality of being inexcusable. *Hammond.*
 * UNEXECU'TED. *a.* Not performed; not done. *Shakspeare.*
 UNEXE'MPLIFIED. *a.* Not made known by instance or example. *Boyle.*
 UNEXE'MPT. *a.* Not free by peculiar privilege. *Milton.*
 UNE'XERCISED. *a.* Not practised; not experienced. *Locke.*
 * UNEXE'RTED. *a.* Not called into action; not put forth. *Brown.*
 UNEXHA'USTED. *a.* [*inexhaustus*, Lat.] Not spent; not drained to the bottom.
 * UNEXI'STENT. *a.* Not in existence. *Brown.*
 UNEXPA'NDED. *a.* Not spread out. *Blackmore.*
 * UNEXPECTA'TION. *s.* Want of previous consideration; want of foresight. *Bp. Hall.*
 UNEXPE'CTED. *a.* Not thought on; sudden; not provided against. *Swift.*
 UNEXPE'CTEDLY. *ad.* Suddenly; at a time unthought of. *Wake.*
 UNEXPE'CTEDNESS. *s.* Suddenness; unthought of time or manner. *Watts.*
 UNEXPE'DIENT. *a.* Inconvenient; not fit. *Milton.*
 * UNEXPE'NSIVE. *a.* Not costly; not with great expence. *Milton.*
 UNEXPE'RIENCED. *a.* Not versed; not acquainted by trial or practice. *Wilkins.*
 UNEXPE'RT. *a.* [*inexpertus*, Lat.] Wanting skill or knowledge. *Prior.*
 UNEXPLO'RED. *a.*
 1. Not searched out. *Pope.*
 2. Not tried; not known. *Dryden.*
 UNEXPO'SED. *a.* Not laid open to censure. *Watts.*
 UNEXPRE'SSIBLE. *a.* Ineffable; not to be uttered. *Tillotson.*
 UNEXPRE'SSIVE. *a.* 1. Not having the power of uttering or expressing.

2. Unutterable; ineffable. Out of use and improper. *Milton.*
 UNEXTE'NDED. *a.* Occupying no assignable space; having no dimensions. *Locke.*
 UNEXTI'NGUISHABLE. *a.* [from *extinguish*.] Unquenchable; not to be put out. *Milton.*
 UNEXTI'NGUISHED. *a.* [*inextinctus*, Lat.]
 1. Not quenched; not put out. *Lyttleton.*
 2. Not extinguishable. *Dryden.*
 UNFA'DED. *a.* Not withered. *Dryden.*
 UNFA'DING. *a.* Not liable to wither.
 * UNFA'DINGNESS. *s.* Quality of being unfading. *Polwhele.*
 * UNFA'ILABLE. *a.* That cannot fail. *Bp. Hall.*
 * UNFA'ILABLENESS. *s.* State which cannot fail. *Bp. Hall.*
 UNFA'ILING. *a.* Certain; not missing. *South.*
 * UNFA'ILINGNESS. *s.* The state of being unfailing. *Bp. Hall.*
 * UNFA'INTING. *a.* Not sinking; not drooping. *Sandys.*
 UNFA'IR. *a.* Disingenuous; subdolous; not honest. *Swift.*
 * UNFA'IRLY. *ad.* Not in a just manner. *Parnel.*
 * UNFA'IRNESS. *s.* Unfair dealing; disingenuous conduct. *Bentley.*
 UNFA'ITHFUL. *a.*
 1. Perfidious; treacherous. *Pope.*
 2. Impious; infidel. *Milton.*
 UNFA'ITHFULLY. *ad.* Treacherously; perfidiously. *Bacon.*
 UNFA'ITHFULNESS. *s.* Treachery; perfidiousness. *Boyle.*
 * UNFA'LLOWED. *a.* Not fallowed. *Phill.*
 UNFAMI'LIAR. *a.* Unaccustomed; such as is not common. *Hooker.*
 UNFA'SHIONABLE. *a.* Not modish; not according to the reigning custom. *Watts.*
 UNFA'SHIONABLENESS. *s.* Deviation from the mode. *Locke.*
 UNFA'SHIONED. *a.*
 1. Not modified by art. *Dryden.*
 2. Having no regular form. *Dryden.*
 UNFA'SHIONABLY. *ad.* [from *unfashionable*.] 1. Not according to the fashion.
 2. Unartfully. *Shakspeare.*
 * UNFA'ST. *a.* [*unþæt*, Sax.] Not safe; not secure.
 To UNFA'STEN. *v. a.* To loose; to unfix. *Sidney.*
 UNFA'THERED. *a.* Fatherless; having no father. *Shakspeare.*
 UNFA'THOMABLE. *a.*
 1. Not to be sounded by a line. *Addison.*
 2. That of which the end or extent cannot be found. *Bentley.*
 * UNFA'THOMABLENESS. *s.* State or quality of being unfathomable. *Norris.*
 UNFA'THOMABLY. *ad.* So as not to be sounded. *Thomson.*
 UNFA'THOMED. *a.* Not to be sounded. *Dryden.*

- * UNFATI'GUED. *a.* Unwearied; untired. *Phillips.*
- * UNFA'VOURABLE. *a.* 1. Not kind. *Wart.*
2. Disapproving. *Robertson.*
- UNFA'VOURABLY. *ad.*
1. Unkindly; unpropitiously.
2. So as not to countenance or support. *Glanville.*
- UNFE'ARED. *a.* 1. Not affrighted; intrepid; not terrified. *Ben Jonson.*
2. Not dreaded; not regarded with terror.
- UNFE'ASIBLE. *a.* Impracticable.
- UNFEA'THERED. *a.* Implumous; naked of feathers. *Dryden.*
- UNFE'ATURED. *a.* Deformed; wanting regularity of features. *Dryden.*
- UNFE'D. *a.* Not supplied with food. *Rosc.*
- UNFE'ED. *a.* Unpaid. *Shakspeare.*
- UNFE'ELING. *a.* Insensible; void of mental sensibility. *Pope.*
- * UNFE'ELINGLY. *ad.* Without sensibility. *Sterne.*
- * UNFE'ELINGNESS. *s.* Want of feeling. *Dr. Warton.*
- UNFE'IGNED. *a.* Not counterfeited; not hypocritical; real; sincere. *Milton.*
- UNFE'IGNEDLY. *ad.* Really; sincerely; without hypocrisy. *Common Prayer.*
- * UNFE'LLOWED. *a.* Not matched. *Archdeacon Arnway.*
- UNFE'LT. *a.* Not felt; not perceived. *Milt.*
- * To UNFE'NCE. *v. a.* To take away a fence. *South.*
- UNFE'NCED. *a.*
1. Naked of fortification. *Shakspeare.*
2. Not surrounded by any inclosure.
- UNFERME'NTED. *a.* Made without fermentation. *Arbuthnot.*
- UNFE'RTILE. *a.* Not fruitful; not prolific. *Decay of Piety.*
- To UNFE'TTER. *v. a.* To unchain; to free from shackles. *Addison.*
- UNFI'GURED. *a.* Representing no animal form. *Wotton.*
- UNFI'LIAL. *a.* Unsuitable to a son. *Shakspeare.*
- UNFI'LLED. *a.* Not filled; not supplied. *Addison.*
- UNFI'NISHED. *a.* Incomplete; not brought to an end; not brought to perfection; imperfect; wanting the last hand. *Swift.*
- UNFI'RM. *a.* 1. Weak; feeble. *Shakspeare.*
2. Not stable. *Dryden.*
- UNFI'T. *a.* 1. Improper; unsuitable. *Hooker.*
2. Unqualified. *Watts.*
- To UNFI'T. *v. a.* To disqualify. *Governm. of the Tongue.*
- UNFI'TLY. *ad.* Not properly; not suitably. *Hooker.*
- * UNFI'TNESS. *s.*
1. Want of qualifications. *Hooker.*
2. Want of propriety.
- UNFI'TTING. *a.* Not proper. *Camden.*

- To UNFI'X. *v. a.* 1. To loosen; to make less fast. *Shakspeare.*
2. To make fluid. *Dryden.*
- UNFI'XED. *a.* 1. Wandering; erratick; inconstant; vagrant. *Dryden.*
2. Not determined. *Dryden.*
- * UNFI'XEDNESS. *s.* The state of being unfixed; power of roving at large. *Barrow.*
- * UNFLA'GGING. *a.* Maintaining spirit; not flagging; not drooping. *South.*
- * UNFLA'TTERED. *a.* Not flattered; not gratified with servile obsequiousness. *Young.*
- * UNFLA'TTERING. *a.* Not concealing the truth; sincere; not gratifying with servile obsequiousness. *Sherburne.*
- UNFLE'DGED. *a.* That has not yet the full furniture of feathers; young. *Shakspeare.*
- UNFLE'SHED. *a.* Not fleshed; not seasoned to blood; raw. *Cowley.*
- UNFO'ILED. *a.* Unsubdued; not put to the worst. *Temple.*
- To UNFO'LD. *v. a.* 1. To expand; to spread; to open. *Milton.*
2. To tell; to declare. *Shakspeare.*
3. To discover; to reveal. *Newton.*
4. To display; to set in view. *Burnet.*
- To UNFO'OL. *v. a.* To restore from folly. *Shakspeare.*
- UNFORBI'D. } *a.* Not prohibited.
UNFORBI'DDEN. } *Norris.*
- UNFORBI'DDENNESS. *s.* The state of being unforbidden. *Boyle.*
- UNFO'RCED. *a.*
1. Not compelled; not constrained. *Dryd.*
2. Not impelled. *Donne.*
3. Not feigned. *Hayward.*
4. Not violent; easy. *Denham.*
5. Not contrary to ease. *Dryden.*
- UNFO'RCIBLE. *a.* Wanting strength.
- UNFOREBO'DING. *a.* Giving no omens. *Pope.*
- UNFOREKNO'WN. *a.* Not foreseen by prescience. *Milton.*
- * UNFORESE'EABLE. *a.* Not possible to be foreseen.
- UNFORESE'EN. *a.* Not known before it happened. *Dryden.*
- UNFORESKI'NNED. *a.* Circumcised. *Milt.*
- * UNFOREWA'RNED. *a.* Not admonished beforehand. *Milton.*
- * UNFO'RFEITED. *a.* Not forfeited. *Rogers.*
- UNFORGI'VING. *a.* Relentless; implacable. *Dryden.*
- UNFORGO'TTEN. *a.* Not lost to memory. *Knolles.*
- UNFO'RMED. *a.* Not modified into regular shape. *Spectator.*
- * UNFORSA'KEN. *a.* [unforyacen, Sax.] Not deserted. *Hammond.*
- UNFO'RTIFIED. *a.*
1. Not secured by walls or bulwarks. *Pope.*
2. Not strengthened; infirm; weak; feeble. *Shakspeare.*
3. Wanting securities. *Collier.*
- UNFO'RTUNATE. *a.* Not successful; un-

prosperous; wanting luck. *Taylor.*
UNFO'RTUNATELY. *ad.* Unhappily; without good luck. *Sidney.*
UNFO'RTUNATENESS. *s.* [from *unfortunate.*] Ill luck. *Sidney.*
UNFO'UGHT. *a.* [*un* and *fought.*] Not fought. *Knolles.*
UNFOU'LED. *a.* Unpolluted; uncorrupted; not soiled. *More.*
*** UNFO'UND.** *a.* Not found; not met with. *Dryden.*
*** UNFO'UNDED.** *a.*
 1. Void of foundation. *Milton.*
 2. Without authority: as, an *unfounded* report.
UNFRA'MABLE. *a.* Not to be moulded. Not used. *Hooker.*
*** To UNFRA'ME.** *v. a.* To destroy the frame or construction of. *South.*
UNFRA'MED. *a.* Not formed; not fashioned. *Dryden.*
UNFRE'QUENT. *a.* Uncommon; not happening often. *Brown.*
To UNFREQUE'NT. *v. a.* To leave; to cease to frequent. A bad word. *Phillips.*
UNFREQUE'NTED. *a.* Rarely visited; rarely entered. *Roscommon.*
UNFRE'QUENTLY. *a.* Not commonly. *Brown.*
*** UNFRI'ABLE.** *a.* Not easily to be crumbled. *Paley.*
UNFRIE'NDED. *a.* Wanting friends; uncountenanced. *Shakspeare.*
UNFRIE'NDLINESS. *s.* [from *unfriendly.*] Want of kindness; want of favour. *Boyle.*
UNFRIE'NDLY. *a.* Not benevolent; not kind. *Rogers.*
*** To UNFRO'CK.** *v. a.* To divest. *Hurd.*
UNFRO'ZEN. *a.* Not congealed to ice. *Boyl.*
UNFRUI'TFUL. *a.* 1. Not prolifick. *Pope.*
 2. Not fructiferous. *Waller.*
 3. Not fertile. *Mortimer.*
 4. Not producing good effects.
*** UNFRU'ITFULNESS.** *s.* Barrenness; infecundity. *Stackhouse.*
*** UNFULFI'LLED.** *a.* Not fulfilled. *Milton.*
*** UNFU'MED.** *a.* Not exhaling smoke, as in fumigations; not burnt. *Milton.*
To UNFU'RL. *v. a.* To expand; to unfold; to open. *Prior.*
To UNFU'RNISH. *v. a.* 1. To deprive; to strip; to divest. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To leave naked. *Shakspeare.*
UNFU'RNISHED. *a.*
 1. Not accommodated with utensils, or decorated with ornaments. *Locke.*
 2. Unsupplied.
UNGA'IN. } *a.* [ungez, Sax.] Awkward;
UNGA'INLY. } uncouth. *Swift.*
*** UNGA'INFUL.** *a.* Unprofitable. *Bp. Hall.*
UNGA'LLED. *a.* Unhurt; unwounded. *Shakspeare.*
*** UNGA'RRISONED.** *a.* Without a garrison. *Maundrell.*
UNGA'RTERED. *a.* Being without gar-

ters. *Shakspeare.*
UNGA'THERED. *a.* Not cropped; not picked. *Dryden.*
*** To UNGE'AR.** *v. a.* [ungepian, Sax.] To unharness.
UNGE'NERATED. *a.* Unbegotten; having no beginning. *Raleigh.*
UNGE'NERATIVE. *a.* Begetting nothing. *Shakspeare.*
UNGE'NEROUS. *a.* 1. Not noble; not ingenuous; not liberal. *Pope.*
 2. Ignominious. *Addison.*
UNGE'NIAL. *a.* Not kind or favourable to nature. *Swift.*
*** UNGENTE'EL.** *a.* Not genteel. *Ld. Halifax.*
UNGE'NTLE. *a.* Harsh; rude; rugged. *Shakspeare.*
*** UNGE'NTLEMANLIKE.** *a.* Unlike a gentleman. *Chesterfield.*
UNGE'NTLEMANLY. *a.* Illiberal; not becoming a gentleman. *Clarendon.*
UNGE'NTLENESS. *s.*
 1. Harshness; rudeness; severity. *Tusser.*
 2. Unkindness; incivility. *Shakspeare.*
UNGE'NTLY. *ad.* Harshly; rudely. *Shaksp.*
UNGEOME'TRICAL. *a.* Not agreeable to the laws of geometry. *Cheyne.*
UNGI'LDED. *a.* Not overlaid with gold. *Dryden.*
To UNGI'RD. *v. a.* To loose any thing bound with a girdle. *Genesis.*
UNGI'RT. *a.* Loosely dressed. *Waller.*
*** UNGI'VING.** *a.* Not bringing gifts. *Dryd.*
*** UNGLA'ZED.** *a.*
 1. Wanting window-glasses. *Prior.*
 2. Not covered with glass: a term of pottery. *Kirwan.*
UNGLO'RIFIED. *a.* Not honoured; not exalted with praise and adoration. *Hooker.*
*** To UNGLO'VE.** *v. a.* To remove the glove from; to uncover. *Beaum. and Fl.*
UNGLO'VED. *a.* Having the hand naked. *Bacon.*
To UNGLU'E. *v. a.* To loose any thing cemented. *Harvey.*
To UNGO'D. *v. a.* To divest of divinity. *Donne.*
UNGO'DLILY. *ad.* Impiously; wickedly. *Government of the Tongue.*
UNGO'DLINESS. *s.* Impiety; wickedness; neglect of God. *Tillotson.*
UNGO'DLY. *a.* 1. Wicked; negligent of God and his laws. *Rogers.*
 2. Polluted by wickedness. *Shakspeare.*
UNGO'RED. *a.* Unwounded; unhurt. *Shakspeare.*
UNGO/RGED. *a.* Not filled; not sated. *Smith.*
UNGO'T. *a.* 1. Not gained; not acquired. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Not begotten.
UNGO'VERNABLE. *a.* 1. Not to be ruled; not to be restrained. *Glanville.*
 2. Licentious; wild; unbridled. *Atterb.*
*** UNGO'VERNABLY.** *a.* So as not to be restrained. *Goldsmith.*

UNGO'VERNED. *a.*

1. Being without government. *Shakspeare.*
2. Not regulated; unbridled; licentious. *Milton.*

UNGRA'CEFUL. *a.* Wanting elegance; wanting beauty. *Locke.*UNGRA'CEFULNESS. *s.* Inelegance; awkwardness. *Locke.*UNGRA'CIOUS. *a.*

1. Wicked; odious; hateful. *Spenser.*
2. Offensive; unpleasing. *Dryden.*
3. Unacceptable; not favoured. *Clarendon.*

* UNGRAMMA'TICAL. *a.* Not according to grammar. *Barrow.** UNGRA'NTED. *a.* Not given; not yielded; not bestowed. *Dryden.** UNGRA'TE. *a.* 1. [*gratus*, Lat.] Not agreeable; displeasing. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. [*ingrat*, Fr.] Ungrateful. *Swift.*

UNGRA'TEFUL. *a.* 1. Making no returns, or making ill returns for kindness. *South.*

2. Making no returns for culture. *Dryden.*
3. Unpleasing. *Clarendon.*

UNGRA'TEFULLY. *ad.*

1. With ingratitude. *Granville.*
2. Unacceptably; unpleasingly.

UNGRA'TEFULNESS. *s.*

1. Ingratitude; ill return for good. *Sidney.*
2. Unacceptableness.

* UNGRA'TIFIED. *a.* [*gratus* and *facio*, Lat.] Not gratified; not compensated. *B. and Fl.*UNGRA'VELY. *ad.* Without seriousness. *Shakspeare.*UNGROU'NDED. *a.* Having no foundation. *Locke.*UNGRU'DGINGLY. *ad.* Without ill will; willingly; heartily; cheerfully. *Donne.*UNGUA'RDED. *a.* Careless; negligent; undefended. *Prior.** UNGU'ARDEDLY. *ad.* For want of guard. *Chesterfield.** U'NGUENT. *s.* [*unguentum*, Lat.] Ointment. *Bacon.** UNGUE'SSED. *a.* Not attained by conjecture. *Spenser.** UNGUI'DED. *a.* Not directed; not regulated. *Shakspeare.** UNGU'ILTY. *a.* [*ungyltig*, Sax.] Innocent; not stained with guilt. *Spenser.** UNHA'BITABLE. *a.* [*inhabitabilis*, Lat.] Uninhabitable; not capable to support inhabitants. *Holder.** UNHA'CKED. *a.* Not cut; not hewn; not notched with cuts. *Shakspeare.** To UNHA'LOW. *v. a.* To deprive of holiness; to profane; to desecrate. *Milt.** UNHA'LOWED. *a.* [*unhalgod*, Sax.] Unholy; profane. *Shakspeare.** To UNHA'ND. *v. a.* To loose from the hand. *Shakspeare.** UNHA'NDLED. *a.* Not handled; not touched. *Shakspeare.*UNHA'NDSOME. *a.*

1. Ungraceful; not beautiful. *Sidney.*

2. Illiberal; disingenuous.

* UNHA'NDSOMELY. *ad.*

1. Inelegantly; ungracefully. *Spenser.*
2. Disingenuously; illiberally. *Dryden.*

* UNHA'NDSOMENESS. *s.* 1. Want of beauty; want of elegance. *Sidney.*

2. Illiberalness; disingenuity.

UNHA'NDY. *a.* Awkward; not dexterous.* To UNHA'NG. *v. a.* To divest of hangings.* UNHA'NGED. *a.* Not put to death by the gallows. *Shakspeare.** UNHA'P. *s.* Misluck; ill fortune. *Sidney.** UNHA'PPIED. *a.* Made unhappy. *Shaksp.** UNHA'PPILY. *ad.* 1. Miserably; unfortunately; wretchedly; calamitously. *Clar.*

2. Mischievously. *Shakspeare.*

* UNHA'PPINESS. *s.*

1. Misery; infelicity. *Shakspeare.*
2. Misfortune; ill luck. *Burnet.*
3. Mischievous prank. *Shakspeare.*

UNHA'PPY. *a.* Wretched; miserable; unfortunate; calamitous; distressed. *Milton.*To UNHA'RBOUR. *v. a.* To drive from shelter.* UNHA'RBOURED. *a.* Affording no shelter. *Milton.** UNHA'RDENED. *a.* Not hardened; not made impudent; not made obdurate. *Shakspeare.** UNHA'RDY. *a.* [*hardi*, Fr.] Feeble; tender; timorous. *Milton.*UNHA'RMED. *a.* Unhurt; not injured. *Locke.*UNHA'RMFUL. *a.* Innoxious; innocent. *Dryden.*UNHARMO'NIOUS. *a.* 1. Not symmetrical; disproportionate. *Milton.*

2. Unmusical; ill sounding. *Swift.*

To UNHA'RNESS. *v. a.*

1. To loose from the traces. *Dryden.*
2. To disarm; to divest of armour.

UNHA'TCHED. *a.*

1. Not disclosed from the eggs.
2. Not brought to light. *Shakspeare.*

* UNHA'UNTED. *a.* Not resorted to. *Donne.*UNHA'ZARDED. *a.* Not adventured; not put in danger. *Milton.*UNHEA'LTHFUL. *a.* Unwholesome; not salutary. *Graunt.** UNHEA'LTHILY. *ad.* In an unwholesome or unsound manner. *Milton.** UNHEA'LTHINESS. *s.* State of being unhealthy. *Hawkesworth.*UNHEA'LTHY. *a.* Sickly; wanting health; morbid. *Locke.*UNHEA'RD. *a.*

1. Not perceived by the ear. *Milton.*
2. Not vouchsafed an audience. *Dryden.*
3. Unknown in celebration. *Milton.*
4. UNHEARD of. Obscure; not known by fame. *Granville.*
5. UNHEARD of. Unprecedented. *Swift.*

To UNHEA'RT. *v. a.* To discourage; to depress. *Shakspeare.*UNHE'ATED. *a.* Not made hot. *Boyle.*

- * UNHE'DGED. *a.* Not surrounded by a hedge. *Young.*
 UNHE'EDED. *a.* Disregarded; not thought worthy of notice. *Boyle.*
 * UNHE'EDFUL. *a.* Not cautious. *B. and Fl.*
 UNHE'EDING. *a.* Negligent; careless. *Dryden.*
 UNHE'EDY. *a.* Precipitate; sudden. *Spenser.*
 To UNHE'ELE. *v. a.* To uncover; to expose to view. *Spenser.*
 UNHE'LPED. *a.* Unassisted; having no auxiliary; unsupported. *Dryden.*
 UNHE'LPFUL. *a.* Giving no assistance. *Shakspeare.*
 UNHE'WN. *part. a.* Rough; not hewn.
 UNHI'DEBOUND. *a.* Lax of maw; capacious. *Milton.*
 * UNHI'NDERED. *a.* [ungehindert, Germ.] Not opposed; meeting with no hindrance; exerting itself freely. *Clarke.*
 To UNHI'NGE. *v. a.*
 1. To throw from the hinges.
 2. To displace by violence. *Blackmore.*
 3. To disorder; to confuse. *Waller.*
 * To UNHO'ARD. *v. a.* To steal from the hoard. *Milton.*
 UNHO'LINESS. *s.* Impiety; profaneness; wickedness. *Raleigh.*
 UNHO'LY. *a.*
 1. Profane; not hallowed. *Hooker.*
 2. Impious; wicked. *Hooker.*
 * UNHO'NEST. *a.* [inhonestus, Lat.] Dishonourable; dishonest. *Ascham.*
 UNHO'NOURED. *a.* 1. Not regarded with veneration; not celebrated. *Dryden.*
 2. Not treated with respect. *Pope.*
 To UNHO'OP. *v. a.* To divest of hoops. *Addison.*
 UNHO'PED. } *a.* Not expected; greater
 UNHO'PED for. } than hope has promised. *Dryden.*
 UNHO'PEFUL. *a.* Such as leaves no room to hope. *Shakspeare.*
 To UNHO'RSE. *v. a.* To beat from an horse; to throw from the saddle. *Knolles.*
 UNHO'SPITABLE. *a.* [inhospitalis, Lat.] Affording no kindness or entertainment to strangers. *Dryden.*
 UNHO'STILE. *a.* Not belonging to an enemy. *Phillips.*
 To UNHOU'SE. *v. a.* To drive from the habitation. *Donne.*
 UNHOU'SED. *a.*
 1. Homeless; wanting a house. *Shaksp.*
 2. Having no settled habitation. *Southern.*
 UNHOU'SELLED. *a.* Having not the sacrament. *Housel* is a Saxon word for the eucharist, and seems derived from the Latin *hostiola*. *Shakspeare.*
 * UNHU'MAN. *a.* Barbarous; inhuman. *South.*
 UNHU'MBLED. *a.* Not humbled; not touched with shame or confusion. *Milton.*
 UNHU'RT. *a.* Free from harm. *Bacon.*
 UNHU'RTFUL. *a.* Innoxious; harmless;

- doing no harm. *Blackmore.*
 * UNHU'RTFULLY. *ad.* Without harm; innoxiously. *Pope.*
 * UNHU'SBANDED. *a.* Deprived of support; neglected. *Browne.*
 * UNHU'SKED. *a.* Having quitted the husk. *Bp. Hall.*
 U'NICORN. *s.* [unus and cornu, Lat.]
 1. A beast that has only one horn. *Sandys.*
 2. A bird. *Grew.*
 * UNIDE'AL. *a.* Not ideal; real. *Johnson.*
 * UNJEA'LOUS. *a.* Not suspiciously fearful; having no unreasonable mistrust. *Clarend.*
 U'NIFORM. *a.* [unus and forma, Lat.]
 1. Keeping its tenour; similar to itself. *Woodward.*
 2. Conforming to one rule. *Hooker.*
 * U'NIFORM. *s.* The regimental dress of a soldier.
 UNIFO'RMITY. *s.* [uniformité, Fr.] 1. Resemblance to itself; even tenour. *Dryden.*
 2. Conformity to one pattern; resemblance of one to another. *Hooker.*
 U'NIFORMLY. *ad.* [from uniform.] 1. Without variation; in an even tenour. *Newton.*
 2. Without diversity of one from another.
 * UNIGE'NITURE. *s.* The state of being the only begotten. *Pearson.*
 UNIMA'GINABLE. *a.* Not to be imagined by the fancy. *Milton.*
 UNIMA'GINABLY. *ad.* To a degree not to be imagined. *Boyle.*
 * UNIMA'GINED. *a.* Not conceived. *Thoms.*
 UNI'MITABLE. *a.* [inimitable, Fr. inimitabilis, Lat.] Not to be imitated. *Burnet.*
 * UNIMMO'RTAL. *a.* Mortal; not immortal. *Milton.*
 UNIMPA'IRABLE. *a.* Not liable to waste or diminution. *Hakeville.*
 * UNIMPA'IREN. *a.* Not diminished; not worn out. *Dryden.*
 * UNIMPA'SSIONED. *a.* Innocent; quiet; not endowed with passions. *Thomson.*
 * UNIMPE'ACHABLE. *a.* Not accusable; not to be charged. *Cowper.*
 * UNIMPE'ACHED. *a.* Not impeached. *Goldsmith.*
 * UNIMPLO'RED. *a.* Not solicited. *Milton.*
 UNIMPO'RTANT. *a.* Assuming no airs of dignity. *Pope.*
 * UNIMPO'RTING. *a.* Not being of importance. *Bp. Hall.*
 UNIMPORTU'NED. *a.* Not solicited; not teased to compliance. *Donne.*
 * UNIMPO'SING. *a.* Not enjoined as obligatory; voluntary. *Thomson.*
 UNIMPRO'VABLE. *a.* Incapable of melioration.
 UNIMPRO'VABLENESS. *s.* [from unimproveable.] Quality of not being improveable. *Hammond.*
 UNIMPRO'VED. *a.*
 1. Not made more knowing. *Pope.*
 2. Not taught; not meliorated by instruc-

tion; not made better. *Glanville.*
UNINCREA/SABLE. *a.* Admitting no increase. *Boyle.*
UNINDI/FFERENT. *a.* Partial; leaning to a side. *Hooker.*
*** UNINDU'STRIOUS.** *a.* Not diligent; not laborious. *Decay of Piety.*
*** UNINFE'CTED.** *a.* Not infected. *Burnet.*
*** UNINFLA'MED.** *a.* Not set on fire. *Bacon.*
UNINFLA'MMABLE. *a.* Not capable of being set on fire. *Boyle.*
*** UNI'NFLUENCED.** *a.* Not influenced; not prejudiced. *Lyttelton.*
UNINFO'RMED. *a.*
 1. Untaught; uninstructed. *Pope.*
 2. Unanimated; not enlivened.
UNINGE'NUOUS. *a.* Illiberal; disingenuous; stupid. *Decay of Piety.*
UNINHA'BITABLE. *a.* Unfit to be inhabited. *Blackmore.*
*** UNINHA'BITABLENESS.** *s.* Incapacity of being inhabited. *Boyle.*
UNINHA'BITED. *a.* Having no dwellers. *Sandys.*
UNI'NJURED. *a.* Unhurt; suffering no harm. *Prior.*
*** UNINQUI/SITIVE.** *a.* Not curious to know; not prying. *Wotton.*
UNINSCRI'BED. *a.* Having no inscription. *Pope.*
UNINSPI'RED. *a.* Not having received any supernatural instruction or illumination. *Locke.*
UNINSTRU'CTED. *a.* Not taught; not helped by instruction. *Locke.*
UNINSTRU'CTIVE. *a.* Not conferring any improvement. *Addison.*
UNINTE'LLIGENT. *a.* Not knowing; not skilful. *Blackmore.*
*** UNINTELLIGIBI/LITY.** *s.* Quality of not being intelligible. *Glanville.*
UNINTE'LLIGIBLE. *a.* [*inintelligible*, Fr.] Not such as can be understood. *Swift.*
*** UNINTE'LLIGIBLENESS.** *s.* State of being not intelligible. *Bp. Craft.*
UNINTE'LLIGIBLY. *ad.* In a manner not to be understood. *Locke.*
UNINTE'NTIONAL. *a.* Not designed; happening without design. *Boyle.*
UNI'NTERESSED. } *a.* Not having interest.
UNI'NTERESTED. } *Dryden.*
*** UNI'NTERESTING.** *a.* Exciting no interest. *Warton.*
UNINTERMI'TTED. *a.* Continued; not interrupted. *Hale.*
*** UNINTERMI'TTING.** *a.* Continuing; having no interruption. *Feltham.*
*** UNINTERMI'XED.** *a.* Not mingled. *Daniel.*
*** UNINTE'RPOLATED.** *a.* Not interpolated. *Pearson.*
UNINTERRU'PTED. *a.* Not broken; not interrupted. *Roscommon.*
UNINTERRU'PTEDLY. *ad.* Without interruption. *Locke.*
*** UNINTRE'NCHED.** *a.* Not intrenched. *Pope.*

*** UNI'NTRICATED.** *a.* Not perplexed; not obscure. *Hammond.*
*** UNINTRODU'CED.** *a.* Not properly conducted; not duly ushered in; obtrusive. *Young.*
*** UNINVE'NTED.** *a.* Undiscovered. *Milton.*
UNINVE'STIGABLE. *a.* Not to be searched out. *Ray.*
UNINVI'TED. *a.* Not asked. *Phillips.*
*** UNINU'RED.** *a.* Not accustomed; not habituated. *Phillips.*
*** To UNJOI'N.** *v. a.* To separate; to disjoin. *Chaucer.*
UNJOI'NTED. *a.*
 1. Disjoined; separated. *Milton.*
 2. Having no articulation. *Grew.*
U'NION. *s.* [*unio*, Lat.]
 1. The act of joining two or more, so as to make them one. *Milton.*
 2. Concord; conjunction of mind or interests. *Taylor.*
 3. A pearl. Not in use. *Shakspeare.*
 4. [In law.] *Union* is a combining or consolidation of two churches in one, which is done by the consent of the bishop, the patron, and incumbent. *Union* in this signification is personal, and that is for the life of the incumbent; or real, that is, perpetual, whosoever is incumbent. *Cowell.*
*** UNJO/YFUL.** *a.* Not joyful; sad. *Tatler.*
*** UNJO/YOUS.** *a.* [*joyeux*, Fr.] Not gay; not cheerful. *Milton.*
UNI'PAROUS. *a.* [*unus* and *pario*, Lat.] Bringing but one at a birth. *Brown.*
*** UNI'QUE.** *a.* [Fr.] Sole; without an equal; without another of the same kind known to exist.
U'NISON. *a.* [*unus* and *sonus*, Lat.] Sounding alone. *Milton.*
U'NISON. *s.* 1. A string that has the same sound with another. *Graville.*
 2. A single unvaried note. *Pope.*
*** UNI/SONOUS.** *a.* Being in unison. *Wart.*
U'NIT. *s.* [*unus*, *unitas*, Lat.] One; the least number, or the root of numbers. *Bentley.*
*** UNI'TABLE.** *a.* Capable of being united.
*** UNITA'RIAN.** *s.* One of a sect allowing divinity to God the father alone; an anti-trinitarian. *Leslie.*
To UNI'TE. *v. a.* [*unitus*, Lat.]
 1. To join two or more into one. *Spenser.*
 2. To make to agree. *Clarendon.*
 3. To make to adhere. *Wiseman.*
 4. To join. *Dryden.*
 5. To join in interest. *Genesis.*
To UNI'TE. *v. n.* 1. To join in an act; to concur; to act in concert. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To coalesce; to be cemented; to be consolidated.
 3. To grow into one.
UNI'TEDLY. *ad.* With union; so as to join. *Dryden.*
UNI'TER. *s.* The person or thing that

- unites. *Glanville.*
UNI/TION. *s.* [*union*, Fr.] The act or power of uniting; conjunction. Proper but little used. *Wiseman.*
U/NITIVE. *a.* [from *unite*.] Having the power of uniting. *Norris.*
U/NITY. *s.* [*unitas*, Lat.]
 1. The state of being one. *Hammond.*
 2. Concord; conjunction. *Spratt.*
 3. Agreement; uniformity. *Hooker.*
 4. Principle of dramattick writing, by which the tenor of the story, and propriety of representation is preserved. *Dryd.*
UNJU/DGED. *a.* Not judicially determined. *Prior.*
UNIVE/RSAL. *a.* [*universalis*, Lat.]
 1. General; extending to all. *Shaksp.*
 2. Total; whole. *Dryden.*
 3. Not particular; comprising all particulars. *Arbuthnot.*
UNIVE/RSAL. *s.* The whole; the general system. Not in use. *Raleigh.*
*** UNIVE/RSALIST.** *s.* One who affects to understand all particulars. *Bentley.*
UNIVERSA/LITY. *s.* [*universalitas*, school Lat.] Not particularity; generality; extension to the whole. *Woodward.*
UNIVE/RSALLY. *ad.* [from *universal*.] Throughout the whole; without exception. *Dryden.*
*** UNIVE/RSALNESS.** *s.* Universality. *More.*
U/NIVERSE. *s.* [*univers*, Fr. *universum*, Lat.] The general system of things. *Prior.*
UNIVE/RSITY. *s.* [*universitas*, Lat.] A school, where all the arts and faculties are taught and studied. *Clarendon.*
UNI/VOCAL. *a.* [*univocus*, Lat.]
 1. Having one meaning. *Watts.*
 2. Certain; regular; pursuing always one tenour. *Brown.*
UNI/VOCALLY. *ad.* [from *univocal*.]
 1. In one term; in one sense. *Hall.*
 2. In one tenour. *Ray.*
*** UNIVOCA/TION.** *s.* [*unus* and *vocatus*, Lat.] Agreement of name and meaning. *Whiston.*
UNJU/ST. *a.* [*injuste*, Fr. *injustus*, Lat.] Iniquitous; contrary to equity; contrary to justice. *K. Charles.*
UNJU/STIFIABLE. *a.* Not to be defended; not to be justified. *Addison.*
UNJU/STIFIABLENESS. *s.* The quality of not being justifiable. *Clarendon.*
UNJU/STIFIABLY. *ad.* In a manner not to be defended.
*** UNJU/STIFIED.** *a.* Not cleared from the imputation of guilt; not justified. *Dryden.*
UNJU/STLY. *ad.* In a manner contrary to right. *Swift.*
U/NKED. } *a.* [A corruption of *uncouth*,
U/NKID. } strange.]
 1. Unusual; odd; strange. *Acts of Q. Eliz.*
 2. Lonely; solitary.
*** UNKE/MMED.** } *a.* [*ungefämmt*, Germ.]
*** UNKE/MPT.** } 1. Uncombed. *May.*

2. Unpolished. *Spenser.*
To UNKE/NNEL. *v. a.*
 1. To drive him from his hole. *Dryden.*
 2. To rouse from its secrecy, or retreat. *Shakspeare.*
UNKE/NT. *a.* [*un* and *ken*, to know.] Unknown. Obsölete. *Spenser.*
UNKE/PT. *a.* 1. Not kept; not retained.
 2. Unobserved; unbeyed. *Hooker.*
UNKI/ND. *a.* Not favourable; not benevolent. *Locke.*
*** UNKI/NDLINESS.** *s.* Unfavourableness. *Hakewill.*
UNKI/NDLY. *a.* [*un* and *kind*.]
 1. Unnatural; contrary to nature. *Spenser.*
 2. Malignant; unfavourable. *Milton.*
UNKI/NDLY. *ad.* Without kindness; without affection. *Denham.*
UNKI/NDNESS. *s.* [from *unkind*.] Malignity; ill will; want of affection. *Clarend.*
To UNKI/NG. *v. a.* To deprive of royalty.
*** UNKI/NGLIKE.** } *a.* Unbecoming a king;
*** UNKI/NGLY.** } base; ignoble. *Shaksp.*
*** UNKI/SSSED.** *a.* Not kissed. *Shakspeare.*
U/NKLE. *s.* [*oncle*, Fr.] The brother of a father or mother. See **UNCLE**. *Dryden.*
UNKNI/GHTLY. *a.* Unbecoming a knight. *Sidney.*
To UNKNI/T. *v. a.*
 1. To unweave; to separate. *Shaksp.*
 2. To open. *Shaksp.*
*** UNKNO/TTED.** *a.* [*Knöten*, Germ.] Freed from knots; untwisted; unentangled. *More.*
*** UNKNO/TTY.** *a.* Having no knots. *Sandys.*
To UNKNO/W. *v. a.* To cease to know. *Smith.*
UNKNO/WABLE. *a.* Not to be known. *Watts.*
UNKNO/WING. *a.* 1. Ignorant; not knowing: with *of*. *Decay of Piety.*
 2. Not practised; not qualified.
UNKNO/WINGLY. *ad.* Ignorantly; without knowledge. *Addison.*
UNKNO/WN. *a.* 1. Not known. *Roscomm.*
 2. Greater than is imagined. *Bacon.*
 3. Not having cohabitation. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Having no communication. *Addison.*
*** UNLABO/RIOUS.** *a.* Not laborious; not difficult to be done. *Milton.*
UNLA/BOURED. *a.*
 1. Not produced by labour. *Dryden.*
 2. Not cultivated by labour. *Blackmore.*
 3. Spontaneous; voluntary. *Tickell.*
To UNLA/CE. *v. a.* 1. To loose any thing fastened with strings. *Spenser.*
 2. To loose a woman's dress. *Sidney.*
 3. To divest of ornaments. *Shakspeare.*
To UNLA/DE. *v. a.* 1. To remove from the vessel which carries. *Denham.*
 2. To exonerate that which carries. *Dryd.*
 3. To put out. Used of a vessel. *Acts.*
UNLA/ID. *a.*
 1. Not placed; not fixed. *Hooker.*
 2. Not pacified; not stilled. *Milton.*

UNLAME/NTED. *a.* Not deplored. *Clarend.*
 To UNLA/TCH. *v. a.* To open by lifting
 up the latch. *Dryden.*
 * UNLA/VISH. *a.* Not wasteful; not pro-
 digal. *Thomson.*
 * UNLA/VISHED. *a.* Not wasted not thrown
 away. *Shenstone.*
 UNLA/WFUL. *a.* Contrary to law; not per-
 mitted by the law. *Shakspeare.*
 UNLA/WFULLY. *ad.* 1. In a manner con-
 trary to law or right. *Taylor.*
 2. Illegitimately; not by marriage. *Add.*
 UNLA/WFULNESS. *s.*
 1. Contrariety to law. *Hooker.*
 2. Illegitimacy.
 To UNLE/ARN. *v. a.* To forget, to disuse
 what has been learned. *Phillips.*
 UNLE/ARNED. *a.* 1. Ignorant; not inform-
 ed; not instructed. *D'Avenant.*
 2. Not gained by study; not known. *Milt.*
 3. Not suitable to a learned man. *Shaksp.*
 UNLE/ARNEDLY. *ad.* Ignorantly; grossly.
Brown.
 UNLEA/VENED. *a.* Not fermented; not
 mixed with fermenting matter. *Exodus.*
 * UNLE/CTURED. *a.* Not taught by lecture.
Young.
 UNLE/ISUREDNESS. *s.* Business; want of
 time; want of leisure. *Boyle.*
 UNLE/SS. *conjunct.* Except; if not; sup-
 posing that not. *Swift.*
 UNLE/SSONED. *a.* Not taught. *Shakspeare.*
 UNLE/TTERED. *a.* Unlearned; untaught.
Hooker.
 UNLE/VELLED. *a.* Not made even. *Tickell.*
 * UNLIBI/DINOUS. *a.* Not lustful; pure
 from carnality. *Milton.*
 UNLI/CENSED. *a.* Having no regular per-
 mission. *Milton.*
 UNLI/CKED. *a.* Shapeless; not formed: from
 the opinion that the bear licks her young
 to shape. *Donne.*
 UNLI/GHTED. *a.* Not kindled; not set on
 fire. *Prior.*
 * UNLI/GHTSOME. *a.* Dark; gloomy; want-
 ing light. *Milton.*
 UNLI/KE. *a.* 1. Dissimilar; having no re-
 semblance. *Denham.*
 2. Improbable; unlikely; not likely. *Bac.*
 UNLI/KELIHOOD. } *s.* [from *unlikely.*] Im-
 UNLI/KELINESS. } probability. *South.*
 UNLI/KELY. *a.* 1. Improbable; not such
 as can be reasonably expected. *Sidney.*
 2. Not promising any particular event.
Denham.
 UNLI/KELY. *ad.* Improbably. *Pope.*
 UNLI/KENESS. *s.* Dissimilitude; want of
 resemblance. *Dryden.*
 * UNLI/MBER. *a.* Unyielding. *Wotton.*
 UNLI/MITABLE. *a.* Admitting no bounds.
Locke.
 UNLI/MITED. *a.* 1. Having no bounds;
 having no limits. *Tillotson.*
 2. Undefined; not bounded by proper ex-
 ceptions. *Hooker.*

3. Unconfined; not restrained. *Rogers.*
 UNLI/MITEDLY. *ad.* Boundlessly; without
 bounds. *Decay of Piety.*
 * UNLI/MITEDNESS. *s.* State of being un-
 limited; largeness. *Dr. Johnson.*
 UNLI/NEAL. *a.* Not coming in the order
 of succession. *Shakspeare.*
 To UNLI/NK. *v. a.* To untwist; to open.
Shakspeare.
 UNLI/QUIFIED. *a.* Unmelted; undissolved.
Addison.
 * UNLI/QUORED. *a.* 1. Not moistened;
 not smeared with any liquid. *Bp. Hall.*
 2. Not filled with liquor. *Milton.*
 * UNLI/STENING. *a.* Deaf; not hearing;
 not regarding. *Thomson.*
 * UNLI/VELINESS. *s.* Dulness. *Milton.*
 To UNLO/AD. *v. a.*
 1. To disburden; to exonerate. *Shaksp.*
 2. To put off any thing burthensome.
Shakspeare.
 To UNLO/CK. *v. a.* 1. To open what is
 shut with a lock. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To open in general. *Milton.*
 * UNLO/CKED. *a.* Not fastened with a lock.
 UNLOO/KED. } *a.* Unexpected; not
 UNLOO/KED for. } foreseen. *Sidney.*
 To UNLO/OSE. *v. a.* To loose. An im-
 proper use, it should rather imply to
 bind. *Shakspeare.*
 To UNLO/OSE. *v. n.* To fall in pieces; to
 lose all union and connexion. *Collier.*
 UNLO/OSEABLE. *a.* [A word rarely used.]
 Not to be loosed. *Boyle.*
 * UNLO/SABLE. *a.* Not to be lost. *Boyle.*
 * UNLO/VED. *a.* Not loved. *Sidney.*
 UNLO/VELINESS. *s.* Unamiableness; in-
 ability to create love. *Sidney.*
 UNLO/VELY. *a.* That cannot excite love.
 * UNLO/VING. *a.* Unkind; not fond. *Shak.*
 UNLU/CKILY. *ad.* Unfortunately; by ill
 luck. *Addison.*
 * UNLU/CKINESS. *s.*
 1. Unfortunateness. *Scott.*
 2. Mischievousness. *Addison.*
 UNLU/CKY. *a.* 1. Unfortunate; producing
 unhappiness. *Boyle.*
 2. Unhappy; miserable; subject to fre-
 quent misfortunes. *Spenser.*
 3. Slightly mischievous; mischievously wag-
 gish. *Tusser.*
 4. Ill-omened; inauspicious. *Dryden.*
 UNLU/STROUS. *a.* Wanting splendour;
 wanting lustre. *Shakspeare.*
 To UNLU/TE. *v. a.* To separate vessels closed
 with chemical cement. *Boyle.*
 UNMA'DE. *a.*
 1. Not yet formed; not formed. *Spenser.*
 2. Deprived of form or qualities. *Woodw.*
 3. Omitted to be made. *Blackmore.*
 * UNMA/IDENLY. *a.* Unbecoming a maiden.
Bp. Hall.
 * UNMA/IMED. *a.* Not deprived of any es-
 sential part. *Beaumont.*

UNMA/KABLE. *a.* Not possible to be made. *Grew.*
 To UNMA/KE. *v. a.* To deprive of former qualities before possessed. *Dryden.*
 * UNMA/LLEABLE. *a.* Not malleable. *Fanshaw.*
 To UNMA/N. *v. a.*
 1. To deprive of the constituent qualities of a human being, as reason. *South.*
 2. To emasculate.
 3. To break into irresolution; to deject. *Dryden.*
 UNMA/NAGEABLE. *a.* 1. Not manageable; not easily governed. *Locke.*
 2. Not easily wielded.
 UNMA/NAGED. *a.*
 1. Not broken by horsemanship. *Taylor.*
 2. Not tutored; not educated. *Felton.*
 UNMA/NLIKE. } *a.* 1. Unbecoming a human being. *Sidney.*
 UNMA/NLY. }
 2. Unsuitable to man; effeminate. *Addis.*
 * UNMA/NNED. *a.*
 1. Not furnished with men. *Kyd.*
 2. Not tamed: a term of falconry. *Shak.*
 UNMA/NNERED. *a.* Rude; brutal; uncivil. *Ben Jonson.*
 UNMA/NNERLINESS. *s.* Breach of civility; ill behaviour. *Locke.*
 UNMA/NNERLY. *a.* Ill-bred; not civil. *Swift.*
 UMMA/NNERLY. *ad.* Uncivilly. *Shaksp.*
 UNMANU'RED. *a.* Not cultivated. *Spenser.*
 UNMA/RKED. *a.* Not observed; not regarded. *Pope.*
 * UNMA/RRED. *a.* Uninjured; not spoiled. *Spenser.*
 UNMA/RRIED. *a.* Having no husband, or no wife. *Bacon.*
 * To UNMA/RRY. *v. a.* To separate from the matrimonial contract; to divorce. *Milt.*
 To UNMA/SK. *v. a.* 1. To strip of a mask.
 2. To strip of any disguise. *Roscommon.*
 To UNMA/SK. *v. n.* To put off the mask. *Shakspeare.*
 UNMA/SKED. *a.* Naked; open to the view. *Dryden.*
 UNMA/STERABLE. *a.* Unconquerable; not to be subdued. *Brown.*
 UNMA/STERED. *a.* 1. Not subdued.
 2. Not conquerable. *Dryden.*
 UNMA/TCHABLE. *a.* Unparalleled; unequalled. *Shakspeare.*
 UNMA/TCHED. *a.* Matchless; having no match, or equal. *Dryden.*
 UNME/ANING. *a.* Expressing no meaning. *Pope.*
 UNME/ANT. *a.* Not intended. *Dryden.*
 UNME/ASURABLE. *a.* Boundless; unbounded. *Shakspeare.*
 * UNME/ASURABLY. *ad.* Beyond all bounds; beyond measure. *Howel.*
 UNME/ASURED. *a.*
 1. Immense; infinite. *Blackmore.*
 2. Not measured; plentiful. *Milton.*
 * UNME/DDLED *with. a.* Not touched; not

altered. *Carew.*
 * UNME/DDLING. *a.* Not interfering with the affairs of others. *Chesterfield.*
 * UNME/DDLINGNESS. *s.* Absence of interposition or intermeddling. *Bp. Hall.*
 UNME/DITATED. *a.* Not formed by previous thought. *Milton.*
 UNME/ET. *a.* Not fit; not proper; not worthy. *Milton.*
 * UNME/ETLY. *ad.* Not properly; not suitably. *Spenser.*
 * UNME/ETNESS. *s.* [unmernyrye, Sax.] Unfitness; unsuitableness. *Milton.*
 UNME/LLOWED. *a.* Not fully ripened. *Shakspeare.*
 * UNMELO/DIOUS. *a.* Harsh; grating; not melodious. *Herbert.*
 * UNME/LTED. *a.* Undissolved by heat. *Waller.*
 UNME/NTIONED. *a.* Not told; not named. *Clarendon.*
 UNME/RCHANTABLE. *a.* Unsaleable; not vendible. *Carew.*
 UNME/RCIFUL. *a.*
 1. Cruel; severe; inclement. *Rogers.*
 2. Unconscionable; exorbitant. *Pope.*
 UNME/RCIFULLY. *ad.* Without mercy; without tenderness. *Addison.*
 UNME/RCIFULNESS. *s.* Inclemency; cruelty. *Taylor.*
 UNME/RITABLE. *a.* Having no desert. *Shak.*
 UNME/RITED. *a.* Not deserved; not obtained otherwise than by favour. *Government of the Tongue.*
 UNME/RITEDNESS. *s.* State of being undeserved. *Boyle.*
 * UNME/T. *a.* Not met. *Ben Jonson.*
 * UNMI/GHTY. *a.* [unmihtrig, Sax.] Not powerful; weak.
 * UNMI/LD. *a.* [unmeld, Sax.] Not mild; fierce.
 * UNMI/LDNESS. *s.* Want of mildness. *Milton.*
 * UNMI/LKED. *a.* Not milked. *Pope.*
 * UNMI/LLED. *a.* Not milled. [of coin.] *Leake.*
 UNMI/NDED. *a.* Not heeded; not regarded. *Milton.*
 UNMI/NDFUL. *a.* Not heeded; not regarded; negligent; inattentive. *Swift.*
 * UNMI/NDFULLY. *ad.* Carelessly. *Spratt.*
 * UNMI/NDFULNESS. *s.* Carelessness; heedlessness; negligence; inattention. *Scott.*
 To UNMI/NGLE. *v. a.* To separate things mixed. *Bacon.*
 UNMI/NGLEABLE. *a.* Not susceptible of mixture. Not used. *Boyle.*
 UNMI/NGLED. *a.* Pure; not vitiated by any thing mingled. *Shakspeare.*
 * UNMI/RY. *a.* Not fouled with dirt. *Gay.*
 * UNMI/SSSED. *a.* Not missed. *Gray.*
 UNMI/TICATED. *a.* Not softened. *Shaksp.*
 UNMI/XED. } *a.* Not mingled with any thing; pure. *Bacon.*
 UNMI/XT. }
 * UNMO/ANED. *a.* Not lamented. *Shaksp.*

* UNMO'IST. *a.* Not wet. *Phillips.*
 UNMOI'STENED. *a.* Not made wet. *Boyle.*
 UNMOLE'STED. *a.* Free from disturbance. *Rogers.*
 * UNMO'NIED. *a.* Having no money; wanting money. *Shenstone.*
 * To UNMONO'POLIZE. *v. a.* To rescue from being monopolized. *Milton.*
 To UNMO'OR. *v. a.* To loose from land, by taking up the anchors. *Pope.*
 UNMO'RALIZED. *a.* Untutored by morality. *Norris.*
 * UNMORTGA'GED. *a.* Not mortgaged. *Dryden.*
 UNMO'RTIFIED. *a.* Not subdued by sorrow and severities. *Rogers.*
 * UNMO'VABLY. *ad.* Unalterably. *Ellis.*
 UNMO'VEABLE. *a.* Such as cannot be removed or altered. *Locke.*
 UNMO'VED. *a.* 1. Not put out of one place into another. *Locke.*
 2. Not changed in resolution. *Milton.*
 3. Not affected; not touched with any passion. *Pope.*
 4. Unaltered by passion. *Dryden.*
 UNMO'VING. *a.*
 1. Having no motion. *Cheyne.*
 2. Having no power to raise the passions; unaffecting.
 To UNMO'ULD. *v. a.* To change as to the form. *Milton.*
 * UNMO'URNED. *a.* Not lamented; not deplored. *Southern.*
 To UNMU'FFLE. *v. a.* To put off a covering from the face. *Milton.*
 * UNMU'RMURED. *a.* Not murmured at. *Beaum. and Fl.*
 UNMU'SICAL. *a.* Not harmonious; not pleasing by sound. *Ben Jonson.*
 To UNMU'ZZLE. *v. a.* To loose from a muzzle. *Shakspeare.*
 UNNA'MED. *a.* Not mentioned. *Milton.*
 * UNNA'TIVE. *a.* Not native. *Thomson.*
 UNNA'TURAL. *a.* 1. Contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the common instincts. *L'Estrange.*
 2. Acting without the affections implanted by nature. *Denham.*
 3. Forced; not agreeable to the real state. *Dryden.*
 * To UNNA'TURALIZE. *v. a.* To divest of the affections implanted by nature. *Hales.*
 UNNA'TURALLY. *ad.* In opposition to nature. *Tillotson.*
 UNNA'TURALNESS. *s.* Contrariety to nature. *Sidney.*
 UNNA'VIGABLE. *a.* Not to be passed by vessels: not to be navigated. *Cowley.*
 * UNNA'VIGATED. *a.* Not sailed over. *Cooke's voyage.*
 UNNE'CESSARILY. *ad.* Without necessity; without need. *Hooker.*
 UNNE'CESSARINESS. *s.* Needlessness. *Decay of Piety.*
 UNNE'CESSARY. *a.* Needless; not wanted;

useless. *Addison.*
 * UNNE'EDFUL. *a.* Not wanted; needless. *Milton.*
 UNNE'IGHBOURLY. *a.* Not kind; not suitable to the duties of a neighbour. *Garth.*
 UNNE'IGHBOURLY. *ad.* In a manner not suitable to a neighbour; with malevolence. *Shakspeare.*
 * UNNE'RVATE. *a.* Weak; feeble. A bad word. *Broome.*
 To UNNE'RVE. *v. a.* To weaken; to enfeeble. *Addison.*
 UNNE'RVED. *a.* Weak; feeble. *Shakspeare.*
 UNNE'TH. } *ad.* [This is from *un* and
 UNNE'THES. } *eað*, Sax. *easy*; and ought therefore to be written *uneath*.] *Scarcely; hardly; not without difficulty. Spenser.*
 UNNO'BLE. *a.* Mean; ignominious; ignoble. *Shakspeare.*
 * UNNO'BLY. *ad.* Meanly; ignobly. *Beaum. and Fl.*
 UNNO'TED. *a.* Not observed; not regarded. *Pope.*
 * UNNO'TICED. *a.* Not observed; not taken notice of. *Robertson.*
 UNNU'MBERED. *a.* Innumerable. *Prior.*
 * UNNU'RTURED. *a.* Not nurtured; not educated. *Wisd. xvii.*
 UNOBE'YED. *a.* Not obeyed. *Milton.*
 UNOBE'CTED. *a.* Not charged as a fault. *Atterbury.*
 * UNOBE'CTIONABLE. *a.* Not to be objected against. *Dr. Geddes.*
 UNOBN'O'XIOUS. *a.* Not liable; not opposed to any hurt. *Donne.*
 * UNOBSCU'RED. *a.* Not obscured; not darkened. *Milton.*
 UNOBS'E'QUIOUSNESS. *s.* Incompliance; disobedience. *Brown.*
 UNOBS'E'RVABLE. *a.* Not to be observed; not discoverable.
 * UNOBS'E'RVABLE. *a.* Not to be observed; not discoverable. *Boyle.*
 * UNOBS'E'RVANCE. *s.* Inattention; regardlessness. *Whitlock.*
 UNOBS'E'RVANT. *a.* 1. Not obsequious.
 2. Not attentive. *Glanville.*
 UNOBS'E'RVED. *a.* Not regarded; not attended to. *Bacon.*
 * UNOBS'E'RVEDLY. *ad.* Without being observed. *Patrick.*
 UNOBS'E'RVING. *a.* Inattentive; not heedful. *Dryden.*
 UNOBS'TRU'CTED. *a.* Not hindered; not stopped. *Blackmore.*
 UNOBS'TRU'CTIVE. *a.* Not raising any obstacle. *Blackmore.*
 UNOBTAIN'ED. *a.* Not gained; not acquired. *Hooker.*
 * UNOBTRU'SIVE. *a.* Not obtrusive; not forward; modest; humble. *Young.*
 * UNO'BVIOUS. *a.* Not readily occurring. *Boyle.*
 UNO'CCUPIED. *a.* Unpossessed. *Grew.*
 UNOFFE'NDING. *a.*

1. Harmless; innocent. *Dryden.*
 2. Sinless; pure from fault. *Rogers.*
 * UNOFFE'NSIVE. *a.* Giving no offence. *Feltham.*
 UNOFFERED *a.* Not proposed to acceptance. *Clarendon.*
 * UNO'FTEN. *ad.* Rarely. *Harris.*
 * To UNO'IL. *v. a.* To free from oil. *Dryden.*
 * UNO'ILED. *a.* Not smeared with oil. *Young.*
 * UNO'PENED. *a.* Not opened; not unclosed. *Chesterfield.*
 UNO'PENING. *a.* Not opening. *Pope.*
 UNO'PERATIVE. *a.* Producing no effects. *South.*
 UNOPPO'SED. *a.* Not encountered by any hostility or obstruction. *Dryden.*
 UNO'RDERLY. *a.* Disordered; irregular. *Sanderson.*
 UNO'RDINARY. *a.* Uncommon; unusual. Not used. *Locke.*
 UNO'RGANIZED. *a.* Having no parts instrumental to the motion or nourishment of the rest. *Grew.*
 UNORI'GINAL. } *a.* Having no birth;
 UNORI'GINATED. } ungenerated. *Steph.*
 * UNORNAME'NTAL. *a.* Plain; without ornament. *West.*
 * UNO'RNAMENTED. *a.* Not adorned; not dressed with ornaments. *Coventry.*
 UNO'RTHODOX. *a.* Not holding pure doctrine. *Decay of Piety.*
 * UNOSTENTA'TIOUS. *a.* Not boastful; modest. *West.*
 UNO'WED. *a.* Having no owner. *Shaksp.*
 UNO'WNED. *a.* 1. Having no owner.
 2. Not acknowledged; not claimed. *Milt.*
 * UNPACI'FICK. *a.* Not of a peaceable turn; not gentle. *Warton.*
 * UNPA'CIFIED. *a.* Not composed; not calmed. *Browne.*
 To UNPA'CK. *v. a.*
 1. To disburden; to exonerate. *Shaksp.*
 3. To open any thing bound together. *Boyle.*
 UNPA'CKED. *a.* Not collected by unlawful artifices. *Hudibras.*
 UNPA'ID. *a.* 1. Not discharged. *Milton.*
 2. Not receiving dues or debts. *Pope.*
 3. UNPAID *for.* That for which the price is not yet given. *Shakspeare.*
 UNPA'INED. *a.* Suffering no pain. *Milton.*
 * UNPA'INFUL. *a.* Giving no pain. *Milton.*
 UNPA'LATABLE. *a.* Nauseous; disgusting. *Dryden.*
 * To UNPA'RADISE. *v. a.* To deprive of happiness resembling that of paradise. *Young.*
 UNPA'RAGONED. *a.* Unequalled; unmatched. *Shakspeare.*
 UNPA'RALLELED. *a.* Not matched; not to be matched; having no equal. *Addison.*
 UNPA'RDONABLE. *a.* [impardonnable, Fr.] Irremissible. *Hooker.*

- UNPA'RDONABLY. *ad.* Beyond forgiveness. *Atterbury.*
 UNPA'RDONED. *a.*
 1. Not forgiven. *Rogers.*
 2. Not discharged; not cancelled by legal pardon. *Raleigh.*
 UNPA'RDONING. *a.* Not forgiving. *Dryden.*
 UNPA'RLIAMENTARINESS. *s.* Contrariety to the usage or constitution of parliament. *Clarendon.*
 UNPA'RLIAMENTARY. *a.* Contrary to the rules of parliament. *Swift.*
 UNPA'RTED. *a.* Undivided; not separated. *Prior.*
 UNPA'RTIAL. *a.* Equal; honest. *Sanderson.*
 UNPA'RTIALLY. *ad.* Equally; indifferently. *Hooker.*
 UNPA'SSABLE. *a.* Admitting no passage. *Temple.*
 UNPA'SSIONATE. } *a.* Free from passion;
 UNPA'SSIONATED. } calm; impartial. *Locke.*
 UNPA'SSIONATELY. *ad.* Without passion. *King Charles.*
 * UNPA'STORAL. *a.* Not becoming pastoral manners. *Warton.*
 UNPA'THED. *a.* Untracked; unmarked by passage. *Shakspeare.*
 * UNPATHE'TICK. *a.* Not passionate; not moving. *Warton.*
 * UNPA'TRONIZED. *a.* Not having a patron. *Johnson.*
 * UNPA'TTERNED. *a.* Having no equal. *Beaum. and Fl.*
 * UNPA'VED. *a.* Not paved. *Hakewill.*
 UNPA'WNED. *a.* Not given to pledge. *Pope.*
 To UNPA'Y. *v. a.* To undo. A low word. *Shakspeare.*
 UNPEA'CEABLE. *a.* Quarrelsome; inclined to disturb the tranquillity of others. *Hammond.*
 * UNPE'ACEFUL. *a.* Unpacifick; violent; without peace. *Cowley.*
 To UNPE'G. *v. a.* To open any thing closed with a peg. *Shakspeare.*
 * UNPE'NETRABLE. *a.* Impenetrable. *Herbert.*
 * UNPE'NITENT. *a.* Impenitent. *Sandys.*
 UNPE'NSIONED. *a.* Not kept in dependence by a pension. *Pope.*
 To UNPE'OPLE. *v. a.* To depopulate; to deprive of inhabitants. *Addison.*
 * UNPERCE'IVABLE. *a.* Not readily to be perceived; not obvious. *Pearson.*
 UNPERCE'IVED. *a.* Not observed; not heeded; not sensibly discovered; not known. *Bacon.*
 UNPERCE'IVEDLY. *ad.* So as not to be perceived. *Boyle.*
 UNPE'RFECT. *a.* [imparfait, Fr. imperfectus, Lat.] Incomplete. *Peacham.*
 * UNPE'RFECTED. *a.* Not perfected; not completed. *Hammond.*
 * UNPE'RFECTLY. *ad.* Imperfectly. *Hales.*
 UNPE'RFECTNESS. *s.* Imperfection; in-

completeness. *Ascham.*
 UNPERFO'RMED. *a.* Undone; not done. *Taylor.*
 * UNPERFO'RMING. *a.* Not discharging its office. *Dryden.*
 UNPE'RISHABLE. *a.* Lasting to perpetuity. *Hammond.*
 * UNPE'RISHED. *a.* Not violated; not destroyed. *Elyot.*
 * UNPE'RJURED. *a.* Free from perjury. *Dryden.*
 * To UNPERPLE'X. *v. a.* To relieve from perplexity. *Donne.*
 UNPERPLE'XED. *a.* Disentangled; not embarrassed. *Locke.*
 UNPERSPI'RABLE. *a.* Not to be emitted through the pores of the skin. *Arbuthnot.*
 UNPERSUA'DABLE. *a.* Inexorable; not to be persuaded. *Sidney.*
 * UNPE/TRIFIED. *a.* Not turned to stone. *Brown.*
 UNPHILOSOP'HICAL. *a.* Unsuitable to the rules of philosophy or right reason. *Collier.*
 UNPHILOSOP'HICALLY. *ad.* In a manner contrary to the rules of right reason. *South.*
 UNPHILOSOP'HICALNESS. *s.* Incongruity with philosophy. *Norris.*
 * To UNPHILO'SOPHIZE. *v. a.* To degrade from the character of a philosopher. *Pope.*
 * UNPHY/SICKED. *a.* Not indebted to medicine; not influenced by medicine. *Howel.*
 UNPI'RCED. *a.* Not penetrated; not pierced. *Milton.*
 UNPI'LLARED. *a.* Deprived of pillars.
 UNPI'LLOWED. *a.* Wanting a pillow.
 To UNPI'N. *v. a.* To open what is shut, or fastened with a pin. *Donne.*
 UNPI'NKED. *a.* Not marked with eyelet holes. *Shakspeare.*
 UNPI'TIED. *a.* Not compassionated; not regarded with sympathetic sorrow. *Roscommon.*
 * UNPI'TIFUL. *a.* 1. Not merciful. *Davies.*
 2. Not exciting pity.
 UNPI'TIFULLY. *ad.* Unmercifully; without mercy. *Shakspeare.*
 UNPI'TYING. *a.* Having no compassion.
 * UNPLA'CABLE. *a.* Not to be appeased; implacable. *Fotherby.*
 UNPLA'CED. *a.* Having no place of dependence. *Pope.*
 UNPLA'GUED. *a.* Not tormented. *Shaksp.*
 UNPLA'NTED. *a.* Not planted; spontaneous. *Waller.*
 UNPLA'USIBLE. *a.* Not plausible; not such as has a fair appearance. *Clarendon.*
 UNPLA'USIVE. *a.* Not approving. *Shaksp.*
 * UNPLE'ADABLE. *a.* Not capable to be alleged in plea. *South.*
 UNPLEA'SANT. *a.* Not delighting; troublesome; uneasy. *Woodward.*
 UNPLEA'SANTLY. *ad.* Not delightfully; uneasily. *Pope.*

UNPLE'ASANTNESS. *s.* Want of qualities to give delight. *Hooker.*
 UNPLE'ASED. *a.* Not pleased; not delighted. *Shakspeare.*
 UNPLE'ASING. *a.* Offensive; disgusting; giving no delight. *Milton.*
 * UNPLE'ASINGNESS. *s.* Want of qualities to please. *Milton.*
 * UNPLE'ASIVE. *a.* Not pleasing. *Bp. Hall.*
 UNPLI'ANT. *a.* Not easily bent; not conforming to the will. *Wotton.*
 * UNPLO'WED. *a.* Not plowed. *Mortimer.*
 To UNPLU'ME. *v. a.* To strip of plumes; to degrade. *Glanville.*
 UNPOE'TICAL. } *a.* Not such as becomes
 UNPOE'TICK. } a poet. *Bp. Corbet.*
 * UNPOE'TICALLY. *ad.* In a manner unbecoming a poet. *Dr Warton.*
 * UNPO'INTED. *a.* 1. Having no point or sting. *Ben Jonson.*
 2. Not observing punctuation. *Dryden.*
 * To UNPO'ISON. *v. a.* To remove poison from. *South.*
 * UNPO'IZED. *a.* Wanting equipoise. *Thomson.*
 UNPO'LISHED. *a.* 1. Not smoothed; not brightened by attrition. *Wotton.*
 2. Not civilized; not refined. *Dryden.*
 UNPOLI'TE. *a.* [*impoli*, Fr. *impolitus*, Lat.] Not elegant; not refined; not civil. *Watts.*
 * UNPOLI'TENESS. *s.*
 1. Want of elegance. *Blackwall.*
 2. Want of courtesy or civility.
 * UNPO'LLED. *a.* 1. Unplundered. *Fansh.*
 2. Not registered as a voter.
 UNPOLLU'TED. *a.* [*impollutus*, Lat.] Not corrupted; not defiled. *Milton.*
 UNPO'PULAR. *a.* Not fitted to please the people. *Addison.*
 * UNPOPULA'RITY. *s.* Want of qualities to please the people. *Lyttelton.*
 UNPO'RTABLE. *a.* [*un* and *portable*.] Not to be carried. *Raleigh.*
 * UNPO'RTIONED. *a.* Not endowed with a fortune. *Young.*
 * UNPO'RTUOUS. *a.* Having no ports. *Burke.*
 UNPOSSE'SSED. *a.* Not had; not obtained.
 UNPOSSE'SSING. *a.* Having no possession. *Shakspeare.*
 * UNPO'SSIBLE. *a.* Not possible; now, impossible. *Bacon.*
 UNPRA'CTICABLE. *a.* Not feasible. *Boyle.*
 UNPRA'CTISED. *a.* 1. Not skilful by use and experience; raw. *Prior.*
 2. Not known; not familiar by use. *Prior.*
 * UNPRA'ISED. *a.* Not celebrated; not praised. *Spenser.*
 UNPRECA'RIOUS. *a.* Not dependant on another. *Blackmore.*
 UNPRE'CEDENTED. *a.* Not justifiable by any example. *Swift.*
 * UNPRECI'SE. *a.* Loose; not exact. *Wart.*
 To UNPREDI'CT. *v. a.* To retract prediction. *Milton.*

UNPREFE'RRRED. *a.* Not advanced.
 UNPRE'GNANT. *a.* Not prolific; not quick of wit. *Shakspeare.*
 UNPREJU'DICATE. *a.* Not prepossessed by any settled notions. *Taylor.*
 UNPRE'JUDICED. *a.* Free from prejudice; void of preconceived notions. *Tillotson.*
 * UNPREJUDI'CEDNESS. *a.* State of being unprejudiced. *Clarke.*
 UNPRELA'TICAL. *a.* Unsuitable to a prelate. *Clarendon.*
 UNPREME'DITATED. *a.* Not prepared in the mind beforehand. *Milton.*
 UNPREPA'RED. *a.* 1. Not fitted by previous measures. *Milton.*
 2. Not made fit for the dreadful moment of departure. *Shakspeare.*
 UNPREPA'REDNESS. *s.* State of being unprepared. *K. Charles.*
 UNPREPOSSE'SSED. *a.* Not prepossessed; not pre-occupied by notions. *South.*
 UNPRE'SSED. *a.* 1. Not pressed. *Shaksp.*
 2. Not enforced. *Clarendon.*
 * UNPRESU'MPTUOUS. *a.* Not presumptuous; submissive; humble.
 UNPRETE'NDING. *a.* Not claiming any distinctions. *Pope.*
 UNPREVA'ILING. *a.* Being of no force.
 UNPREVE'NTED. *a.*
 1. Not previously hindered. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Not preceded by any thing. *Milton.*
 * To UNPRI'EST. *v. a.* To deprive of the orders of a priest. *Milton.*
 * UNPRI'ESTLY. *ad.* Unsuitable to a priest. *Bale.*
 UNPRI'NCELY. *a.* Unsuitable to a prince.
 UNPRI'NCIPLED. *a.* Not settled in tenets or opinions. *Milton.*
 * UNPRI'NTED. *a.* Not printed. *Pope.*
 UNPRI'SABLE. *a.* Not valued; not of estimation. *Shakspeare.*
 UNPRI'SONED. *a.* Set free from confinement. *Donne.*
 UNPRI'ZED. *a.* Not valued. *Shakspeare.*
 UNPROCLA'IMED. *a.* Not notified by a publick declaration. *Milton.*
 * UNPRODU'CTIVE. *a.* Having no power to produce; not efficient; barren. *Burke.*
 UNPROFA'NED. *a.* Not violated. *Dryden.*
 * UNPROFI'CIENCY. *s.* Want of improvement. *Bp. Hall.*
 UNPRO'FITABLE. *a.* Useless; serving no purpose. *Hooker.*
 UNPRO'FITABLENESS. *s.* Uselessness. *Addison.*
 UNPRO'FITABLY. *ad.* Uselessly; without advantage. *Addison.*
 UNPRO'FITED. *a.* Having no gain. *Shaksp.*
 * UNPROJE'CTED. *a.* Not planned, not formed in the mind. *South.*
 UNPROLI'FICK. *a.* Barren; not productive. *Hale.*
 * UNPRO'MISING. *a.* Giving no promise of excellence; having no appearance of value. *Locke.*

* UNPRO'MPTED. *a.* Not dictated. *Congr.*
 * UNPRONO'UNCED. *a.* Not uttered; not spoken. *Milton.*
 UNPRO'PER. *a.* Not peculiar; unfit. *Shak.*
 UNPRO'PERLY. *ad.* Contrarily to propriety; improperly. *Shakspeare.*
 * UNPROPHE'TICAL. } *a.* Not foreseeing
 * UNPROPHE'TICK. } or foretelling future events. *Ellis.*
 UNPROPI'TIOUS. *a.* Not favourable; inauspicious. *Pope.*
 UNPROPO'RTIONABLE. *a.* Not suitable; not such as is fit. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
 * UNPROPO'RTIONATE. *a.* Not proportioned; not suited. *Pearson.*
 UNPROPO'RTIONED. *a.* Not suited to something else. *Shakspeare.*
 UNPROPO'SED. *a.* Not proposed. *Dryden.*
 UNPRO'PPED. *a.* Not supported; not upheld. *Dryden.*
 UNPRO'SPEROUS. *a.* [*improsper*, Lat.] Unfortunate; not prosperous. *Clarendon.*
 UNPRO'SPEROUSLY. *ad.* Unsuccessfully. *Taylor.*
 UNPROTE'CTED. *a.* Not protected; not supported. *Hooker.*
 UNPRO'VED. *a.* Not evinced by arguments; not tried. *Spenser.*
 To UNPROVI'DE. *v. a.* To divest of resolution or qualifications; to unfurnish. *Southern.*
 UNPROVI'DED. *a.* 1. Not secured or qualified by previous measures. *Dryden.*
 2. Not furnished. *K. Charles.*
 UNPROVO'KED. *a.* Not provoked. *Dryden.*
 * UNPROVO'KING. *a.* Giving no offence. *Fleetw.*
 * UNPRUDE'NTIAL. *a.* Imprudent. *Milton.*
 * UNPRU'NED. *a.* Not cut; not lopped. *Shakspeare.*
 * UNPU'BLICK. *a.* Private; not generally known or seen. *Bp. Taylor.*
 UNPU'BLISHED. *a.*
 1. Secret; unknown. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Not given to the publick. *Pope.*
 UNPU'NISHED. *a.* [*impune*, Lat.] Not punished; suffered to continue in impunity.
 UNPU'RCHASED. *a.* Unbought. *Denham.*
 * UNPU'RE. *a.* Not clean; not pure. *Donne.*
 * UNPU'RGED. *a.* Not purged; not purified. *Shakspeare.*
 UNPU'RIFIED. *a.*
 1. Not freed from recrement.
 2. Not cleansed from sin. *Decay of Piety.*
 * UNPU'RPOSED. *a.* Not designed; not intentional. *Shakspeare.*
 * UNPURSU'ED. *a.* Not pursued. *Milton.*
 UNPU'TRIFIED. *a.* Not corrupted by rottenness. *Bacon.*
 UNQUA'LIFIED. *a.* Not fit. *Swift.*
 * UNQUA'LIFIEDNESS. *s.* State of being unqualified. *Biblioth. Bibl.*
 To UNQUA'LIFY. *v. a.* To disqualify; to divest of qualification. *Swift.*
 * UNQUA'LITIED. *a.* Deprived of the

usual faculties. *Shakspeare.*
UNQUA'RREABLE. *a.* Such as cannot be impugned. *Brown.*
To UNQUE'EN. *v. a.* To divest of the dignity of queen. *Shakspeare.*
*** UNQUE'LLED.** *a.* 1. Unsubdued. *Thoms.*
 2. Not kept down. *Thomson.*
UNQUE'NCHABLE. *a.* Unextinguishable. *Milton.*
*** UNQUE'NCHABLENESS.** *s.* Unextinguishableness. *Hakewill.*
UNQUE'NCHED. *a.*
 1. Not extinguished. *Bacon.*
 2. Not extinguishable. *Arbuthnot.*
UNQUE'STIONABLE. *a.* 1. Indubitable; not to be doubted. *Wotton.*
 2. Such as cannot bear to be questioned without impatience. *Shakspeare.*
UNQUE'STIONABLY. *ad.* Indubitably; without doubt. *Spratt.*
UNQUE'STIONED. *a.*
 1. Not doubted; passed without doubt.
 2. Indisputable; not to be opposed. *Ben Jonson.*
 3. Not interrogated; not examined. *Dryd.*
UNQUI'CK. *a.* Motionless. *Daniel.*
UNQUI'CKENED. *a.* Not animated; not ripened to vitality. *Blackmore.*
UNQUI'ET. *a.* [*inquiet*, Fr. *inquietus*, Lat.]
 1. Moved with perpetual agitation; not calm; not still. *Milton.*
 2. Disturbed; full of perturbation; not at peace. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Restless; unsatisfied. *Pope.*
UNQUI'ETLY. *ad.* Without rest. *Shaksp.*
UNQUI'ETNESS. *s.*
 1. Want of tranquillity. *Denham.*
 2. Want of peace. *Spenser.*
 3. Restlessness; turbulence. *Dryden.*
 4. Perturbation; uneasiness. *Taylor.*
*** UNQUI'ETUDE.** *s.* Disquietude; uneasiness; restlessness. *Wotton.*
UNRA'CKED. *a.* Not poured from the lees. *Bacon.*
UNRA'KED. *a.* Not thrown together and covered. Used only of fires. *Shakspeare.*
*** UNRA'NSACKED.** *a.* Not pillaged. *Knolles.*
*** UNRA'NSOMED.** *a.* Not set free by payment for liberty. *Pope.*
To UNRA'VEL. *v. a.* 1. To disentangle; to extricate; to clear. *Arbuthnot.*
 2. To disorder; to throw out of the present constitution. *Dryden.*
 3. To clear up the intrigue of a play. *Pope.*
*** To UNRA'VEL.** *v. n.* To be unfolded. *Young.*
UNRA'ZORED. *a.* Unshaven. *Milton.*
UNRE'ACHED. *a.* Not attained. *Dryden.*
UNRE'AD. *a.* 1. Not read; not publicly pronounced. *Hooker.*
 2. Untaught; not learned in books. *Dryd.*
UNRE'ADINESS. *s.* 1. Want of readiness; want of promptness. *Hooker.*
 2. Want of preparation. *Taylor.*
UNRE'ADY. *a.*

1. Not prepared; not fit. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Not prompt; not quick. *Brown.*
 3. Awkward; ungainly; undressed. *Bacon.*
UNRE'AL. *a.* Unsubstantial. *Shakspeare.*
*** UNRE'APED.** *a.* Not reaped; uncut. *Carew.*
UNRE'ASONABLE. *a.*
 1. Not agreeable to reason. *Hooker.*
 2. Exorbitant; claiming or insisting on more than is fit. *Dryden.*
 3. Greater than is fit; immoderate. *Atterbury.*
UNRE'ASONABLENESS. *s.* 1. Exorbitance; excessive demand. *K. Charles.*
 2. Inconsistency with reason. *Hammond.*
UNRE'ASONABLY. *ad.*
 1. In a manner contrary to reason.
 2. More than enough. *Shakspeare.*
To UNRE'AVE. *v. a.* To unwind; to disentangle. *Spenser.*
UNREBA'TED. *a.* Not blunted. *Hakewill.*
UNREBU'KEABLE. *a.* Obnoxious to no censure. *Timothy.*
UNRECE'IVED. *a.* Not received. *Hooker.*
UNRECLAI'MED. *a.*
 1. Not tamed. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Not reformed. *Rogers.*
UNRECONCI'LEABLE. *a.* 1. Not to be appeased; implacable. *Hammond.*
 2. Not to be made consistent with. *Shak.*
UNRE'CONCILED. *a.* Not reconciled. *Shakspeare.*
UNRECO'RDED. *a.* Not kept in remembrance by publick monuments. *Pope.*
UNRECO'UNTED. *a.* Not told; not related. *Shakspeare.*
UNRECRUI'TABLE. *a.* Incapable of repairing the deficiencies of an army. *Milton.*
UNRECU'RING. *a.* Irremediable. *Shaksp.*
*** UNREDU'CED.** *a.* Not reduced. *Davies.*
*** UNREDU'CIBLE.** *a.* Not reducible. *Ash.*
*** UNREDU'CIBLENESS.** *s.* Impossibility of being reduced. *South.*
*** UNREFI'NED.** *a.* Not refined. *Cleaveland.*
UNREFO'RMABLE. *a.* Not to be put into a new form. *Hammond.*
UNREFO'RMED. *a.*
 1. Not amended; not corrected. *Davies.*
 2. Not brought to newness of life. *Milton.*
*** UNREFRA'CTED.** *a.* Not refracted. *Newt.*
UNREFRE'SHED. *a.* Not cheered; not relieved. *Arbuthnot.*
UNREGA'RDED. *a.* Not heeded; not respected. *Spenser.*
*** UNREGE'NERACY.** *s.* State of being unregenerate. *Hammond.*
UNREGE'NERATE. *a.* Not brought to a new life. *Stephens.*
*** UNRE'GISTERED.** *a.* Not recorded. *Shak.*
UNRE'INED. *a.* Not restrained by the bridle. *Milton.*
*** UNREJO'ICING.** *a.* Unjoyous; gloomy; sad; dismal. *Thomson.*
*** UNRELA'TED.** *a.*
 1. Not allied by kindred. *Burton.*

2. Having no connection with any thing. *Warburton.*
 * UNRE/LATIVE. *a.* Having no relation to or connection with. *Chesterfield.*
 * UNRE/LATIVELY. *ad.* Without relation to any thing else. *Bolingbroke.*
 UNRELE/NTING. *a.* Hard; cruel; feeling no pity. *Shakspeare.*
 UNRELI/EVABLE. *a.* Admitting no succour. *Boyle.*
 UNRELI/EVED. *a.* 1. Not succoured. *Dryd.*
 2. Not eased. *Boyle.*
 UNREMA/RKABLE. *a.*
 1. Not capable of being observed. *Digby.*
 2. Not worthy of notice.
 UNRE/MEDIABLE. *a.* Admitting no remedy. *Sidney.*
 * UNRE/MEDIED. *a.* Not cured. *Milton.*
 * UNREME'MBERED. *a.* Not retained in the mind; not recollected. *Wotton.*
 UNREME'MBERING. *a.* Having no memory. *Dryden.*
 UNREME'MBRANCE. *s.* Forgetfulness; want of remembrance. *Watts.*
 * UNREMI'TTING. *a.* Not relaxing; not abating; persevering. *Thomson.*
 * UNREMO/VABLENESS. *s.* Impracticability of being removed. *Bp. Hall.*
 UNREMO/VEABLE. *a.* Not to be taken away. *Shakspeare.*
 UNREMO/VEABLY. *ad.* In a manner that admits no removal. *Shakspeare.*
 UNREMO/VED. *a.*
 1. Not taken away. *Hammond.*
 2. Not capable of being removed. *Milton.*
 * UNRENE/WED. *a.* Not made anew. *South.*
 UNREPA/ID. *a.* Not recompensed; not compensated. *Dryden.*
 UNREPE/ALED. *a.* Not revoked; not abrogated. *Dryden.*
 * UNREPE/NTANCE. *s.* State of being unrepentant. *Wharton.*
 UNREPE/NTED. *a.* Not expiated by penitential sorrow. *Hooker.*
 UNREPE/NTING. } *a.* Not repenting; not
 UNREPE/NTANT. } penitent. *Roscommon.*
 UNREPI/NING. *a.* Not peevishly complaining. *Rowe.*
 * UNREPI/NINGLY. *ad.* Without peevish complaint. *Wotton.*
 UNREPLE/NISHED. *a.* Not filled. *Boyle.*
 UNREPRI/VEABLE. *a.* Not to be respited from penal death. *Shakspeare.*
 * UNREPRI/EVED. *a.* Not respited from penal death. *Milton.*
 UNREPRO/ACHED. *a.* Not upbraided; not censured. *K. Charles.*
 UNREPRO/VEABLE. *a.* Not liable to blame. *Coloss.*
 UNREPRO/VED. *a.* 1. Not censured. *Sandys.*
 2. Not liable to censure. *Milton.*
 * UNREPU/GNANT. *a.* Not opposite. *Hook.*
 UNRE/PUTABLE. *a.* Not creditable. *Rogers.*
 UNREQUE/STED. *a.* Not asked. *Knolles.*
 UNREQUI/TABLE. *a.* Not to be reta-

liated. *Boyle.*
 UNRESE/NTED. *a.* Not regarded with anger. *Rogers.*
 * UNRESE/RVE. *s.* Absence of reserve; frankness; openness. *Warton.*
 UNRESE/RVED. *a.* 1. Not limited by any private convenience. *Rogers.*
 2. Open; frank; concealing nothing.
 UNRESE/RVEDLY. *ad.*
 1. Without limitations. *Boyle.*
 2. Without concealment; openly. *Pope.*
 UNRESE/RVEDNESS. *s.* Unlimitedness; frankness; largeness; openness. *Boyle.*
 UNRESI/STED. *a.* 1. Not opposed. *Bentley.*
 2. Resistless; such as cannot be opposed. *Pope.*
 * UNRESI/STIBLE. *a.* Not to be resisted. *Mede.*
 UNRESI/STING. *a.* Not opposing; not making resistance. *Bentley.*
 UNRESO/LVABLE. *a.* Not to be solved; insoluble. *South.*
 UNRESO/LVED. *a.* 1. Not determined; having made no resolution. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Not solved; not cleared. *Locke.*
 UNRESO/LVING. *a.* Not resolving. *Dryden.*
 * UNRESPE/CTABLE. *a.* Not entitled to respect. *Malone.*
 * UNRESPE/CTED. *a.* Not regarded. *Shak.*
 UNRESPE/CTIVE. *a.* Inattentive; taking little notice. *Shakspeare.*
 * UNRE/SPITED. *a.* Admitting no respite, pause or intermission. *Milton.*
 UNRE/ST. *s.* Disquiet; want of tranquillity; unquietness. Not in use. *Spenser.*
 UNRESTO'RED. *a.* 1. Not restored.
 2. Not cleared from an attainder. *Collier.*
 UNRESTRA/INED. *a.*
 1. Not confined; not hindered. *Dryden.*
 2. Licentious; loose. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Not limited. *Brown.*
 UNRETRA/CTED. *a.* Not revoked; not recalled. *Collier.*
 UNREVE/ALED. *a.* Not told; not discovered. *Spenser.*
 UNREVE/NGED. *a.* Not revenged. *Fairfax.*
 UNRE/VEREND. *a.* Irreverent; disrespectful. *Shakspeare.*
 UNRE/VERENTLY. *ad.* Disrespectfully. *Ben Jonson.*
 UNREVE/RSED. *a.* Not revoked; not repealed. *Shakspeare.*
 UNREVO/KED. *a.* Not recalled. *Milton.*
 UNREWA/RDED. *a.* Not rewarded; not recompensed. *Pope.*
 To UNRI/DDLE. *v. a.* To solve an enigma; to explain a problem. *Suckling.*
 * UNRI/DDLER. *s.* One who solves an enigma. *Lovelace.*
 * UNRIDI/CULOUS. *a.* Not ridiculous. *Brown.*
 To UNRI/G. *v. a.* To strip of the tackle. *Dryden.*
 * UNRI/GHT. *a.* [unpht, Sax. unredht, Germ.] Wrong. *Wisdom xii.*

UNRI/GHTEOUS. *a.* Unjust; wicked; sinful; bad. *Spenser.*
 UNRI/GHTEOUSLY. *ad.* Unjustly; wickedly; sinfully. *Collier.*
 UNRI/GHTEOUSNESS. *s.* Wickedness; injustice. *Hall.*
 UNRI/GHTFUL. *a.* Not rightful; not just. *Shakspeare.*
 To UNRI/NG. *v. a.* To deprive of a ring. *Hudibras.*
 * UNRI/OTED. *a.* Free from rioting; not disgraced by riot. *May.*
 To UNRI/P. *v. a.* To cut open. *Taylor.*
 UNRI/PE. *a.* [unreif, Germ.]
 1. Immature; not fully concocted. *Wall.*
 2. Too early. *Sidney.*
 UNRI/PENED. *a.* Not matured. *Addison.*
 UNRI/PENESS. *s.* Immaturity; want of ripeness. *Bacon.*
 UNRI/VALLED. *a.*
 1. Having no competitor. *Pope.*
 2. Having no peer or equal.
 * To UNRI/VET. *v. a.* To unfasten the rivets of; to loosen. *Hale.*
 * To UNRO/BE. *v. a.* To undress; to disrobe. *Young.*
 To UNRO/L. *v. a.* To open what is rolled or convolved. *Dryden.*
 * UNROMA/NTICK. *a.* Contrary to romance. *Swift.*
 To UNRO/OF. *v. a.* To strip off the roof or covering of houses. *Shakspeare.*
 UNRO/OSTED. *a.* Driven from the roost. *Shakspeare.*
 To UNRO/OT. *v. a.* To tear from the roots; to extirpate. *Shakspeare.*
 * To UNRO/OT. *v. n.* To be unrooted. *Beaum. and Fl.*
 UNRO/UGH. *a.* Smooth. *Shakspeare.*
 UNRO/UNDED. *a.* Not shaped; not cut to a round. *Donne.*
 * UNRO/UTED. *a.* Not thrown into disorder. *Beaum. and Fl.*
 UNRO/YAL. *a.* Unprincely; not royal. *Sidney.*
 To UNRU/FFLE. *v. n.* To cease from commotion or agitation. *Dryden.*
 UNRU/FFLED. *a.* Calm; tranquil; not tumultuous. *Addison.*
 UNRU/LED. *a.* Not directed by any superior power. *Spenser.*
 UNRU/LINESS. *s.* [from *unruly*.] Turbulence; tumultuousness. *South.*
 UNRU/LY. *a.* Turbulent; ungovernable; licentious. *Spenser.*
 * To UNRU/MPLE. *v. a.* To free from rumples; to open out. *Addison.*
 * To UNSA/DDEN. *v. a.* To relieve from sadness. *Whitlock.*
 * To UNSA/DDLE. *v. a.* To take off the saddle from a horse. *Thunberg's Travels.*
 * UNSA/DDLED. *a.* [ungefadelad, Sax. ungefattet, Germ.] Not having the saddle on.
 UNSA/FE. *a.* Not secure; hazardous; dangerous. *Dryden.*

UNSA/FELY. *ad.* Not securely; dangerously. *Dryden.*
 UNSA/ID. *a.* Not uttered; not mentioned. *Dryden.*
 * UNSA/ILABLE. *a.* Not navigable. *May.*
 * To UNSA/INT. *v. a.* To deprive of saintship. *South.*
 * UNSA/LEABLE. *a.* Not vendible; unmerchable. *Johnson.*
 UNSA/LTED. *a.* Not pickled or seasoned with salt. *Arbuthnot.*
 * UNSALU/TED. *a.* [insalutatus, Lat.] Not saluted. *Shakspeare.*
 UNSA/NCTIFIED. *a.* Unholy; not consecrated. *Shakspeare.*
 * UNSA/TED. *a.* Not satisfied; insatiate. *Sherstone.*
 UNSA/TIABLE. *a.* [insatiabilis, Lat.] Not to be satisfied; greedy. *Raleigh.*
 * UNSA/TIATE. *a.* Not satisfied. *More.*
 UNSATISFA/CTORINESS. *s.* Failure of giving satisfaction. *Boyle.*
 UNSATISFA/CTORY. *a.* Not giving satisfaction; not clearing the difficulty. *Stillington.*
 UNSA/TISFIED. *a.*
 1. Not contented; not pleased. *Bacon.*
 2. Not filled; not gratified to the full. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Not settled in opinion. *Boyle.*
 UNSA/TISFIEDNESS. *s.* [from *unsatisfied*.] The state of being not satisfied; want of fulness. *Boyle.*
 UNSA/TISFYING. *a.* Unable to gratify to the full. *Addison.*
 * UNSA/TISFYINGNESS. *s.* Incapability of gratifying to the full. *Bp. Taylor.*
 * UNSA/VOURILY. *ad.* So as to displease or disgust. *Milton.*
 UNSA/VOURINESS. *s.* [from *unsavoury*.]
 1. Bad taste.
 2. Bad smell. *Brown.*
 UNSA/VOURY. *a.* 1. Tasteless. *Job.*
 2. Having a bad taste. *Milton.*
 3. Having an ill smell; fetid. *Brown.*
 4. Unpleasing; disgusting. *Hooker.*
 To UNSA/Y. *v. a.* To retract; to recant; to deny what has been said. *Shakspeare.*
 * UNSCA/LY. *a.* Having no scales. *Gay.*
 * UNSCA/NNED. *a.* Not measured; not computed. *Shakspeare.*
 * UNSCA/RED. *a.* Not frightened away. *Cowper.*
 UNSCA/RRED. *a.* Not marked with wounds. *Shakspeare.*
 UNSCHO/OLED. *a.* Uneducated; not learned. *Hooker.*
 UNSCO/RCHED. *a.* Not touched by fire. *Shakspeare.*
 * UNSCO/URED. *a.* Not cleansed by rubbing. *Shakspeare.*
 * UNSCRA/TCHED. *a.* Not torn. *Shaksp.*
 UNSCRE/ENED. *a.* Not covered; not protected. *Boyle.*
 * To UNSCRE/W. *v. a.* To loosen; to un-

fasten by screwing back. *Burnet.*
 UNSCRI'PTURAL. *a.* Not defensible by scripture. *Atterbury.*
 To UNSE'AL. *v. a.* To open any thing sealed. *Dryden.*
 UNSE'ALD. *a.* 1. Wanting a seal. *Shaksp.*
 2. Having the seal broken.
 To UNSE'AM. *v. a.* To rip; to cut open. *Shakspeare.*
 UNSEA'RCHABLE. *a.* Inscrutable; not to be explored. *Milton.*
 UNSEA'RCHABLENESS. *s.* Impossibility to be explored. *Bramhall.*
 * UNSE'ARCHED. *a.* Not explored; not examined. *Beaum. and Fl.*
 UNSEA'SONABLE. *a.*
 1. Not suitable to time or occasion; unfit; untimely; ill-timed. *Clarendon.*
 2. Not agreeable to the time of the year. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Late: as, *unseasonable* time of night.
 UNSE'ASONABLENESS. *s.* Disagreement with time or place. *Hale.*
 UNSE'ASONABLY. *ad.* Not seasonably; not agreeably to time or occasion. *Hooker.*
 UNSE'ASONED. *a.* 1. Unseasonable; untimely; ill-timed. Out of use. *Shaksp.*
 2. Unformed; not qualified by use.
 3. Irregular; inordinate. *Hayward.*
 4. Not kept till fit for use.
 5. Not salted: as, *unseasoned* meat.
 * To UNSE'AT. *v. a.* To throw from the seat. *Cowper.*
 UNSE'CONDED. *a.*
 1. Not supported. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Not exemplified a second time. *Brown.*
 To UNSE'CRET. *v. a.* To disclose; to divulge. *Bacon.*
 UNSE'CRET. *a.* Not close; not trusty. *Shakspeare.*
 UNSECU'RE. *a.* Not safe. *Denham.*
 UNSEDU'CED. *a.* Not drawn to ill. *Shaksp.*
 UNSEE'ING. *a.* Wanting the power of vision. *Shakspeare.*
 To UNSE'EM. *v. n.* Not to seem. *Shaksp.*
 UNSE'EMLINESS. *s.* Indecency; indecorum; uncomeliness. *Hooker.*
 UNSE'EMLY. *a.* Indecent; uncomely; unbecoming. *Hooker.*
 UNSE'EMLY. *ad.* Indecently; unbecomingly. *Cor.*
 UNSE'EN. *a.*
 1. Not seen; not discovered. *Bacon.*
 2. Invisible; undiscoverable. *Milton.*
 3. Unskilled; unexperienced. *Clarendon.*
 * UNSE'IZED. *a.* Not seized; not taken possession of. *Dryden.*
 * UNSE/LDOM. *a.* [unyelðan, Sax.] Not seldom.
 UNSE/LFISH. *a.* Not addicted to private interest. *Spectator.*
 * UNSE'LY. *a.* [unselig, Germ.] Unhappy. Obsolete. *Chaucer.*
 * UNSE/NSED. *a.* Wanting distinct meaning; without a certain signification. *Puller.*

* UNSE'NSIBLE. *a.* Not sensible: now written *insensible*. *Beaum. and Fl.*
 UNSE'NT. *a.* 1. Not sent.
 2. UNSENT *for*. Not called by letter or messenger. *Taylor.*
 UNSE'PARABLE. *a.* Not to be parted; not to be divided. *Shakspeare.*
 UNSE'PARATED. *a.* Not parted. *Pope.*
 * UNSE'PULCHERED. *a.* Having no grave; unburied. *Chapman.*
 UNSE'RVICEABLE. *a.* Useless; bringing no advantage. *Bentley.*
 * UNSE'RVICEABLENESS. *s.* Unfitness for any thing; uselessness. *Sanderson.*
 UNSE'RVICEABLY. *ad.* Without use; without advantage. *Woodward.*
 UNSE'T. *a.* Not set; not placed. *Hooker.*
 To UNSE'TTLE. *v. a.*
 1. To make uncertain. *Arbuthnot.*
 2. To move from a place. *L'Estrange.*
 3. To overthrow.
 UNSE'TTLED. *a.* 1. Not fixed in resolution; not determined; not steady. *South.*
 2. Unequable; not regular; changeable. *Bentley.*
 3. Not established. *Dryden.*
 4. Not fixed in a place of abode. *Hooker.*
 UNSE'TTLEDNESS. *s.* 1. Irresolution; undetermined state of mind.
 2. Uncertainty; fluctuation. *Dryden.*
 3. Want of fixity. *South.*
 * UNSE'TTLEMENT. *s.* Unsettledness; irresolution. *Barrow.*
 * UNSE'VERED. *a.* Not parted; not divided. *Shakspeare.*
 To UNSE'X. *v. a.* To make otherwise than the sex commonly is. *Shakspeare.*
 * To UNSHA'CKLE. *v. a.* To loose from bonds. *Addison.*
 * UNSHA'DED. *a.* Not overspread with darkness. *Davenant.*
 UNSHA'DOWED. *a.* Not clouded; not darkened. *Glanville.*
 UNSHA'KEABLE. *a.* Not subject to concussion. Not in use. *Shakspeare.*
 * UNSHA'KED. *a.* Not shaken: not in use. *Shakspeare.*
 UNSHA'KEN. *a.*
 1. Not agitated; not moved. *Shaksp.*
 2. Not subject to concussion.
 3. Not weakened in resolution; not moved. *Spratt.*
 To UNSHA'KLE. *v. a.* To loose from bonds. *Addison.*
 UNSHA'MED. *a.* Not ashamed. *Dryden.*
 * UNSHA'MEFACED. *a.* Wanting modesty; not bashful; impudent. *Bale.*
 * UNSHA'MEFACEDNESS. *s.* Want of modesty; impudence. *Chalmers.*
 * To UNSHA'PE. *v. a.* To confound; to ruffle; to throw into confusion. *Shaksp.*
 UNSHA'PEN. *a.* Mishapen; deformed. *Burn.*
 UNSHA'RED. *a.* Not partaken; not had in common. *Milton.*
 To UNSHEA'TH. *v. a.* To draw from the

scabbard. *Shakspeare.*
UNSHE'D. *a.* Not spilt. *Milton.*
*** UNSHE'LTRED.** *a.* Wanting a screen; wanting protection. *Decay of Piety.*
UNSHI'ELDED. *a.* Not guarded by a shield; not protected; defenceless; undefended. *Dryden.*
To UNSHI'P. *v. a.* To take out of a ship.
UNSHO'CKED. *a.* Not disgusted; not offended. *Tickell.*
UNSHO'D. *a.* [from *unshoed.*] Having no shoes. *Clarendon.*
UNSHO'OK. *part. a.* Not shaken. *Pope.*
UNSHO'RN. *a.* Not clipped. *Milton.*
UNSHO'T. *part. a.* Not hit by shot. *Waller.*
To UNSHO'UT. *v. a.* To retract a shout. *Shakspeare.*
UNSHO'WERED. *a.* Not watered by showers. *Milton.*
UNSHRI'NKING. *a.* Not recoiling. *Shaksp.*
UNSHU'NNABLE. *a.* Inevitable. *Shaksp.*
UNSI'FTED. *a.*
 1. Not parted by a sieve. *May.*
 2. Not tried. *Shakspeare.*
*** UNSIGNI'FICANT.** *a.* Wanting meaning or importance: now *insignificant.* *Hammond.*
UNSI'GHT. *a.* Not seeing. *Hudibras.*
UNSI'GHTED. *a.* Invisible; not seen. *Suckling.*
UNSI'GHTLINESS. *s.* [from *unsightly.*] Deformity; disagreeableness to the eye. *Wiseman.*
UNSI'GHTLY. *a.* Disagreeable to the sight; deformed. *Milton.*
UNSINCE'RE. *a.* [*insincerus*, Lat.]
 1. Not hearty; not faithful.
 2. Not genuine; impure; adulterated. *Boyle.*
 3. Not sound; not solid. *Dryden.*
UNSINCE'RITY. *s.* Adulteration; cheat; dishonesty of profession. *Boyle.*
To UNSI'NEW. *v. a.* To deprive of strength. *Denham.*
UNSI'NEWED. *a.* Nerveless; weak. *Shaksp.*
UNSI'NGED. *a.* Not scorched; not touched by fire. *Stephens.*
*** UNSI'NGLED.** *a.* Not separated; not single; keeping in companies. *Dryden.*
*** UNSI'NNING.** *a.* [unynnig, Sax.] Impeccable; without sin. *Hammond.*
UNSKA'NNED. *a.* Not measured; not computed. *Shakspeare.*
UNSKI'LFUL. *a.* Wanting art; wanting knowledge. *Shakspeare.*
UNSKI'LFULLY. *ad.* Without knowledge; without art. *Shakspeare.*
UNSKI'LFULNESS. *s.* Want of art; want of knowledge. *Taylor.*
UNSKI'LLED. *a.* Wanting skill; wanting knowledge: with *in* before a noun, and *to* before a verb. *Dryden.*
UNSLA'IN. *a.* Not killed. *Sidney.*
UNSLA'KED. *a.* Not quenched. *Dryden.*
UNSLE'EPING. *a.* Ever wakeful. *Milton.*

UNSLI'PPING. *a.* Not liable to slip; fast. *Shakspeare.*
*** UNSLO'W.** *a.* [unylæp, Sax.] Not slow.
UNSMI'RCHEd. *a.* Unpolluted; not stained. *Shakspeare.*
UNSMO'KED. *a.* Not smoked. *Swift.*
*** UNSMO'OTH.** *a.* Rough; not even; not level. *Milton.*
UNSO'CIABLE. *a.* [*insociabilis*, Lat.] Not kind; not communicative of good. *Ral.*
UNSO'CIABLY. *ad.* Not kindly. *L'Estr.*
*** UNSO'CIAL.** *a.* Not beneficial to society; hurtful to society. *Shenstone.*
*** UNSO'FT.** *a.* [unjoyte, Sax.] Not soft; hard. *Chaucer.*
*** UNSO'FT.** *ad.* Not with softness. *Spenser.*
UNSO'ILED. *a.* Not polluted; not tainted; not stained. *Ray.*
UNSO'LD. *a.* Not exchanged for money. *Pope.*
*** UNSO'LDIERED.** *a.* Wanting the accomplishment of a soldier. *Beaum. and Fl.*
UNSO'LDIERLIKE. *a.* Unbecoming a soldier. *Broome.*
*** UNSOLI'CITED.** *a.* Not required. *Halifax.*
UNSO'LID. *a.* Fluid; not coherent. *Locke.*
UNSO'LVED. *a.* Not explicated. *Watts.*
*** UNSO'LVIBLE.** *a.* Not explicable. *More.*
UNSO'OT. Used for *unsweet.* *Spenser.*
UNSOPHI'STICATED. *a.* Not adulterated; not counterfeit. *More.*
*** UNSO'RROWED.** *a.* Not bewailed; unlamented. *Hooker.*
UNSO'RTED. *a.* Not distributed by proper separation. *Watts.*
UNSO'UGHT. *a.*
 1. Had without seeking. *Milton.*
 2. Not searched; not explored. *Shaksp.*
*** To UNSO'UL.** *v. a.* To divest of mind; to deprive of understanding. *Shelton.*
*** UNSO'ULED.** *a.* Without soul; without intellectual or vital principle. *Spenser.*
UNSO'UND. *a.* [unge[und, Germ.]
 1. Sickly; wanting health. *Arbuthnot.*
 2. Not free from cracks.
 3. Rotten; corrupted.
 4. Not orthodox. *Hooker.*
 5. Not honest; not upright. *Shaksp.*
 6. Not true; not certain. *Spenser.*
 7. Not calm; not quiet. *Daniel.*
 8. Not close; not compact. *Mortimer.*
 9. Not sincere; not faithful. *Gay.*
 10. Not solid; not material. *Spenser.*
 11. Erroneous; wrong. *Milton.*
 12. Not fast under foot.
UNSO'UNDED. *a.* Not tried by the plummet. *Shakspeare.*
UNSO'UNDNESS. *s.* 1. Erroneousness of belief; want of orthodoxy. *Hooker.*
 2. Corruptness of any kind. *Hooker.*
 3. Want of strength; want of solidity. *Addison.*
UNSO'URED. *a.* 1. Not made sour. *Bacon.*
 2. Not made morose. *Dryden.*
UNSO'WN. *a.* Not propagated by scatter-

ing seed. *Bacon.*
 UNSPA'RED. *a.* Not spared. *Milton.*
 UNSPA'RING. *a.* Not sparing; not parsimonious; not merciful. *Milton.*
 To UNSPE'AK. *v. a.* To retract; to recant. *Shakspeare.*
 UNSPE'AKABLE. *a.* Not to be expressed.
 UNSPE'AKABLY. *ad.* Inexpressibly; ineffably. *Spectator.*
 UNSPE'CIFIED. *a.* Not particularly mentioned. *Brown.*
 UNSPE'CULATIVE. *a.* Not theoretical. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
 UNSPE'D. *a.* Not dispatched; not performed. *Garth.*
 UNSPE'NT. *a.* Not wasted; not diminished; not weakened, or exhausted. *Bacon.*
 To UNSPHE'RE. *v. a.* To remove from its orb. *Shakspeare.*
 UNSPI'ED. *a.* Not discovered; not seen. *Tickell.*
 UNSPI'LT. *a.* 1. Not shed. *Denham.*
 2. Not spoiled; not marred. *Tusser.*
 To UNSPI'RIT. *v. a.* To dispirit; to depress; to deject. *Temple.*
 * UNSPI'RITUAL. *a.* Not spiritual; carnal. *Puller.*
 * To UNSPI'RITUALIZE. *v. a.* To deprive of spirituality. *South.*
 UNSPOI'LED. *a.*
 1. Not plundered; not pillaged. *Dryden.*
 2. Not marred; not hurt. *Pope.*
 UNSPO'TTED. *a.*
 1. Not marked with any stain. *Dryden.*
 2. Immaculate; not tainted with guilt. *Shakspeare.*
 * UNSPO'TTEDNESS. *s.* State of being unspotted or not tainted with guilt. *Felth.*
 UNSQUA'RED. *a.* Not formed; irregular. *Shakspeare.*
 UNSTA'BLE. *a.* [*instabilis*, Lat.]
 1. Not fixed; not fast. *Temple.*
 2. Inconstant; irresolute. *James.*
 UNSTA'ID. *a.* Not cool; not prudent; not settled into discretion; not steady; mutable. [*unstät*, Germ.] *Spenser.*
 UNSTA'IDNESS. *s.* Indiscretion; volatile mind; uncertain motion. *Sidney.*
 UNSTA'INED. *a.* Not stained; not dyed; not discoloured. *Hooker.*
 To UNSTA'TE. *v. a.* To put out of state or dignity. *Shakspeare.*
 UNSTA'TUTABLE. *a.* Contrary to statute. *Swift.*
 UNSTA'UNCHED. *a.* Not stopped; not stayed. *Shakspeare.*
 * UNSTE'ADFAST. *a.* Not fixed; not fast; not resolute. *Shakspeare.*
 * UNSTE'ADFASTNESS. *s.* Want of steadfastness. *K. James's Procl. for Uniformity.*
 UNSTE'ADILY. *ad.*
 1. Without any certainty.
 2. Inconstantly; not consistently. *Locke.*
 UNSTE'ADINESS. *s.* Want of constancy; irresolution; mutability. *Swift.*

UNSTE'ADY. *a.* [*unstät*, Germ.]
 1. Inconstant; irresolute. *Denham.*
 2. Mutable; variable; changeable. *Locke.*
 3. Not fixed; not settled.
 UNSTE'EPED. *a.* Not soaked. *Bacon.*
 * UNSTI'LL. *a.* [*unytill*, Sax.] Unquiet.
 To UNSTI'NG. *v. a.* To disarm of a sting. *South.*
 UNSTI'NTED. *a.* Not limited. *Skelton.*
 UNSTI'RRED. *a.* Not stirred; not agitated. *Boyle.*
 To UNSTI'TCH. *v. a.* To open by picking the stitches. *Collier.*
 UNSTO'OPING. *a.* Not bending; not yielding. *Shakspeare.*
 To UNSTO'P. *v. a.* To free from stop or obstruction; to open. *Boyle.*
 UNSTO'PPED. *a.* Meeting no resistance. *Dryden.*
 * UNSTO'RMED. *a.* Not taken by assault. *Addison.*
 UNSTRA'INED. *a.* Easy; not forced. *Hakew.*
 UNSTRA'ITENED. *a.* Not contracted.
 UNSTRE'NGTHENED. *a.* Not supported; not assisted. *Hooker.*
 To UNSTRI'NG. *v. a.* 1. To relax any thing strung; to deprive of strings. *Prior.*
 2. To loose; to untie. *Dryden.*
 3. To relax; to make less tense.
 UNSTRU'CK. *a.* Not moved; not affected. *Phillips.*
 UNSTU'DIED. *a.* Not premeditated; not laboured. *Dryden.*
 UNSTU'FFED. *a.* Unfilled; unfurnished; not crowded. *Shakspeare.*
 * UNSU'BJECT. *a.* Not subject; not liable; not obnoxious. *Hooker.*
 * UNSUBMI'TTING. *a.* Not obsequious; not readily yielding; disdaining submission. *Thomson.*
 UNSUBSTA'NTIAL. *a.*
 1. Not solid; not palpable. *Milton.*
 2. Not real. *Addison.*
 * UNSUCCE'EDED. *a.* Not succeeded. *Milt.*
 UNSUCCE'SSFUL. *a.* Not having the wished event; not fortunate. *Cleaveland.*
 UNSUCCE'SSFULLY. *ad.* Unfortunately; without success. *South.*
 UNSUCCE'SSFULNESS. *s.* Want of success; event contrary to wish. *Hammond.*
 UNSUCCE'SSIVE. *a.* Not proceeding by flux of parts. *Brown.*
 UNSU'CKED. *a.* Not having the breasts drawn. *Milton.*
 UNSU'FFERABLE. *a.* Not supportable; intolerable. *Milton.*
 UNSUFFI'CIENCE. *a.* [*insuffisance*, Fr.] Inability to answer the end proposed. *Hook.*
 UNSUFFI'CIENT. *a.* [*insuffisant*, Fr.] Unable; inadequate. *Locke.*
 UNSU'GARED. *a.* Not sweetened with sugar. *Bacon.*
 UNSU'ITABLE. *a.* Not congruous; not equal; not proportionate. *Shakspeare.*
 UNSU'ITABLENESS. *s.* Incongruity; unfit-

ness. *South.*
 UNSU/ITING. *a.* Not fitting; not becoming. *Dryden.*
 UNSU/LLIED. *a.* Not fouled; not disgraced; pure. *Shakspeare.*
 UNSU/NG. *a.* Not celebrated in verse; not recited in verse. *Milton.*
 UNSU/NNED. *a.* Not exposed to the sun. *Milton.*
 UNSUPE/RFLUOUS. *a.* Not more than enough. *Milton.*
 UNSUPPLA/NTED. *a.*
 1. Not forced or thrown from under that which supports it. *Phillips.*
 2. Not defeated by stratagem.
 * UNSUPPLI/ABLE. *a.* Not to be supplied. *Chillingworth.*
 * UNSUPPLI/ED. *a.* Not supplied; not accommodated with something necessary. *Dryden.*
 UNSUPPO/RTABLE. *a.* [*insupportable*, Fr.] Intolerable; such as cannot be endured. *Boyle.*
 * UNSUPPO/RTABLENESS. *s.* State of being unsupportable. *Wilkins.*
 * UNSUPPO/RTABLY. *ad.* Intolerably. *South.*
 UNSUPPO/RTED. *a.*
 1. Not sustained; not held up. *Milton.*
 2. Not assisted. *Brown.*
 * UNSUPPRE/SSSED. *a.* Not suppressed; not kept under; not extinguished. *Bp. Barlow.*
 UNSU/RE. *a.* Not fixed; not certain.
 UNSURMO/UNTABLE. *a.* [*insurmountable*, Fr.] Insuperable; not to be overcome. *Locke.*
 UNSUSCE/PTIBLE. *a.* Incapable; not liable to admit. *Swift.*
 UNSUSPE/CT. } *a.* Not considered as
 UNSUSPE/CTED. } likely to do or mean
 ill. *Milton.*
 UNSUSPE/CTING. *a.* Not imagining that any ill is designed. *Pope.*
 * UNSUSPI/CIOUS. *a.* Having no suspicion. *Milton.*
 * UNSUSTA/INABLE. *a.* Not to be sustained. *Barrow.*
 UNSUSTA/INED. *a.* Not supported; not held up. *Milton.*
 * To UNSWA/THE. *v. a.* To free from folds or convolutions of bandage. *Addison.*
 UNSWA/YABLE. *a.* Not to be governed or influenced by another. *Shakspeare.*
 UNSWA/YED. *a.* Not wielded. *Shaksp.*
 * UNSWA/YEDNESS. *s.* Steadiness; state of being ungoverned by another. *Hales.*
 To UNSWE/AR. *v. n.* Not to swear; to recant any thing sworn. *Spenser.*
 * To UNSWE/AR. *v. a.* To recall what is sworn. *Beaum. and Fl.*
 To UNSWE/AT. *v. a.* To ease after fatigue; to cool after fatigue. *Milton.*
 * UNSWE/ATING. *a.* Not sweating. *Dryd.*
 * UNSWE/ET. *a.* [*unypet*, Sax.] Not sweet; disagreeable. *Spenser.*
 * UNSWE/PT. *a.* Not brushed away; not

cleaned by sweeping. *Shakspeare.*
 UNSWO/RN. *a.* Not bound by an oath. *Shakspeare.*
 * To UNTA/CK. *v. a.* To disjoin; to separate. *Milton.*
 UNTA/INTED. *a.*
 1. Not sullied; not polluted. *Roscomm.*
 2. Not charged with any crime. *Shaksp.*
 3. Not corrupted by mixture. *Smith.*
 * UNTA/INTEDLY. *ad.* Without spot; without imputation of crime. *South.*
 * UNTA/INTEDNESS. *s.* State or quality of being untainted. *Bp. Hall.*
 UNTA/KEN. *a.* 1. Not taken. *Hayward.*
 2. UNTAKEN *up.* Not filled. *Boyle.*
 UNTA/LKED *of.* *a.* Not mentioned in the world. *Dryden.*
 UNTA/MEABLE. *a.* Not to be tamed; not to be subdued. *Grew.*
 UNTA/MED. *a.* Not subdued; not suppressed; not softened by discipline. *Spenser.*
 To UNTA/NGLE. *v. a.* To free from intricacy or convolution; to clear. *Prior.*
 UNTA/STED. *a.* Not tasted; not tried by the palate. *Waller.*
 UNTA/STING. *a.*
 1. Not perceiving any taste. *Smith.*
 2. Not trying by the palate.
 UNTA/UGHT. *a.* 1. Uninstructed; uneducated; ignorant; unlettered. *Dryden.*
 2. Debarred from instruction. *Locke.*
 3. Unskilled; new; not having use or practice. *Shakspeare.*
 * UNTA/XED. *a.*
 1. Not charged with taxes. *Warton.*
 2. Exempt from reproach. *Bacon.*
 To UNTE/ACH. *v. a.* To make to quit or forget what has been inculcated. *Brown.*
 * UNTE/ACHABLE. *a.* That cannot be taught. *Milton.*
 * UNTE/EMING. *a.* [*untemed*, Sax.] Barren.
 UNTE/MPERED. *a.* Not tempered. *Ezekiel.*
 UNTE/MPTED. *a.*
 1. Not embarrassed by temptation. *Tayl.*
 2. Not invited by any thing alluring. *Cotton.*
 UNTE/NABLE. *a.*
 1. Not to be held in possession.
 2. Not capable of defence. *Clarendon.*
 UNTE/NANTED. *a.* Having no tenant. *Temple.*
 * UNTE/NDED. *a.* Not having any attendance. *Thomson.*
 UNTE/NDER. *a.* Wanting softness; wanting affection. *Shakspeare.*
 UNTE/NDERED. *a.* Not offered. *Shaksp.*
 To UNTE/NT. *v. a.* To bring out of a tent. *Shakspeare.*
 UNTE/NTED. *a.* [*from tent*.] Having no medicaments applied. *Shakspeare.*
 UNTE/RRIFIED. *a.* Not affrighted; not struck with fear. *Milton.*
 UNTHA/NKED. *a.* 1. Not repaid with acknowledgment of kindness. *Dryden.*
 2. Not received with thankfulness. *Dryden.*
 UNTHA/NKFUL. *a.* Ungrateful; returning

no acknowledgment. *Locke.*
UNTHA/NKFULLY. *ad.* Without thanks; without gratitude. *Boyle.*
UNTHA/NKFULNESS. *s.* Neglect or omission of acknowledgment for good received; ingratitude. *South.*
*** UNTHA/WED.** *a.* Not dissolved after frost. *Pope.*
To UNTHI/NK. *v. a.* To recal, or dismiss a thought. *Shakspeare.*
UNTHI/NKING. *a.* Thoughtless; not given to reflection. *Locke.*
*** UNTHI/NKINGNESS.** *s.* Constant want of thought. *Halifax.*
UNTHO/RNY. *a.* Not obstructed by prickles. *Brown.*
UNTHO/UGHT of. *a.* Not regarded; not heeded. *Shakspeare.*
To UNTHRE/AD. *v. a.* To loose. *Milton.*
UNTHRE/ATENED. *a.* Not menaced. *King Charles.*
UNTHRI/FT. *s.* An extravagant; a prodigal. *Shakspeare.*
UNTHRI/FT. *a.* Profuse; wasteful; prodigal; extravagant. *Shakspeare.*
UNTHRI/FTILY. *ad.* Without frugality. *Collier.*
UNTHRI/FTINESS. *s.* Waste; prodigality; profusion. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
UNTHRI/FTY. *a.* 1. Prodigal; profuse; lavish; wasteful. *Sidney.*
 2. Not in a state of improvement.
 3. Not easily made to thrive or fatten. A low word. *Mortimer.*
UNTHRI/VING. *a.* Not thriving; not prospering. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
To UNTHRO/NE. *v. a.* To pull down from a throne. *Milton.*
*** UNTI/DY.** *a.* Not tidy; not seasonable; not ready. [*unzeitig*, Germ.] *Bale.*
To UNTI/E. *v. a.*
 1. To unbind; to free from bonds. *Shaksp.*
 2. To loosen from convolution or knot; to unfasten. *Waller.*
 3. To set free from any obstruction. *Tayl.*
 4. To free from obligation.
 5. To resolve; to clear. *Denham*
UNTI/ED. *a.* 1. Not bound; not gathered in a knot. *Prior.*
 2. Not fastened by any binding or knot. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Not bound; not constrained; not fast.
UNTI/L. *ad.* 1. To the time that. *Denham.*
 2. To the place that. *Dryden.*
UNTI/L. *prep.* 1. To. Used of time. *Spenser.*
 2. To. Used of objects. Obsolete. *Spenser.*
*** To UNTI/LE.** *v. a.* To strip of tiles. *Swift.*
UNTI/LLED. *a.* Not cultivated. *Blackmore.*
UNTI/MBERED. *a.* Not furnished with timber; weak. *Shakspeare.*
UNTI/MELY. *a.* Happening before the natural time. *Pope.*
UNTI/MELY. *ad.* Before the natural time. *Spenser.*
UNTI/NGED. *a.*

1. Not stained; not discoloured. *Boyle.*
 2. Not infected. *Swift.*
UNTI/RABLE. *a.* Indefatigable; unwearied. *Shakspeare.*
UNTI/RED. *a.* Not made weary. *Dryden.*
UNTI/TLED. *a.* [*un* and *title*.] Having no title. *Shakspeare.*
UNT/O. *prep.* [It was the old word for *to*; now obsolete.] To. *Temple.*
UNTO/LD. *a.* 1. Not related. *Waller.*
 2. Not revealed. *Dryden.*
*** To UNTO/MB.** *v. a.* To disinter. *Fuller.*
*** UNTO/UCHABLE.** *ad.* Not to be touched. *Feltham.*
UNTO/UCHED. *a.*
 1. Not touched; not reached. *Stephens.*
 2. Not moved; not affected. *Sidney.*
 3. Not meddled with. *Dryden.*
UNTO/WARD. *a.*
 1. Froward; perverse; vexatious; not easily guided, or taught. *Woodward.*
 2. Awkward; ungraceful. *Creech.*
 3. Inconvenient; ungraceful; unmanageable. *Hudibras.*
UNTO/WARDLY. *a.* Awkward; perverse; froward. *Locke.*
UNTO/WARDLY. *ad.* Awkwardly; ungainly; perversely. *Tillotson.*
*** UNTO/WARDNESS.** *s.* Perverseness. *Bp. Wilson.*
UNTRA/CEABLE. *a.* Not to be traced. *South.*
UNTRA/CED. *a.* Not marked by any footsteps. *Denham.*
*** UNTRA/CKED.** *a.* Not marked by any footsteps; untraced. *Bp. Hall.*
UNTRA/CTABLE. *a.* [*intractabilis*, Lat.]
 1. Not yielding to common measures and management; stubborn. *Hayward.*
 2. Rough; difficult. *Milton.*
UNTRA/CTABLENESS. *s.* Unwillingness; or unfitness to be regulated or managed; stubbornness. *Locke.*
*** UNTRA/DING.** *a.* Not engaged in commerce. *Locke.*
UNTRA/INED. *a.* 1. Not educated; not instructed; not disciplined. *Hayward.*
 2. Irregular; ungovernable. *Herbert.*
UNTRANSFE/RABLE. *a.* Incapable of being given from one to another. *Howel.*
*** UNTRANSLA/TABLE.** *a.* Not capable of being translated. *Gray.*
*** UNTRANSLA/TED.** *a.* Not translated. *Hale.*
UNTRANSPA'RENT. *a.* Not diaphanous; opaque. *Boyle.*
UNTRA/VELLED. *a.*
 1. Never trodden by passengers. *Brown.*
 2. Having never seen foreign countries. *Addison.*
To UNTREA/D. *v. a.* To tread back; to go back in the same steps. *Shakspeare.*
UNTREA/SURED. *a.* Not laid up; not reposed. *Shakspeare.*
UNTRE/ATABLE. *a.* Not treatable; not practicable. *Decay of Piety.*
UNTRI/ED. *a.*

1. Not yet attempted. *Milton.*
 2. Not yet experienced. *Atterbury.*
 3. Not having passed trial. *Milton.*
 UNTRIUMPHABLE. *a.* Which allows no triumph. *Hudibras.*
 * UNTRIUMPHED. *a.* Not triumphed over. *May.*
 UNTRO'D. } *a.* Not passed; not marked by the foot. *Waller.*
 UNTRODDEN. }
 UNTROLLED. *a.* Not bowled; not rolled along. *Dryden.*
 UNTROUBLED. *a.* 1. Not disturbed by care, sorrow, or guilt. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Not agitated; not confused. *Milton.*
 3. Not interrupted in the natural course. *Spenser.*
 4. Transparent; clear. *Bacon.*
 * UNTROUBLEDNESS. *s.* State of being untroubled; unconcern. *Hammond.*
 UNTRUE. *a.*
 1. False; contrary to reality. *Hooker.*
 2. False; not faithful. *Suckling.*
 UNTRULY. *ad.* Falsely; not according to truth. *Raleigh.*
 UNTRUSTINESS. *s.* Unfaithfulness. *Hayw.*
 UNTRUTH. *s.*
 1. Falsehood; contrariety to reality.
 2. Moral falsehood; not veracity. *Sandys.*
 3. Treachery; want of fidelity. *Shaksp.*
 4. False assertion. *Atterbury.*
 UNTUNABLE. *a.* Unharmonious; not musical. *Bacon.*
 * UNTUNABLENESS. *s.* Want of harmony. *Warton.*
 To UNTUNE. *v. a.* 1. To make incapable of harmony. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To disorder. *Shakspeare.*
 UNTURNED. *a.* Not turned. *Woodward.*
 UNTUTORED. *a.* Uninstructed; untaught. *Shakspeare.*
 To UNTWINE. *v. a.* 1. To open what is held together by convolution. *Waller.*
 2. To open what is wrapped on itself. *Bac.*
 3. To separate that which clasps round any thing. *Ascham.*
 To UNTWIST. *v. a.* To separate any things involved in each other, or wrapped up on themselves. *Taylor.*
 To UNTY. *v. a.* [See UNTIE.] To loose. *Shakspeare.*
 To UNVAIL. *v. a.* To uncover; to strip of a veil. See VAIL, and VEIL. *Denham.*
 UNVALUABLE. *a.* Inestimable; being above price. *Atterbury.*
 UNVALUED. *a.*
 1. Not prized; neglected. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Inestimable; above price. *Shakspeare.*
 * UNVANQUISHABLE. *a.* Not to be subdued. *Bp. King.*
 UNVANQUISHED. *a.* Not conquered; not overcome. *Shakspeare.*
 UNVARIABLE. *a.* [invariable, Fr.] Not changeable; not mutable. *Norris.*
 UNVARIED. *a.* Not changed; not diversified. *Locke.*

- UNVARNISHED. *a.*
 1. Not overlaid with varnish.
 2. Not adorned; not decorated. *Shaksp.*
 UNVARYING. *a.* Not liable to change. *Locke.*
 To UNVEIL. *v. a.*
 1. To disclose; to show. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To divest of a veil.
 UNVEILEDLY. *ad.* Plainly; without disguise. *Boyle.*
 * UNVENERABLE. *a.* Not worthy of respect. *Shakspeare.*
 UNVENTILATED. *a.* Not fanned by the wind. *Blackmore.*
 * UNVERDANT. *a.* Having no verdure; spoiled of its green. *Congreve.*
 UNVERITABLE. *a.* Not true. *Brown.*
 UNVERSED. *a.* Unacquainted; unskilled. *Blackmore.*
 UNVEXED. *a.* Untroubled; undisturbed. *Shakspeare.*
 UNVIOLATED. *a.* Not injured; not broken. *Clarendon.*
 UNVIRTUOUS. *a.* Wanting virtue. *Shaksp.*
 * To UNVISARD. *v. a.* To unmask. *Milton.*
 UNVISITED. *a.* Not resorted to. *Milton.*
 * UNVI-TIATED. *a.* Not corrupted. *B. Jons.*
 UNUNIFORM. *a.* Wanting uniformity. *Decay of Piety.*
 * To UNVOITE. *v. a.* To destroy by a contrary vote; to annul a former vote.
 * UNVOWELLED. *a.* Without vowels. *Skinner.*
 UNVOYAGEABLE. *a.* Not to be passed over or voyaged. *Milton.*
 UNURGED. *a.* Not incited; not pressed. *Shakspeare.*
 UNUSED. *a.*
 1. Not put to use; unemployed. *Sidney.*
 2. Not accustomed. *Sidney.*
 UNUSEFUL. *a.* Useless; serving to no purpose. *Glanville.*
 UNSUAL. *a.* Not common; not frequent; rare. *Roscommon.*
 * UNSUALLY. *ad.* Not in the usual manner.
 UNSUALNESS. *s.* Uncommonness; infrequency. *Broome.*
 UNUTTERABLE. *a.* Ineffable; inexpressible. *Milton.*
 * UNVULGAR. *a.* Not common. *Ben Jons.*
 UNVULNERABLE. *a.* Exempt from wound; not vulnerable. *Shakspeare.*
 UNWAKENED. *a.* Not roused from sleep. *Milton.*
 * UNWAITED. *a.* Not attended. *B. and Fl.*
 UNWALLED. *a.* Having no walls. *Knolles.*
 UNWARES. *ad.* Unexpectedly; before any caution. *Fairfax.*
 UNWAIRILY. *ad.* Without caution; carelessly. *Digby.*
 UNWAIRINESS. *s.* [from unwary.] Want of caution; carelessness. *Spectator.*
 UNWARLIKE. *a.* Not fit for war; not used to war. *Dryden.*
 * UNWARMED. *a.* Not excited; not ani-

mated.
UNWA'RNED. *a.* Not cautioned; not made wary. *Addison. Locke.*
** To UNWA'RP.* *v. a.* To reduce from the state of being warped. *Evelyn.*
** UNWA'RPED.* *a.* Not biassed; not turned aside from the true direction. *Thomson.*
UNWA'RRANTABLE. *a.* Not defensible; not to be justified; not allowed. *South.*
** UNWA'RRANTABLENESS.* *s.* State of being unwarrantable. *Abp. Sancroft.*
UNWA'RRANTABLY. *ad.* Not justifiably; not defensibly. *Wake.*
UNWA'RRANTED. *a.* Not ascertained; uncertain. *Bacon.*
UNWA'RY. *a.* 1. Wanting caution; imprudent; hasty; precipitate. *Milton.*
 2. Unexpected. Obsolete. *Spenser.*
UNWA'SHED. } *a.* Not washed; not cleansed
UNWA'SHEN. } by washing. *Shakspeare.*
UNWA'STED. *a.* Not consumed; not diminished. *Blackmore.*
UNWA'STING. *a.* Not growing less; not decaying. *Pope.*
UNWA'YED. *a.* Not used to travel. *Suckl.*
UNWE'AKENED. *a.* Not weakened. *Boyle.*
UNWE'APONED. *a.* Not furnished with offensive arms. *Raleigh.*
UNWE'ARIABLE. *a.* Not to be tired; indefatigable. *Hooker.*
** UNWE'ARIABLY.* *ad.* So as not to be fatigued. *Bp. Hall.*
UNWE'ARIED. *a.*
 1. Not tired; not fatigued. *Waller.*
 2. Indefatigable; continual; not to be spent. *Denham.*
** UNWE'ARIEDLY.* *ad.* Indefatigably. *Chesterfield.*
** UNWE'ARY.* *a.* [unwepig, Sax.] Not weary.
To UNWE'ARY. *v. a.* To refresh after weariness. *Temple.*
** To UNWE'AVE.* *v. a.* To unfold; to undo what has been woven. *Sandys.*
UNWE'D. *a.* Unmarried. *Shakspeare.*
UNWE'DGEABLE. *a.* Not to be cloven. *Shakspeare.*
UNWE'EDED. *a.* Not cleared from weeds. *Shakspeare.*
UNWE'EPED. *a.* Not lamented. Now unwept. *Milton.*
UNWE'ETING. *a.* Ignorant; unknowing. *Milton.*
** UNWE'ETINGLY.* *ad.* Without knowledge; ignorantly. *Spenser.*
UNWE'IGHED. *a.*
 1. Not examined by the balance. *Kings.*
 2. Not considered; negligent. *Shaksp.*
UNWE'IGHING. *a.* Inconsiderate; thoughtless. *Shakspeare.*
UNWE'LCOME. *a.* Not pleasing; not grateful. *Denham.*
** UNWE'LL.* *a.* Not well; slightly indisposed; not in perfect health. *Chesterfield.*

UNWE'PT. *a.* Not lamented; not bemoaned. *Dryden.*
UNWE'T. *a.* Not moist. *Dryden.*
UNWHI'PT. *a.* Not punished; not corrected. *Shakspeare.*
** UNWHO'LE.* *a.* [unhæl, Sax.] Not sound; sick; infirm.
UNWHO'LESOME. *a.* 1. Insalubrious; mischievous to health. *Bacon.*
 2. Corrupt; tainted. *Shakspeare.*
** UNWHO'LESOMENESS.* *s.* State or quality of being unwholesome. *Herbert.*
UNWI'ELDILY. *ad.* Heavily; with difficult motion. *Dryden.*
UNWI'ELDINESS. *s.* Heaviness; difficulty to move, or be moved. *Glanville.*
UNWI'ELDY. *a.* Unmanageable; not easily moving or moved; bulky; weighty; ponderous. *Clarendon.*
UNWI'LLING. *a.* Loath; not contented; not inclined; not complying by inclination. *Dryden.*
UNWI'LLINGLY. *ad.* Not with good will; not without loathness. *Denham.*
UNWI'LLINGNESS. *s.* Loathness; disinclination. *Raleigh.*
To UNWI'ND. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. unwound.. 1. To separate any thing convolved; to untwist; to untwine. *Sidney.*
 2. To disentangle; to loose from entanglement. *Hooker.*
To UNWI'ND. *v. n.* To admit evolution. *Mortimer.*
UNWI'PED. *a.* Not cleansed by rubbing. *Shakspeare.*
UNWI'SE. *a.* Weak; defective in wisdom. *Shakspeare.*
UNWI'SELY. *ad.* Weakly; not prudently; not wisely. *Sidney.*
To UNWI'SH. *v. a.* To wish that which is, not to be. *Shakspeare.*
** UNWI'SHED.* *a.* Not sought; not desired. *Sidney.*
UNWIS'T. *a.* Unthought of; not known. *Spenser.*
To UNWI'T. *v. a.* To deprive of understanding. *Shakspeare.*
UNWITHDRA'WING. *a.* Continually liberal. *Milton.*
** UNWI'THERED.* *a.* Not withered; not faded. *Habington.*
** UNWI'THERING.* *a.* Not liable to wither or fade. *Cowper.*
UNWITHSTO'OD. *a.* Not opposed. *Phill.*
UNWI'TNESSED. *a.* Wanting evidence; wanting notice. *Hooker.*
** UNWI'TTILY.* *ad.* Without wit. *Cowley.*
UNWI'TTINGLY. *ad.* Without knowledge; without consciousness. *Sidney.*
** UNWI'TTY.* *a.* Not witty; wanting wit. *Shenstone.*
** UNWI'VED.* *a.* Without a wife. *Selden.*
** To UNWO'MAN.* *v. a.* To deprive of the qualities becoming a woman. *Sandys.*
** UNWO'MANLY.* *ad.* Unbecoming a

woman. *Daniel.*
 * UNWO'NT. *a.* [A contraction from *unwonted*.] Unaccustomed; unused. *Spens.*
 UNWO'NTED. *a.* 1. Uncommon; unusual; rare; infrequent. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Unaccustomed; unpractised. *May.*
 * UNWO'NTEDNESS. *s.* Uncommonness; what is not usual. *Bp. Taylor.*
 * UNWO'OED. *a.* Not wooed; not courted. *Shakspeare.*
 UNWO'RKING. *a.* Living without labour. *Locke.*
 * UNWO'RMED. *a.* Not wormed. *Beaum. and Fl.*
 * UNWO'RN. *part. a.* Not worn; not impaired. *Barrow.*
 * UNWO'RSHIPPED. *a.* Not adored. *Milt.*
 UNWO'RTHILY. *ad.* Not according to desert. *Broome.*
 UNWO'RTHINESS. *s.* Want of worth; want of merit. *Sidney.*
 UNWO'RTHY. *a.* 1. Not deserving. *Hooker.*
 2. Wanting merit. *Whitgiste.*
 3. Mean; contemptible. *Sidney.*
 4. Not suitable; not adequate. *Swift.*
 5. Unbecoming; vile. *Dryden.*
 UNWO'UND. *pret. and part. pass. of unwind.* Untwisted. *Mortimer.*
 UNWO'UNDED. *a.* 1. Not wounded. *Milt.*
 2. Not hurt. *Pope.*
 * To UNWRA'P. *v. a.* To open what is folded.
 To UNWRE'ATH. *v. a.* To untwine. *Boyle.*
 UNWRI'TING. *a.* Not assuming the character of an author. *Arbuthnot.*
 UNWRI'TTEN. *a.* 1. Not conveyed by writing; oral; traditional. *South.*
 2. Not containing writing. *South.*
 UNWRO'UGHT. *a.* Not laboured; not manufactured. *Fairfax.*
 UNWRU'NG. *a.* Not pinched. *Shaksp.*
 UNYI'ELDED. *a.* Not given up. *Dryden.*
 * UNYI'ELDING. *a.* Not giving place as inferiour. *Thomson.*
 To UNYO'KE. *v. a.*
 1. To loose from the yoke. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To part; to disjoin. *Shakspeare.*
 UNYO'KED. *a.*
 1. Having never worn a yoke. *Dryden.*
 2. Licentious; unrestrained. *Shaksp.*
 UNZO'NED. *a.* Not bound with a girdle. *Prior.*
 * VO'CABLE. *s.* [*vocabulum*, Lat.] A word. *Coverdale.*
 VOCA'BULARY. *s.* [*vocabularium*, Lat. *cabulaire*, Fr.] A dictionary; a lexicon; a word-book. *Brown.*
 VO'CAL. *a.* [*vocalis*, Lat.]
 1. Having a voice. *Crashaw.*
 2. Uttered or modulated by the voice. *Hooker.*
 VOCA'LITY. *s.* [from *vocal*.] Power of utterance; quality of being utterable by the voice. *Holder.*
 To VO'CALIZE. *v. a.* [from *vocal*.] To

form into voice. *Holder.*
 VO'CALLY. *ad.* [from *vocal*.] In words; articulately. *Hale.*
 VOCA'TION. *s.* [Fr. *vocatio*, Lat.]
 1. Calling by the will of God. *Hooker.*
 2. Summons. *Dryden.*
 3. Trade; employment; calling. *Sidney.*
 VO'CATIVE. *a.* [*vocatif*, Fr. *vocativus*, Lat.] The grammatical case used in calling or speaking to. *Accidence.*
 * To VOCI'FERATE. *v. n.* [*vocifero*, Lat.] To clamour; to make outcries. *Johnson.*
 VOCIFERA'TION. *s.* [*vociferatio*, *vocifero*, Lat.] Clamour; outcry. *Arbuthnot.*
 VOCI'FEROUS. *a.* [*vocifero*, Lat.] Clamorous; noisy. *Pope.*
 VOGUE. *s.* [Fr.] Fashion; mode; popular reception. *Roscommon.*
 VOICE. *s.* [*voix*, Fr. *vox*, *vocis*, Lat.]
 1. Sound emitted by the mouth.
 2. Sound of the mouth, as distinguished from that uttered by another mouth. *Bacon.*
 3. Any sound made by breath. *Addison.*
 4. Vote; suffrage; opinion expressed. *Knolles.*
 5. Language; words; expression.
 To VOICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To rumour; to report. *Bacon.*
 2. To vote. *Obsolete. Shakspeare.*
 To VOICE. *v. n.* To clamour; to make outcries. *Obsolete. South.*
 VOI'CED. *a.* [from the noun.] Furnished with a voice. *Denham.*
 VOID. *a.* [*vide*, now *vide*, Fr.]
 1. Empty; vacant. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Vain; ineffectual; null; vacated. *Clar.*
 3. Unsupplied; unoccupied. *Camden.*
 4. Wanting; unfurnished; empty. *Whitg.*
 5. Unsubstantial; unreal. *Pope.*
 VOID. *s.* [from the adjective.] An empty space; vacuum; vacancy. *Pope.*
 To VOID. *v. a.* [from the adjective; *vider*, Fr.]
 1. To quit; to leave empty. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To emit; to pour out. *Wilkins.*
 3. To emit, as excrement. *Bacon.*
 4. To vacate; to nullify; to annul. *Clar.*
 * To VOID. *v. n.* 1. To be emitted. *Wisem.*
 2. To receive what is emitted. *Shakspeare.*
 VO'IDABLE. *a.* [from *void*.] Such as may be annulled. *Ayliffe.*
 * VO'IDANCE. *s.* 1. The act of emptying.
 2. Ejection from a benefice.
 VOI'DER. *s.* [from *void*.] A basket in which broken meat is carried from the table. *Cleaveland.*
 VO'IDNESS. *s.* [from *void*.]
 1. Emptiness; vacuity.
 2. Nullity; inefficacy.
 3. Want of substantiality. *Hakewill.*
 VO'ITURE. *s.* [Fr.] Carriage. *Arbuthnot.*
 * VO'LAGES. *a.* [Fr.] Inconstant. *Obsolete. Chaucer.*
 VO'LANT. *a.* [*volans*, Lat. *volant*, Fr.]

1. Flying; passing through the air. *Wilk.*
 2. Nimble; active. *Milton.*
VO'LATILE. *a.* [*volatilis*, Lat.]
 1. Flying; passing through the air. *Bacon.*
 2. Having the power to pass off by spontaneous evaporation. *Milton.*
 3. Fickle; changeable of mind; airy. *Swift.*
 4. Lively; airy; gay; fickle.
VO'LATILE. *s.* [*volatile*, Fr.] A winged animal. *Brown.*
VO'LATILENESS. } *s.* [*volatilité*, Fr.]
VOLATI'LITY. }
 1. The quality of flying away by evaporation; not fixity. *Newton.*
 2. Mutability of mind; airiness.
VOLATILIZA'TION. *s.* [from *volatilize*.] The act of making volatile. *Boyle.*
To VO'LATILIZE. *v. a.* [*volatiliser*, Fr. from *volatile*.] To make volatile; to subtilize to the highest degree. *Newton.*
VOLCA'NO. *s.* [Ital. from *Vulcan*.] A burning mountain. *Brown.*
VOLE. *s.* [*vole*, Fr.] A deal at cards, that draws the whole trick. *Swift.*
VO'LERY. *s.* [*volerie*, Fr.] A flight of birds. *Locke.*
VOLITA'TION. *s.* [*volito*, Lat.] The act or power of flying. *Brown.*
VOLI'TION. *s.* [*volitio*, Lat.] The act of willing; the power of choice exerted. *Locke.*
VO'LITIVE. *a.* Having the power to will. *Hale.*
VO'LLY. *s.* [*volée*, Fr.]
 1. A flight of shot. *Raleigh.*
 2. A burst; an emission of many at once. *Shakspeare.*
To VO'LLY. *v. n.* To throw out. *Shaksp.*
*** To VO'LLY.** *v. n.* To discharge as with a volley. *Shakspeare.*
VO'LLIED. *a.* [from *volley*.] Disploded; discharged with a volley. *Phillips.*
VOLT. *s.* [*volte*, Fr.] A round or a circular tread; a gait of two treads made by a horse going sideways round a centre.
VOLUBI'LITY. *s.* [*volubilité*, Fr. *volubilitas*, Lat.]
 1. The act or power of rolling. *Watts.*
 2. Activity of tongue; fluency of speech. *Clarendon.*
 3. Mutability; liableness to revolution. *L'Estrange.*
VO'LUBLE. *a.* [*volubilis*, Lat.]
 1. Formed so as to roll easily; formed so as to be easily put in motion. *Boyle.*
 2. Rolling; having quick motion. *Milton.*
 3. Nimble; active. Applied to the tongue. *Watts.*
 4. Fluent of words. *Shakspeare.*
*** VO'LUBLY.** *ad.* In a voluble manner. *Hudibras.*
VO'LUME. *s.* [*volumen*, Lat.]
 1. Something rolled or convolved.
 2. As much as seems convolved at once. *Dryden.*
 3. A book: so called because books were
 anciently rolled upon a staff. *Spenser.*
VOLU'MINOUS. *a.* [from *volume*.]
 1. Consisting of many complications. *Milton.*
 2. Consisting in many volumes, or books. *Milton.*
 3. Copious; diffusive. *Clarendon.*
VOLU'MINOUSLY. *ad.* [from *voluminous*.] In many volumes or books. *Glanville.*
*** VOLU'MINOUSNESS.** *s.* State of being voluminous. *Dodwell.*
*** VO'LUMIST.** *s.* On who writes a volume; an author. *Milton.*
VO'LUNTARILY. *ad.* [*volontiers*, Fr. from *voluntary*.] Spontaneously; of one's own accord; without compulsion. *Hooker.*
*** VO'LUNTARINESS.** *s.* State of being voluntary. *Hammond.*
VO'LUNTARY. *a.* [*volontaire*, Fr. *voluntarius*, Lat.]
 1. Acting without compulsion; acting by choice. *Hooker.*
 2. Willing; acting with willingness. *Pope.*
 3. Done without compulsion. *Seed.*
 4. Acting of its own accord. *Milton.*
VO'LUNTARY. *s.* [from the adjective.]
 1. A volunteer; one who engages in an affair of his own accord. *Davies.*
 2. A piece of musick played at will, without any settled rule. *Cleaveland.*
VOLUNTE'ER. *s.* [*volontaire*, Fr.] A soldier who enters into the service of his own accord. *Collier.*
To VOLUNTE'ER. *v. n.* To go for a soldier. *Dryden.*
VOLU'PTUARY. *s.* [*voluptuarius*, Lat.] A man given up to pleasure and luxury. *Atterbury.*
VOLU'PTUOUS. *a.* [*voluptuosus*, Lat.] Given to excess of pleasure; luxurious. *Spenser.*
VOLU'PTUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *voluptuous*.] Luxuriously; with indulgence of excessive pleasure. *South.*
VOLU'PTUOUSNESS. *s.* [from *voluptuous*.] Luxuriousness; addictedness to excess of pleasure. *Donne.*
*** VOLUTA'TION.** *s.* [*volutatio*, Lat.] Wallowing; rolling. *Bp. Reynolds.*
VOLU'TE. *s.* [Fr.] A member of a column. Part of the capitals of the Ionick, Corinthian, and Composite orders, supposed to represent the bark of trees twisted and turned into spiral lines, or, according to others, the head-dresses of virgins in their long hair. *Harris.*
VO'MICA. *s.* [Lat.] An encysted humour in the lungs. *Arbuthnot.*
VO'MICKNUT. *s.* The nucleus of a fruit of an East-Indian tree, the lignum colubrinum, or snakewood of the shops. It is certain poison; and in small dozes, it disturbs the whole human frame and brings on convulsions. *Hill.*
To VO'MIT. *v. n.* [*vomo*, Lat.] To cast up the contents of the stomach. *More.*
To VO'MIT. *v. a.* [*vomir*, Fr.]
 1. To throw up from the stomach. *Arbuth.*

2. To throw up with violence from any hollow.

VO'MIT. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. The matter thrown up from the stomach. *Sandys.*
2. An emetick medicine; a medicine that causes vomit. *Arbuthnot.*

VOMITION. *s.* [from *vomo*, Lat.] The act or power of vomiting. *Grew.*

VO'MITIVE. *a.* [*vomitif*, Fr.] Emetick; causing vomits. *Brown.*

VO'MITORY. *a.* [*vomitoire*, Fr. *vomitorius*, Lat.] Producing vomits; emeticks. *Harv.*

VORA'CIOUS. *a.* [*vorace*, Fr. *vorax*, Lat.] Greedy to eat; ravenous: edacious. *Governm. of the Tongue.*

VORA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *voracious*.] Greedily; ravenously.

VORA'CIOUSNESS. } *s.* [*voracité*, Fr.]

VORA'CITY. } Greediness; ravenousness. *Sandys.*

* VORA'GINOUS. *a.* [*voraginosus*, Lat.] Full of gulfs. *Scott.*

VO'RTEX. *s.* In the plural *vortices*. [Lat.] Any thing whirled round. *Newton.*

VO'RTICAL. *a.* [from *vortex*.] Having a whirling motion. *Newton.*

VO'TARESS. *s.* [female of *votary*.] A woman devoted to any worship or state. *Pope.*

VO'TARIST. *s.* [*devotus*, Lat.] One devoted to any person or thing. *Milton.*

VO'TARY. *s.* One devoted, as by a vow, to any particular service, worship, study, or state of life. *Crashaw.*

VO'TARY. *a.* Consequent to a vow. *Bacon.*

VOTE. *s.* [*votum*, Lat.] Suffrage; voice given and numbered. *Roscommon.*

To VOTE. *v. a.* 1. To chuse by suffrage; to determine by suffrage. *Bacon.*

2. To give by vote. *Swift.*

VO'TER. *s.* [from *vote*.] One who has the right of giving his voice or suffrage. *Swift.*

VO'TIVE. *a.* [*votivus*, Lat.] Given by vow. *Prior.*

To VOUCH. *v. a.* [*voucher*, Norman Fr.]

1. To call to witness; to obtest. *Dryden.*
2. To attest; to warrant; to maintain. *Locke.*

To VOUCH. *v. n.* To bear witness; to appear as a witness. *Swift.*

VOUCH. *s.* [from the verb.] Warrant; attestation. *Shakspeare.*

VOU'CHER. *s.* [from *vouch*.] One who gives witness to any thing. *Pope.*

To VOUCHSA'FE. *v. a.* [*vouch* and *safe*.]

1. To permit any thing to be done without danger.
2. To condescend; to grant. *Shakspeare.*

To VOUCHSA'FE. *v. n.* To deign; to condescend; to yield. *Dryden.*

VOUCHSA'FEMENT. *s.* [from *vouchsafe*.] Grant; condescension. *Boyle.*

VOW. *s.* [*vœu*, Fr. *votum*, Lat.]

1. Any promise made to a divine power; an act of devotion by which some part

of life, or some part of possessions, is consecrated to a particular purpose.

Hammond.

2. A solemn promise, commonly used for a promise of love or matrimony. *Dryd.*

To VOW. *v. a.* [*vouer*, Fr. *voveo*, Lat.] To consecrate by a solemn dedication; to give to a divine power. *Spelman.*

To VOW. *v. n.* To make vows or solemn promises. *Suckling.*

* VO'WED. *part. pass.* Consecrated by solemn declaration. *Milton.*

VO'WEL. *s.* [*voyelle*, Fr. *vocalis*, Lat.] A letter which can be uttered by itself. *Hold.*

* VO'WELLED. *a.* Furnished with vowels. *Dryden.*

* VO'WER. *s.* One who makes a vow. *Sanderson.*

VO'WFELLOW. *s.* [*vow* and *fellow*.] One bound by the same vow. *Shakspeare.*

VO'YAGE. *s.* [Fr.]

1. A travel by sea. *Prior.*

2. Course; attempt; undertaking. A low word. *Shakspeare.*

3. The practice of travelling. *Bacon.*

To VO'YAGE. *v. n.* [*voyager*, Fr.] To travel by sea. *Pope.*

To VO'YAGE. *v. a.* To travel; to pass over. *Milton.*

VO'YAGER. *s.* [from *voyage*.] One who travels by sea. *Pope.*

UP. *ad.* [up, Sax. *op*, Dutch and Dan.]

1. Aloft; on high; not down. *Knolles.*

2. Out of bed; in the state of being risen from rest. *Wotton.*

3. In the state of being risen from a seat. *Addison.*

4. From a state of decumbiture or concealment. *Dryden.*

5. In a state of being built. *Shaksp.*

6. Above the horizon. *Judges.*

7. To a state of advancement: *he is getting up in reputation.* *Atterbury.*

8. In a state of exaltation: *the favourite is now up as high as he wishes.* *Spenser.*

9. In a state of climbing: *he is coming up.*

10. In a state of insurrection: *the people are up in Wales.* *Shakspeare.*

11. In a state of being increased, or raised: *the price is getting up.* *Dryden.*

12. From a remoter place, coming to any person or place: *our servant who follows us will soon be up with us.*

L'Estrange.

13. From younger to elder years. *Psalms.*

14. Up and down. Dispersedly; here and there. *Addison.*

15. Up and down. Backward and forward.

16. Up to. To an equal height with. *Addis.*

17. Up to. Adequately to. *Atterbury.*

18. Up with. A phrase that signifies the act of raising any thing to give a blow. *Sidney.*

UP. *interj.* [auf! Germ.] 1. A word exhorting to rise from bed. *Pope.*

2. A word of exhortation, exciting or rousing to action: *up and try*. *Spens.*
 UP. *prep.* From a lower to a higher part; not down: *go up the hill*. *Bacon.*
 To UPBE'AR. *v. a.* preter. *upbore*; part. pass. *upborn*. [*up and bear.*]
 1. To sustain aloft; to support in elevation. *Milton.*
 2. To raise aloft. *Pope.*
 3. To support from falling. *Spenser.*
 * To UPBI'ND. *v. a.* To bind up. *Collins.*
 * To UPBLO'W. *v. a.* To blow up; to make tumid. *Spenser.*
 To UPBRA'ID. *v. a.* [*upgebrædan*, *upgebrædan*, Sax.] 1. To charge contemptuously with any thing disgraceful. *Blackmore.*
 2. To object as matter of reproach. *Bacon.*
 3. To urge with reproach. *Decay of Piety.*
 4. To reproach on account of a benefit received from the reproacher.
 5. To bring reproach upon; to shew faults by being in a state of comparison. *Sidney.*
 6. To treat with contempt. *Disused.*
 * UPBRA'IDER. *s.* One that reproaches. *Ben Jonson.*
 * UPBRA'IDING. *s.* Reproach. *Shakspeare.*
 UPBRA'IDINGLY. *ad.* By way of reproach. *Ben Jonson.*
 To UPBRA'Y. *v. a.* To shame. Used for *upbraid* for the sake of a rhyming termination by *Spenser.*
 UPBRO'UGHT. part. pass. of *upbring*. Educated; nurtured. *Spenser.*
 U'PCAST. Thrown upward. *Dryden.*
 U'PCAST. *s.* A term of bowling; a throw; a cast. *Shakspeare.*
 * To UPDRA'W. *v. a.* To draw up. *Milton.*
 To UPGA'THER. *v. n.* [*up and gather.*] To contract; to collect. *Spenser.*
 * To UPGRO'W. *v. n.* To grow up. *Milton.*
 UPHA'ND. *a.* [*up and hand.*] Lifted by the hand. *Moxon.*
 UPHE'LD. pret. and part. pass. of *uphold*. Maintained; sustained. *Milton.*
 UPHI'LL. *a.* [*up and hill.*] Difficult, like the labour of climbing an hill. *Clarissa.*
 To UPHO'ARD. *v. a.* [*up and hoard.*] To treasure; to store; to accumulate in private places. *Spenser.*
 To UPHO'LD. *v. a.* preter. *upheld*; and part. pass. *upheld*, and *upholden*. [*up and hold.*] 1. To lift on high. *Dryden.*
 2. To support; to sustain; to keep from falling. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To keep from declension. *Bacon.*
 4. To support in any state of life. *Raleigh.*
 5. To keep from defeat. *Hooker.*
 6. To keep from being lost. *Shakspeare.*
 7. To continue without failing. *Holder.*
 8. To continue in being. *Hakewill.*
 UPHO'LDER. *s.* [*from uphold.*]
 1. A supporter. *Swift.*
 2. A sustainer in being. *Hale.*

3. An undertaker; one who provides for funerals. *Gay.*
 UPHO'LSTERER. *s.* One who furnishes houses; one who fits up apartments with beds and furniture. *Pope.*
 * UPHO'LSTERY. *s.* The articles made or sold by upholsterers.
 U'PLAND. *s.* [*up and land.*] Higher ground. *Burnet.*
 U'PLAND. *a.* Higher in situation. *Carew.*
 U'PLANDISH. *a.* [*from upland.*] Mountainous; inhabiting mountains. *Chapman.*
 To UPLA'Y. *v. a.* [*up and lay.*] To hoard; to lay up. *Donne.*
 * To UPLE'AD. *v. a.* To lead upward. *Milton.*
 To UPLI'FT. *v. a.* [*up and lift.*] To raise aloft. *Addison.*
 * To UPLO'CK. *v. a.* To lock up. *Shaksp.*
 U'PMOST. *a.* [*an irregular superlative formed from up.*] Highest; topmost. *Dryden.*
 UPO'N. *prep.* [*up and on.*]
 1. Not under; noting being on the top or outside. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Thrown over the body, as clothes. *Shakspeare.*
 3. By way of imprecation or infliction: *mischief upon him.* *Shakspeare.*
 4. It expresses obtestation, or protestation: *upon my honour.* *Shakspeare.*
 5. It is used to express any hardship or mischief: *it brought evil upon them.* *Burnet.*
 6. In consequence of: *he valued himself upon his birth.* *Disused.* *Clarendon.*
 7. In immediate consequence of: *upon one kind word he was reconciled.* *Tillotson.*
 8. In a state of view: *it appears upon history.* *Shakspeare.*
 9. Supposing a thing granted: *upon these terms it is admitted.* *Burnet.*
 10. Relating to a subject: *Locke wrote upon government.* *Temple.*
 11. With respect to: *I was silent upon questions which I did not understand.* *Dryden.*
 12. In consideration of: *he surrendered upon splendid promises.* *Pope.*
 13. In noting a particular day: *Cæsar died upon the ides of March.* *Addison.*
 14. Noting reliance or trust: *I do it upon your word.* *Shakspeare.*
 15. Near to; noting situation: *Fontarabia is upon the edge of France.* *Clarendon.*
 16. On pain of: *hence! upon your lives.* *Sidney.*
 17. On occasion of: *the king, upon this news, marched.* *Swift.*
 18. By inference from: *upon your premises nothing will follow.* *Locke.*
 19. Noting attention: *I was upon my work, when the fright happened.* *Locke.*
 20. Noting particular pace: *he came on upon a gallop.* *Dryden.*

21. Exactly; according to: *they are near upon ten thousand.* *Shakspeare.*
 22. By; noting the means of support: *he lives upon his annuity.* *Woodward.*
 U'PPER. *a.* [a comparative from *up*.]
 1. Superiour in place; higher. *Peacham.*
 2. Higher in power. *Hooker.*
 U'PPERMOST. *a.* [superlative from *upper*.]
 1. Highest in place. *Dryden.*
 2. Highest in power or authority. *Glanv.*
 3. Predominant; most powerful. *Dryden.*
 U'PPISH. *a.* [from *up*.] Proud; arrogant.
 To UPRA'ISE. *v. a.* [*up* and *raise*.] To raise up; to exalt. *Milton.*
 To UPRE'AR. *v. a.* [*up* and *rear*.] To rear on high. *Gay.*
 U'PRIGHT. *a.* [*aufrecht*, Germ.] 1. Straight up; perpendicularly erect. *Bacon.*
 2. Erected; pricked up. *Spenser.*
 3. Honest; not declining from right. [*aufrechtig*, Germ.] *Milton.*
 * U'PRIGHT. *s.* Elevation; orthography. *Moxon.*
 U'PRIGHTLY. *ad.* [from *upright*.]
 1. Perpendicularly to the horizon.
 2. Honestly; without deviation from the right. *Taylor.*
 U'PRIGHTNESS. *s.* [from *upright*.]
 1. Perpendicular erection. *Waller.*
 2. Honest integrity. *Atterbury.*
 To UPRI'SE. *v. n.* [*up* and *rise*.]
 1. To rise from decumbiture. *Psalms.*
 2. To rise from below the horizon. *Cowl.*
 3. To rise with acclivity. *Shakspeare.*
 U'PRISE. *s.* Appearance above the horizon. *Shakspeare.*
 * U'PRISING. *s.* 1. Act of rising from below the horizon. *Herbert.*
 2. Act of rising from decumbency. *Psalms. Cxxxix.*
 U'PROAR. *s.* [*oproer*, Dutch; *Aufbruch*, Germ.] Tumult; bustle; disturbance; confusion. *Raleigh.*
 To U'PROAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To throw into confusion. *Shakspeare.*
 * To UPRO'LL. *v. a.* To roll up. *Milton.*
 To UPRO'OT. *v. a.* [*up* and *root*.] To tear up by the root.
 To UPROU'SE. *v. a.* [*up* and *rouse*.] To waken from sleep; to excite to action. *Shakspeare.*
 * To UPSE'T. *v. a.* To overturn; to overthrow.
 U'PSHOT. *s.* [*up* and *shot*.] Conclusion; end; last amount; final event. *Pope.*
 U'PSIDE down. [an adverbial form of speech.] With total reversement; in complete disorder. *Raleigh.*
 U'PSRING. *s.* A man suddenly exalted. *Shakspeare.*
 * To UPSPRI'NG. *v. n.* To spring up. *Sackville.*
 To UPSTA'ND. *v. n.* [*up* and *stand*.] To be erected. *May.*
 * U'PSTART. *a.* Suddenly raised. *Shaksp.*

- U'PSTART. *s.* [*up* and *start*.] One suddenly raised to wealth, power, or honour. *Bacon.*
 To UPSTA'RT. *v. n.* [*up* and *start*.] To spring up suddenly. *Dryden.*
 To UPSTA'Y. *v. a.* [*up* and *stay*.] To sustain; to support. *Milton.*
 To UPSWA'RM. *v. a.* [*up* and *swarm*.] To raise in a swarm. *Shakspeare.*
 To UPTA'KE. *v. a.* [*up* and *take*.] To take into the hands. *Spenser.*
 * To UPTE'AR. *v. a.* To tear up; to rend up. *Milton.*
 To UPTRA'IN. *v. a.* [*up* and *train*.] To bring up; to educate. Not used. *Spenser.*
 To UPTU'RN. *v. a.* [*up* and *turn*.] To throw up; to furrow. *Milton.*
 U'PWARD. *a.* [*up* and *þearð*, Sax. *aufwärts*, Germ.] Directed to a higher part. *Dryden.*
 U'PWARD. *s.* The top. Out of use. *Shaksp.*
 U'PWARD. } *ad.* [*up* and *þearð*.]
 U'PWARDS. }
 1. Toward a higher place. *Dryden.*
 2. Toward heaven and God. *Hooker.*
 3. With respect to the higher part. *Milt.*
 4. More than; with tendency to a higher or greater number: *four hundred and upward.* *Hooker.*
 5. Toward the source. *Pope.*
 * To UPWHI'RL. *v. a.* To raise upwards with quick rotation. *Milton.*
 To UPWI'ND. *v. a.* pret. and pass. *upwound*. [*up* and *wind*.] To convolve. *Spenser.*
 * URBA'NE. *a.* [*urbanus*, Lat.] Civil; courteous; elegant. *Bowles.*
 URBA'NITY. *s.* [*urbanité*, Fr. *urbanitas*, Lat.] Civility; elegance; politeness; merriment; facetiousness. *Dryden.*
 * To U'RBANIZE. *v. a.* To render civil; to polish. *Howel.*
 U'RCHIN. *s.* [*crinaceus*, Lat.]
 1. A hedge-hog. *Shakspeare.*
 2. A name of slight anger to a child. *Prior.*
 URE. *s.* Practice; use. Obsolete. *Hooker.*
 U'RETER. *s.* [*uretère*, Fr.] Ureters are two long and small canals from the bason of the kidneys, one on each side. Their use is to carry the urine from the kidneys to the bladder. *Wiseman.*
 U'RETHRA. *s.* [*ουρήθρα*.] The passage of the urine. *Wiseman.*
 To URGE. *v. a.* [*urgeo*, Lat.]
 1. To incite; to push. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To provoke; to exasperate. *Shaksp.*
 3. To follow close, so as to impel. *Pope.*
 4. To labour at vehemently.
 5. To press; to enforce. *Dryden.*
 6. To press as an argument. *Shakspeare.*
 7. To importune; to solicit. *Spenser.*
 8. To press in opposition by way of objection. *Tillotson.*
 To URGE. *v. n.* To press forward. *Donne.*
 U'RGENCY. *s.* [from *urgent*.] Pressure of

- difficulty or necessity. *Swift.*
- U'RGENT. *a.* [Fr. *urgens*, Lat.]
1. Cogent; pressing; violent. *Raleigh.*
 2. Importunate; vehement in solicitation. *Exodus.*
- U'RGENTLY. *ad.* [from *urgent*.] Cogently; violently; vehemently; importunately. *Harvey.*
- U'RGER. *s.* [from *urge*.] One who presses.
- U'RGEWONDER. *s.* A sort of grain. *Mortimer.*
- * U'RIM. *s.* *Urim* and *thummim* were something in Aaron's breastplate; but what, critics and commentators are by no means agreed. The word *urim* signifies light, and *thummim* perfection. *Newton.*
- U'RINAL. *s.* [Fr.] A bottle, in which water is kept for inspection. *Shakspeare.*
- U'RINARY. *a.* [from *urine*.] Relating to the urine. *Brown.*
- U'RINATIVE. *a.* Working by urine; provoking urine. *Bacon.*
- URINA'TOR. *s.* [Lat.] A diver; one who searches under water. *Ray.*
- U'RINE. *s.* [*urina*, Lat.] Animal water. *Brown.*
- To U'RINE. *v. n.* [*uriner*, Fr.] To make water. *Brown.*
- U'RINOUS. *a.* [from *urine*.] Partaking of urine. *Arbuthnot.*
- URN. [*urne*, Fr. *urna*, Lat.]
1. Any vessel, of which the mouth is narrower than the body. *Dryden.*
 2. A water-pot. *Creech.*
 3. The vessel in which the remains of burnt bodies were put. *Wilkins.*
- * To URN. *v. a.* To enclose in an urn. *May.*
- URO'SCOPY. *s.* [*ουρσων* and *σκοπέω*.] Inspection of urine. *Brown.*
- U'RRY. *s.* A mineral. A blue or black clay, that lies near the coal; which is an unripe coal.
- * U'RSULINE. *a.* [from *Ursula*.] Denoting an order of nuns. *Gray.*
- US. [*unē*, Germ.] The oblique case of *we*.
- * U'SABLE. *a.* That may be used.
- U'SAGE. *s.* [*usage*, Fr.]
1. Treatment, harsh or kind. *Dryden.*
 2. Custom; practice long continued. *Hooker.*
 3. Manners; behaviour. Obsolete. *Spens.*
- U'SAGER. *s.* [from *usage*.] One who has the use of any thing in trust for another. *Daniel.*
- U'SANCE. *s.* [Fr.]
1. Use; proper employment. *Spenser.*
 2. Usury; interest paid for money. *Shak.*
- USE. *s.* [*usus*, Lat.]
1. The act of employing any thing to any purpose. *Locke.*
 2. Qualities that make a thing proper for any purpose. *Temple.*
 3. Need of; occasion on which a thing can be employed. *A. Phillips.*
 4. Advantage received; power of receiving advantage. *Dryden.*

5. Convenience; help. *Locke.*
 6. Usage; customary act. *Locke.*
 7. Practice; habit. *Waller.*
 8. Custom; common occurrence. *Shaksp.*
 9. Interest; money paid for the use of money. *Taylor.*
- To USE. *v. a.* [*user*, Fr. *usus*, Lat.]
1. To employ to any purpose. *1. Chron.*
 2. To accustom; to habituate. *Roscom.*
 3. To treat. *Addison.*
 4. To practise customarily. *1 Peter.*
 5. To behave: with the reciprocal pronoun. Out of use. *Shakspeare.*
- To USE. *v. n.*
1. To be accustomed; to practise customarily. *Spenser.*
 2. To be customarily in any manner; to be wont. *Bacon.*
 3. To frequent. Obsolete. *Milton.*
- U'SEFUL. *a.* [*use* and *full*.] Convenient; profitable to any end, conducive or helpful to any purpose. *Locke.*
- U'SEFULLY. *ad.* [from *useful*.] In such a manner as to help forward some end. *Bentley.*
- U'SEFULNESS. *s.* Conduciveness or helpfulness to some end. *Addison.*
- U'SELESS. *a.* [from *use*.] Answering no purpose; having no end. *Boyle.*
- U'SELESSLY. *ad.* [from *useless*.] Without the quality of answering any purpose. *Locke.*
- U'SELESSNESS. *s.* [from *useless*.] Unfitness to any end. *L'Estrange.*
- U'SER. *s.* [from *use*.] One who uses. *Wott.*
- U'SHER. *s.* [*huissier*, Fr.]
1. One whose business it is to introduce strangers, or walk before a person of high rank. *Swift.*
 2. An under-teacher. *Dryden.*
- To U'SHER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To introduce as a forerunner or harbinger; to forerun. *Pope.*
- USQUEBA'UGH. *s.* [An Irish and Erse word, which signifies the water of life.] A compounded distilled spirit, being drawn on aromatics. The highland sort, by corruption, they call *whiskey*.
- U'STION. *s.* [Fr. *ustus*, Lat.] The act of burning; the state of being burned.
- USTO'RIOUS. *a.* [*ustum*, Lat.] Having the quality of burning. *Watts.*
- * USTULA'TION. *s.* [*ustulatus*, Lat.] Act of burning or searing. *Petty.*
- U'SUAL. *a.* [*usuel*, Fr.] Common; frequent; customary. *Hooker.*
- U'SUALLY. *ad.* [from *usual*.] Commonly; frequently; customarily. *Swift.*
- U'SUALNESS. *s.* [from *usual*.] Commonness; frequency.
- USUCA'PTION. *s.* [*usus* and *captio*, Lat.] In the civil law, the acquisition of a thing, by possession thereof for a certain term of years prescribed by law. *Dict.*
- USUFRU'CT. *s.* [*ususfructus*, Lat.] The temporary use; enjoyment of the profits,

without power to alienate. *Ayliffe.*
USUFRU'CTUARY. *s.* [*usufructuarius*, Lat.]
 One that has the use and temporary profit,
 not the property of a thing. *Ayliffe.*
To U'SURE. *v. n.* [*usura*, Lat.] To practise
 usury; to take interest for money. *Shaksp.*
U'SURER. *s.* [*usura*, Lat.] One who puts
 money out at interest. *Shakspeare.*
USU'RIOUS. *a.* Given to the practice of
 usury; exorbitantly greedy of profit. *Donne.*
To USU'RP. *v. a.* [*usurpo*, Lat.] To possess
 by force of intrusion; to seize, or possess
 without right. *Ben Jonson.*
USURPA'TION. *s.* [from *usurp.*] Forcible,
 unjust, illegal seizure or possession. *Dryd.*
USU'RPER. *s.* [from *usurp.*] One who seizes
 or possesses that to which he has no right.
Spenser.
USU'RPINGLY. *ad.* [from *usurp.*] Without
 just claim. *Shakspeare.*
U'SURY. *s.* [*usura*, Lat.] 1. Money paid for
 the use of money; interest. *Spenser.*
 2. The practice of taking interest. It is
 commonly used with some reproach.
Bacon.
U'TENSIL. *s.* [*ustensile*, low Lat.] An in-
 strument for any use, such as the vessels of
 the kitchen, or tools of a trade. *South.*
U'TERINE. *a.* [*uterinus*, Lat.] Belonging
 to the womb. *Ray.*
U'TERUS. *s.* [Lat.] The womb.
UTI'LITY. *s.* [*utilitas*, Lat.] Usefulness;
 profit; convenience; advantageousness:
 applied to things only.
*** U'TIS.** *s.* A word probably corrupted, at
 least not understood. *Utis* was the octave
 of a Saint's day and may perhaps be taken
 for any festivity. [*eahtra*, Sax.] *Shakspeare.*
U'TMOST. *a.* [*utmoert*, Sax. from *uttep.*]
 1. Extreme; placed at the extremity.
Milton.
 2. Being in the highest degree. *Shaksp.*
U'TMOST. *s.* The most that can be; the
 greatest power. *Shakspeare.*
*** UTO'PIAN.** } *a.* [from *Sir Thom. Moore's*
*** UTO'PICAL.** } *Utopia.*] Ideal; not real.
Bp. Hall.
U'TTER. *a.* [*uttep*, Sax. *außer*, Germ.]
 1. Situate on the outside, or remote from
 the centre. *Milton.*
 2. Placed beyond any compass; out of
 any place. *Milton.*
 3. Extreme; excessive; utmost. *Milton.*
 4. Complete; irrevocable. *Clarendon.*
 5. Peremptory. *Clarendon.*
 6. Perfect; mere. *Atterbury.*
To U'TTER. *v. a.* [*äußern*, Germ.] 1. To
 speak; to pronounce; to express. *Addison.*
 2. To disclose; to discover; to publish.
Dryden.
 3. To sell; to vend. [*veräußern*, Germ.]
Carew.
 4. To disperse; to emit at large. *Swift.*
U'TTERABLE. *a.* [from *utter.*] Expressible;
 such as may be uttered.

U'TTERANCE. *s.* [from *utter.*] 1. Pronun-
 ciation; manner of speaking. *Spenser.*
 2. Extremity; terms of extreme hostility.
 [*outrance*, Fr.] Out of use. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Vocal expression; emission from the
 mouth. *Holder.*
U'TTERER. *s.* [from *utter.*]
 1. One who pronounces.
 2. A divulger; a discloser. *Dryden.*
 3. A seller; a vender.
U'TTERLY. *ad.* [from *utter.*] Fully; com-
 pletely; perfectly. For the most part in
 an ill sense. *Clarendon.*
U'TTERMOST. *a.* [from *utter.*] 1. Extreme;
 being in the highest degree. *Milton.*
 2. Most remote. *Abbot.*
U'TTERMOST. *s.* The greatest degree.
Hooker.
U'VEOUS. *a.* [from *uva*, Lat.] The *uveous*
 coat, or iris of the eye, hath a musculous
 power, and can dilate and contract that
 round hole in it, called the pupil. *Ray.*
VULCA'NO. *s.* [*Volcano*, Ital.] A burning
 mountain. *Arbuthnot.*
VU'LGAR. *a.* [*vulgaris*, Lat.] 1. Plebeian;
 suiting to the common people; practised
 among the common people.
 2. Mean; low; being of the common rate;
 vernacular. *Broome.*
 3. Publick; commonly bruited. *Shaksp.*
VU'LGAR. *s.* [*vulgaire*, Fr.] The common
 people. *K. Charles.*
*** VU'LGARISM.** *s.* Grossness; meanness;
 vulgarity. *Reynolds.*
VULGA'RITY. *s.* [from *vulgar.*] 1. Mean-
 ness; state of the lowest people. *Brown.*
 2. Particular instance or specimen of
 meanness. *Dryden.*
*** To VU'LGARIZE.** *v. a.* To render mean
 or vulgar. *Arbuthnot.*
VU'LGARLY. *ad.* [from *vulgar.*] Common-
 ly; in the ordinary manner; among the
 common people. *Brown.*
*** VU'LGATE.** *a.* [*vulgatus*, Lat.] Belonging
 to a noted Latin version of the Old and
 New Testament. *Blackwall.*
*** VU'LGATE.** *s.* An ancient Latin transla-
 tion of the Bible; the only one which
 the church of Rome acknowledges to be
 authentick. *Chambers.*
VU'LNERABLE. *a.* [*vulnerabilis*, Lat.] Sus-
 ceptive of wounds; liable to external in-
 juries. *Shakspeare.*
VU'LNERARY. *a.* [*vulnerarius*, Lat.] Useful
 in the cure of wounds. *Wiseman.*
To VU'LNERATE. *v. a.* [*vulnero*, Lat.] To
 wound; to hurt. *Glanville.*
*** VULNERA'TION.** *s.* Act of wounding;
 infliction of wounds. *Pearson.*
*** VU'LPINARY.** *a.* Cunning; crafty; sly;
 subtle.
VU'LPINE. *a.* [*vulpinus*, Lat.] Belonging
 to a fox.
VU'LTURE. *s.* [*vultur*, Lat.] A large bird of
 prey remarkable for voracity. *Shakspeare.*

VU/LTURINE. *a.* [*vulturinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a vulture.

* **VU/LTUROUS.** *a.* Like a vulture; voracious. *Hammond.*

U/VULA. *s.* [*uvula*, Lat.] In anatomy, a round soft spongy body, suspended from the palate, near the foramina of the nostrils, over the glottis. *Wiseman.*

UXO'RIOUS. *a.* [*uxorius*, Lat.] Submissively fond of a wife; infected with connubial dotage. *Milton.*

UXO'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *uxorious*.] With fond submission to a wife. *Dryden.*

UXO'RIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *uxorious*.] Connubial dotage; fond submission to a wife. *More.*

W.

W Is a letter, of which the form is not to be found in the alphabets of the learned languages.

W is sometimes improperly used in diphthongs as a vowel, for *u*, *view*, *strew*: The sound of *w* consonant is uniform.

* **W** in abbreviations stands for *West*, as *N. W.* north-west.

To WA/BBLE. *v. n.* [A low barbarous word.] To shake; to move from side to side. *Mox.*

* **WA/BBLINGLY.** *ad.* Totteringly.

WAD. *s.* [*peod*, *hay*, Sax.]

1. A bundle of straw thrust close together.
2. *Wadd*, or black lead, is a mineral of great use and value. *Woodward.*

WA/DDING. *s.* [from *wad*, *vad*, Island.] A kind of soft stuff loosely woven, with which the skirts of coats are stuffed out.

To WA/DDLE. *v. n.* [*waghelen*, Dutch.] To shake, in walking, from side to side; to deviate in motion from a right line.

Spectator.

To WADE. *v. n.* [*waten*, Germ.]

1. To walk through the waters; to pass water without swimming. *More.*
2. To pass difficultly and laboriously. *Addison.*

WA/FER. *s.* [*wafel*, Dutch.]

1. A thin cake. *Pope.*
2. The bread given in the Eucharist by the Romanists. *Hall.*
3. Paste made to close letters.

To WAFT. *v. a.* pret. *wafed*.

1. To carry through the air, or on the water; to make float. *Brown.*
2. To beckon; to inform by a sign of any thing moving.

To WAFT. *v. n.* To float. *Dryden.*

WAFT. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. A floating body. *Thomson.*
2. Motion of a streamer. Used as a mean of information at sea.

WA/FTAGE. *s.* [from *waft*.] Carriage by water or air. Not in use. *Shakspeare.*

WA/FTER. *s.* [from *waft*.] A passage boat. *Ainsworth.*

WA/FTURE. *s.* [from *waft*.] The act of waving. Not in use. *Shakspeare.*

To WAG. *v. a.* [*pagian*, Sax. *waggen*, Dutch.] To move lightly; to shake slightly. *Swift.*

To WAG. *v. n.* 1. To be in quick or ludi-

crous motion. *Shakspeare.*

2. To go; to be moved. *Dryden.*

WAG. *s.* [*pægan*, Sax. to cheat.] Any one ludicrously mischievous; a merry droll.

Addison.

WAGE. *s.* The plural *wages* is now only used. [*gages*, Fr.]

1. Pay given for service. *Shakspeare.*

2. Gage; pledge. *Ainsworth.*

To WAGE. *v. a.* 1. To attempt; to venture. [*wagen*, Germ.] Now only used in the phrase: *to wage war*. *Shaksp.*

2. To make; to carry on. *Dryden.*

3. [From *wage*, *wages*.] To set to hire. Not in use. *Spenser.*

4. To take to hire; to hire for pay; to hold in pay. Obsolete. *Raleigh.*

5. [In law.] When an action of debt is brought against any one, the defendant may *wage* his law; that is, swear, and certain persons with him, that he owes nothing to the plaintiff in manner as he hath declared. The offer to make the oath is called *wager* of law. *Blount.*

WA/GER. *s.* [from *wage*, to venture.]

1. A bet; any thing pledged upon a chance or performance. *Spenser.*

2. The object on which bets are laid. *Sidney.*

3. [In law.] An offer to make oath.

To WA/GER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lay to pledge as a bet. *Shakspeare.*

* **To WA/GER.** *v. n.* To offer a wager.

* **WA/GERER.** *s.* One who bets; one who wagers. *Swift.*

WA/GES. *s.* See **WAGE**.

WA/GGERY. *s.* [from *wag*.] Mischievous merriment; roguish trick; sarcastical gaiety. *Locke.*

WA/GGISH. *a.* [from *wag*.] Knavishly merry; merrily mischievous; frolicksome. *L'Estrange.*

* **WA/GGISHLY.** *ad.* In a waggish manner. *Ben Jonson.*

WA/GGISHNESS. *s.* [from *waggish*.] Merry mischief. *Bacon.*

To WA/GGLE. *v. n.* [*waffeln*, Germ.] To waddle; to move from side to side. *Sidn.*

WA/GON. *s.* [*pægan*, Sax. *whaaghens*, Dutch; *vagn*, Islandick; *Wagen*, Germ.]

1. A heavy carriage for burthens. *Knolles.*

2. A chariot. Not in use. *Spenser.*

* **WA'GONAGE.** *s.* Money paid for carriage in a wagon.

WA'CONER. *s.* [from *wagon*.] One who drives a wagon. *Dryden.*

WA'GTAIL. *s.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

WAID. *a.* Crushed. *Shakspeare.*

WAIF. } *s.* Goods found, but claimed

WAIFT. } by nobody. Sometimes *weif* or *weft*. *Ainsworth.*

To WAIL. *v. a.* [*guaiolare*, Ital.] To moan; to lament; to bewail. *Pope.*

To WAIL. *v. n.* To grieve audibly; to express sorrow. *Ezekiel.*

WAIL. *s.* Audible sorrow. *Thomson.*

WAI'LFUL. *a.* Sorrowful; mournful. *Shak.*

WA'ILING. *s.* [from *wail*.] Lamentation; moan; audible sorrow. *Knolles.*

WAIN. *s.* [contracted from *wagon*.] A carriage. *Spenser.*

* **WA'INAGE.** *s.* Payment rated by the number of carriages. *Ainsworth.*

WA'INROPE. *s.* A large cord, with which the load is tied on the wagon. *Shaksp.*

WA'INSCOT. *s.* [*wageschot*, Dutch.] The inner wooden covering of a wall. *Arbuth.*

To WA'INSCOT. *v. a.* [*waegenschotten*, Dutch.]

1. To line walls with boards. *Bacon.*
2. To line buildings in general. *Grew.*

WAIR. *s.* A piece of timber two yards long, and a foot broad. *Bailey.*

WAIST. *s.* [*gewase*, Welsh.]

1. The smallest part of the body; the part below the ribs. *Milton.*
2. The middle deck, or floor of a ship. *Dryden.*

* **WA'ISTBAND.** *s.* That part of the breeches which encircles the waist. *Tatler.*

WA'ISTCOAT. *s.* An under coat drawn close to the body.

To WAIT. *v. a.* [*wachten*, Dutch.]

1. To expect; to stay for. *Shakspeare.*
2. To attend; to accompany with submission or respect. *Dryden.*
3. To attend as a consequence of something. *Rowe.*
4. To watch as an enemy. *Job.*

To WAIT. *v. n.* [*warten*, Germ.]

1. To expect; to stay in expectation. *Job.*
2. To pay servile submissive attendance: with *on* before the subject. *Milton.*
3. To attend: with *on*. *Shakspeare.*
4. To stay; not to depart from. *South.*
5. To stay by reason of some hindrance.
6. To look watchfully. *Bacon.*
7. To lie in ambush as an enemy. *Milton.*
8. To follow as a consequence. *D. of P.*

WAIT. *s.* Ambush; insidious and secret watch to mischief. Commonly used in the phrases, *to lay wait*, or *to lie in wait*. *Numbers.*

WA'ITER. *s.* [from *wait*.] An attendant; one who attends for the accommodation of others. *Ben Jonson.*

WA'ITING *gentlewoman.* } *s.* [from *wait*.]

WA'ITING *maid.* } An upper ser-

WA'ITING *woman.* } vant who at-

tends on a lady in her chamber. *Swift.*

* **WAITS.** *s. pl.* [*wahts*, Goth.] Nocturnal itinerant musicians. *Beaum. and Fl.*

* **To WAIVE.** *v. n.* To turn. *Chaucer.*

* **WA'IVED.** *part.* Removed. *Chaucer.*

To WAKE. *v. n.* [*pacian*, Sax. *waecken*, Dutch; *wachen*, Germ.]

1. To watch; not to sleep. *Milton.*
2. To be roused from sleep. *Milton.*
3. To cease from sleep. *Denham.*
4. To be put in action; to be excited. *Milton.*

To WAKE. *v. a.* [*peccian*, Sax. *wecken*, Dutch; *wecfen*, Germ.]

1. To rouse from sleep. *Dryden.*
2. To excite; to put in motion or action. *Prior.*
3. To bring to life again as if from the sleep of death. *Milton.*

WAKE. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. The feast of the dedication of the church, formerly kept by watching all night. *Dryden.*
2. Vigils; state of forbearing sleep. *Milt.*

WA'KEFUL. *a.* [*wake and full*.] Not sleeping; vigilant. *Spenser.*

WA'KEFULNESS. *s.* [from *wakeful*.]

1. Want of sleep. *Bacon.*
2. Forbearance of sleep.

To WA'KEN. *v. a.* [from *wake*.] To wake; to cease from sleep; to be roused from sleep. *Dryden.*

To WA'KEN. *v. a.*

1. To rouse from sleep. *Spenser.*
2. To excite to action. *Roscommon.*
3. To produce; to bring forth. *Milton.*

* **WA'KENER.** *s.* An exciter. *Feltham.*

* **WA'KER.** *s.*

1. One who watches. *Prompt. parvum.*
2. One who rouses from sleep. *Ben Jonson.*

WA'KEROBIN. *s.* [*arum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

* **WA'KING.** *s.*

1. Watch: obsolete. *Wicliffe.*
2. The period of continuing awake. *Butt.*

WALE. *s.* [*pell*, Sax. a web.] A rising part in the surface of cloth.

* **WA'LE-KNOT.** *s.* A knot that will not slip.

To WALK. *v. a.* [*pealcan*, Sax. to roll.]

1. To move by leisurely steps, so that one foot is set down before the other is taken up. *Clarendon.*
2. It is used in the ceremonious language of invitation, for *come* or *go*.
3. To move for exercise or amusement. *Milton.*
4. To move the slowest pace; not to trot, gallop, or amble. Applied to a horse.
5. To appear as a spectre. *Davies.*
6. To act on any occasion. *Ben Jonson.*
7. To be in motion. *Spenser.*
8. To act in sleep. *Shakspeare.*

9. To range; to move about. *Shakspeare.*
 10. To move off; to depart. *Spenser.*
 11. To act in any particular manner: as, to walk uprightly. *Deuteronomy.*
 12. To travel. *Deuteronomy.*
To WALK. *v. a.*
 1. To pass through. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To lead out for the sake of air or exercise.
WALK. *s.* [from the verb.] 1. Act of walking for air or exercise. *Milton.*
 2. Gait; step; manner of moving. *Dryden.*
 3. A length of space, or circuit through which one walks. *Milton.*
 4. An avenue set with trees. *Milton.*
 5. Way; road; range; place of wandering. *Sandys.*
 6. [*Turbo*, Lat.] A fish. *Ainsworth.*
 7. *Walk* is the slowest or least raised pace or going of a horse. *Farrier's Dict.*
WA/LKER. *s.* [from *walk*.] One that walks. *Swift.*
WA/LKINGSTAFF. *s.* A stick which a man holds to support himself in walking. *Granville.*
*** WA/LKINGMILL.** *s.* [*Walfmühle*, Germ.] A fulling mill.
WALL. *s.* [*wall*, Welsh; *vallum*, Lat. *pall*, Sax. *walle*, Dutch.]
 1. A series of brick or stone carried upward, commonly cemented with mortar; the sides of a building. *Wotton.*
 2. Fortification; works built for defence. [*Wall*, Germ.] *Shakspeare.*
 3. To take the **WALL.** To take the upper place; not to give place. *Prior.*
To WALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To enclose with walls. *Dryden.*
 2. To defend by walls. *Bacon.*
WALLCRE'EPER. *s.* A bird.
WA/LLET. *s.* [*peallian*, to travel, Sax.]
 1. A bag, in which the necessities of a traveller are put; a knapsack. [*valise*, Fr.] *Addison.*
 2. Any thing protuberant and swagging. *Shakspeare.*
*** WA/LLEYE.** *s.* [from *wall* and *eye*.] A disease in the crystalline humour of the eye; the glaucoma. *Ben Jonson.*
WA/LLEYED. *a.* [*wall* and *eye*.] Having white eyes. *Shakspeare.*
WA/LLFLOWER. *s.* See **STOCKGILLIFLOWER.**
WA/LLFruit. *s.* Fruit which, to be ripened, must be planted against a wall. *Mortimer.*
To WA/LLOP. *v. a.* [*pealan*, to boil, Sax.] To boil.
WA/LLOUSE. *s.* [*cimex*, Lat.] An insect; a bug. *Ainsworth.*
To WA/LLOW. *v. n.* [*walugan*, Goth. *palician*, Sax.]
 1. To move heavily and clumsily. *Milton.*
 2. To roll himself in mire, or any thing filthy. [*wälzen*, Germ.] *Knolles.*
 3. To live in any state of filth or gross

- vice. *South.*
*** To WA/LLOW.** *v. a.* [*wälzen*, Germ.] To roll. *Jerem. vi.*
WA/LLOW. *s.* [from the verb.] A kind of rolling gait. *Dryden.*
*** WA/LLOWER.** *s.* One who rolls himself in mire. *Nevile.*
*** WA/LLOWISH.** *a.* Filthy. *Overbury.*
*** WA/LLEPPER.** *s.* Houseleek. A plant.
WALLRU'E. *s.* An herb.
W'ALLWORT. *s.* A plant, the same with dwarf elder, or danewort.
WA/LNUT. *s.* [*palhinnuta*, Sax. *Walnuß*, Germ.] The species are: 1. The common walnut. 2. The large French walnut. 3. The thin-shelled walnut. 4. The double walnut. 5. The late ripe walnut. 6. The hard-shelled walnut. 7. The Virginian black walnut. 8. The Virginian black walnut, with the long furrowed fruit. 9. The hickery, or white Virginian walnut. 10. The small hickery, or white Virginian walnut. *Miller.*
WA/LTRON. *s.* The sea-horse. *Woodward.*
To WAMBLE. *v. n.* [*wemmelen*, Dutch.] To roll with nausea and sickness. It is used of the stomach. *L'Estrange.*
WAN. *a.* [*pann*, Sax.] Pale, as with sickness; languid of look. *Spenser.*
WAN. for *won*. The old pret. of *win*. *Spenser.*
WAND. *s.* [*vaand*, Dan.] 1. A small stick or twig; a long rod. *Bacon.*
 2. Any staff of authority or use. *Milton.*
 3. A charming rod. *Milton.*
To WA/NDER. *v. n.* [*pandrian*, Sax. *wandelen*, Dutch; *wandern*, Germ.] 1. To rove; to ramble here and there; to go without any certain course. *Shaksp.*
 2. To deviate; to go astray. *Psalms.*
To WA/NDER. *v. a.* To travel over, without a certain course. *Milton.*
WA/NDERER. *s.* [from *wander*.] Rover; rambler. *Ben Jonson.*
WA/NDERING. *s.* [from *wander*.]
 1. Uncertain peregrination. *Addison.*
 2. Aberration; mistaken way. *Dec. of P.*
 3. Incertainty; want of being fixed. *Locke.*
*** WA/NDERINGLY.** *ad.* In an uncertain, unsteady manner. *Bp. Taylor.*
To WANE. *v. n.* [*panian*, to grow less, Sax.]
 1. To grow less; to decrease. *Hakewill.*
 2. To decline; to sink. *Shaksp.*
*** To WA'NE.** *v. a.* To cause to wane. *Ben Jonson.*
WANE. *s.* [from the verb.]
 1. Decrease of the moon. *Bacon.*
 2. Decline; diminution; declension. *South.*
*** WANG.** *s.* [*panz-toð*, Sax. *Wange*, Germ.]
 1. Jaw teeth. *Ainsworth.*
 2. The latchet of a shoe; a shoe thong; a shoe-wang. [*yceo-ðpanz*, Sax.]
*** WA'NHOPE.** *s.* [*pana*, Sax. and hope.] Want of hope. *Lib. fest.*
WA'NNED. *a.* [from *wan*.] Turned pale

and faint coloured. *Shakspeare.*
 * **WA'NNISH.** *a.* Of a pale or wan hue.

Fairfax.
WA'NNESS. *s.* [from *wan.*] Paleness; languor.

To WANT. *v. a.* [*pāna*, Sax.]

1. To be without something fit or necessary. *Ecclus.*
2. To be defective in something. *Locke.*
3. To fall short of; not to contain. *Milton.*
4. To be without; not to have. *Dryden.*
5. To need; to have need of; to lack. *Holder.*

6. To wish for; to long for. *Shaksp.*

To WANT. *v. n.* 1. To be wanted; to be improperly absent. *Milton.*

2. To fail; to be deficient. *Milton.*

3. To be missed; to be not had. *Dryden.*

WANT. *s.* 1. Need. *Milton.*

2. Deficiency. *Addison.*

3. The state of not having. *Pope.*

4. Poverty; penury; indigence. *Swift.*

5. [*panð*, Sax.] A mole. *Heylin.*

* **WA'NTLESS.** *a.* Abundant; fruitful. *Warner.*

WA'NTON. *a.* 1. Lascivious; libidinous; lustful. *Milton.*

2. Licentious; dissolute. *Roscommon.*

3. Frolicsome; gay; sportive; airy. *Raleigh.*

4. Loose; unrestrained. *Addison.*

5. Quick and irregular of motion. *Milton.*

6. Luxuriant; superfluous. *Milton.*

7. Not regular; turned fortuitously. *Milt.*

WA'NTON. *s.* 1. A lascivious person; a strumpet; a whoremonger. *South.*

2. A trifler; an insignificant flatterer. *Shakspeare.*

3. A word of slight endearment. *B. Jons.*

To WA'NTON. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To play lasciviously. *Prior.*

2. To revel; to play. *Otway.*

3. To move nimbly and irregularly.

* **To WA'NTON.** *v. a.* To make wanton. *Feltham.*

* **To WA'NTONIZE.** *v. n.* To behave wantonly or dissolutely. *Daniel.*

WA'NTONLY. *ad.* [from *wanton.*] Lasciviously; frolicsomely; gayly; sportively. *Dryden.*

WA'NTONNESS. *s.* [from *wanton.*]

1. Lasciviousness; lechery. *Shakspeare.*

2. Sportiveness; frolick; humour. *Shaksp.*

3. Licentiousness; negligence of restraint. *K. Charles.*

* **WA'NTTRUST.** *s.* Mistrust. Obsolete. *Chauc.*

WA'NTWIT. *s.* [*want* and *wit.*] A fool; an idiot. *Shakspeare.*

WA'NTY. *s.* [I know not whence derived.] A broad girth of leather, by which the load is bound upon the horse. *Tusser.*

WA'PED. } *a.* Dejected; crushed by mi-

WA'PID. } sery: sorrowful. *Shaksp.*

WA'PENTAKE. *s.* [from *pæpun*, Sax. and *take.*] *Wapentake* is what we call a hun-

dred: upon a meeting they touched each other's weapons in token of their fidelity. Others think, that a *wapentake* was ten hundreds or boroughs. *Spenser.*

* **WA'PPERED.** *a.* Restless; fatigued. *Grose.*

WAR. *s.* [*were*, old Dutch; *guerre*, Fr.]

1. The exercise of violence under sovereign command. *Raleigh.*

2. The instruments of war in poetical language. *Prior.*

3. Forces; army. Poetically. *Milton.*

4. The profession of arms.

5. Hostility; state of opposition; act of opposition. *Shakspeare.*

To WAR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make war; to be in a state of hostility. *Timothy.*

To WAR. *v. a.* To make war upon. Not used. *Spenser.*

To WA'RBLE. *v. a.* [*wirbeln*, Germ.]

1. To quaver any sound.

2. To cause to quaver. *Milton.*

3. To utter musically. *Milton.*

To WA'RBLE. *v. n.*

1. To be quavered. *Gay.*

2. To be uttered melodiously. *Sidney.*

3. To sing. *Pope.*

WA'RBLER. *s.* [from *warble.*] A singer; a songster. *Tickell.*

WARD. A syllable much used as an affix in composition, as *heavenward*, with tendency to heaven; *hitherward*, this way; from *peapð*, Sax. It notes tendency to or from.

To WARD. *v. a.* [*peapðian*, Sax. *waren*, Dutch; *garder*, Fr.]

1. To guard; to watch. *Spenser.*

2. To defend; to protect. *Shakspeare.*

3. To fence off; to obstruct; to turn aside any thing mischievous. *Fairfax.*

To WARD. *v. n.*

1. To be vigilant; to keep guard.

2. To act upon the defensive with a weapon. *Dryden.*

WARD. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. Watch; act of guarding. *Spenser.*

2. Garrison; those who are entrusted to keep a place. *Spenser.*

3. Guard made by a weapon in fencing. *Shakspeare.*

4. Fortress; strong hold.

5. District of a town. *Dryden.*

6. Custody; confinement. *Hooker.*

7. The part of a lock, which corresponding to the proper key, hinders any other. *Milton.*

8. One in the hands of a guardian. *Otway.*

9. The state of a child under a guardian. *Bacon.*

10. Guardianship; right over orphans. *Spenser.*

WA'RDEN. *s.* [*warden*, Dutch.]

1. A keeper; a guardian.

2. A head officer. *Garth.*

3. Warden of the cinque ports. A magistrate of those havens in the east of

England called the cinque ports, who has there all that jurisdiction which the admiral of England has in places not exempt.

4. A large pear. *King.*

* **WA'RDENSHIP.** *s.* Office of a warden or guardian. *Warton.*

WA'RDER. *s.* [from *ward*.]

1. A keeper; a guard. *Spenser.*

2. A truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight. *Shakspeare.*

WA'RDMOTE. *s.* [peapd and mote, or gemot, Sax.] A meeting; a court held in each ward or district in London for the direction of their affairs.

WA'RDROBE. *s.* [*garderobe*, Fr.] A room where clothes are kept. *Spenser.*

WA'RDSHIP. *s.* [from *ward*.]

1. Guardianship. *Bacon.*

2. Pupillage; state of being under ward. *K. Charles.*

WARE. The preterit of *wear*, more frequently *wore*. *Luke.*

WARE. *a.* [For this we commonly say *aware*.] 1. Being in expectation of; being provided against. *Matthew.*

2. Cautious; wary. *Spenser.*

To WARE. *v. n.* To take heed of; to beware. [*wahren*, *bewahren*, Germ.] *Dryden.*

WARE. *s.* [papp, Sax. *waere*, Dutch; *Waare*, Germ.] Commonly something to be sold. *Shakspeare.*

WA'REFUL. *a.* [*ware* and *full*.] Cautious; timorously prudent.

WA'REFULNESS. *s.* [from *wareful*.] Cautiousness. Obsolete. *Sidney.*

WA'REHOUSE. *s.* [*ware* and *house*.] A storehouse of merchandise. *Locke.*

WA'RELESS. *a.* [from *ware*.] Uncautious; unwary. *Spenser.*

WA'RELY. *ad.* [from *ware*.] Warily; cautiously; timorously. *Spenser.*

WA'RFARE. *s.* [*war* and *fare*.] Military service; military life. *Dryden.*

To WA'RFARE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lead a military life. *Camden.*

WA'RHABLE. *a.* [*war* and *habile* or *able*.] Military; fit for war. *Spenser.*

WA'RILY. *ad.* [from *wary*.] Cautiously; with timorous prudence; with wise forethought. *Hooker.*

WA'RINESS. *s.* [from *wary*.] Caution; prudent forethought; timorous scrupulousness. *Donne.*

* **WA'RISON.** *s.* Reward. Obsolete. *Chauc.*

WARK. *s.* Building. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

WA'RLIKE. *a.* [*war* and *like*.]

1. Fit for war; disposed to war. *Sidney.*

2. Military; relating to war. *Milton.*

* **WA'RLIKENESS.** *s.* Warlike disposition or character. *Sandys.*

WA'RLING. *s.* [from *war*.] One often quarrelled with. Only used by *Camden.*

WA'RLOCK. } *s.* [peplog, Sax.] A witch; a

WA'RLUCK. } wizzard,

WARM. *a.* [*warm*, Goth. *peapm*, Sax. *warm*, Dutch; *warm*, Germ.]

1. Not cold, though not hot; heated to a small degree. *Milton.*

2. Zealous; ardent; keen. *Pope.*

3. Violent; furious; vehement. *Dryden.*

4. Busy in action. *Dryden.*

5. Fanciful; enthusiastick; vigorous. *Locke.*

To WARM. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To free from cold; to heat in a gentle degree. *Milton.*

2. To heat mentally; to make vehement. *Dryden.*

* **To WARM.** *v. n.* To grow less cold.

Isaiah xlvii.

WA'RMINGPAN. *s.* [*warm* and *pan*.] A covered brass pan for warming a bed by means of hot coals.

WA'RMINSTONE. *s.* [*warm* and *stone*.] The warming-stone is dug in Cornwall, which, being once well heated at the fire, retains its warmth a great while. *Ray.*

WA'RMLY. *ad.* [from *warm*.]

1. With gentle heat. *Milton.*

2. Eagerly; ardently. *Pope.*

WA'RMNESS. } *s.* [from *warm*.]

WARMTH. }

1. Gentle heat. *Bacon.*

2. Zeal; passion; fervour of mind. *Shaksp.*

3. Fancifulness; enthusiasm. *Temple.*

To WARN. *v. a.* [pæpman, Sax. *waernen*, Dutch; *warnen*, Germ.]

1. To caution against any fault or danger; to give previous notice of ill. *Milton.*

2. To admonish of any duty to be performed, or practice or place to be avoided or forsaken. *Dryden.*

3. To notify previously good or bad. *Dryden.*

* **WA'RNER.** *s.* An admonisher. *Huloet.*

WA'RNING. *s.* [from *warn*.]

1. Caution against faults or dangers; previous notice of ill. *Wake.*

2. Previous notice: in a sense indifferent. *Dryden.*

WA'RP. *s.* [peapp, Sax. *werp*; Dutch.] That order of thread in a thing woven that crosses the woof. *Bacon.*

To WARP. [*v. n.* [peoppan, Sax. *werfen*, Germ.] To change from the true situation of intestine motion; to change the position from one part to another. *Shakspeare.*

2. To lose its proper course or direction. *Shakspeare.*

3. To turn. *Milton.*

To WARP. *v. a.* 1. To contract; to shrivel.

2. To turn aside from the true direction. *Dryden.*

3. It is used by *Shakspeare* to express the effect of frost: as,

Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky, though thou the waters warp!

* **WA'RPING.** *s.* Act of turning aside from the true direction. *Bp. Taylor.*

* **WARPRO'OF.** *s.* Valour known by

proof. *Shakspeare.*
To WA'RRANT. v. n. [*garantir*, Fr.]
 1. To support or maintain; to attest. *Locke.*
 2. To give authority. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To justify. *South.*
 4. To exempt; to privilege; to secure. *Milton.*
 5. To declare upon surety. *Dryden.*
WA'RRANT. s. [from the verb.]
 1. A writ conferring some right or authority. *Clarendon.*
 2. A writ giving the officer of justice the power of caption. *Dryden.*
 3. A justificatory commission or testimony. *Raleigh.*
 4. Attestation. *South.*
WA'RRANTABLE. a. [from *warrant*.]
 Justifiable; defensible. *South.*
WA'RRANTABLENESS. s. [from *warrantable*.]
 Justifiableness. *Sidney.*
WA'RRANTABLY. ad. [from *warrantable*.]
 Justifiably. *Wake.*
WA'RRANTER. s. [from *warrant*.]
 1. One who gives authority.
 2. One who gives security.
WA'RRANTISE. s. Authority; security. *Shakspeare.*
WA'RRANTY. s. [*garantie*, Fr.]
 1. [In the common law.] A promise made in a deed by one man unto another for himself and his heirs, to secure him and his heirs, for enjoying of any thing agreed of between them. *Cowell.*
 2. Authority; justificatory mandate. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Security. *Locke.*
To WARRA'Y. v. a. [from *war*, *guerroyer*, old Fr.] To make war upon. *Fairfax.*
WARRE. a. [*pæpp*, Sax.] Worse. Obsolete. *Spenser.*
WA'RREN. s. [*waerande*, Dutch.] A kind of park for rabbits. *L'Estrange.*
WA'RRENER. s. [from *warren*.] The keeper of a warren.
*** WA'RRIANGLE, or WARIANGLE. s.**
 A hawk. *Ainsworth.*
WA'RRIOUR. s. [from *war*; *guerrier*, Fr.]
 A soldier; a military man. *Dryden.*
*** WA'RRIOURESS. s.** A female warrior. *Spenser.*
WART. s. [*peap*, Sax. *werte*, Dutch; *Warze*, Germ.] A corneous excrescence; a small protuberance on the flesh. *Bacon.*
WA'RTWORT. s. [*wart* and *wort*.] Spurge. *Ainsworth.*
WA'RTY. a. [from *wart*; *warzig*, Germ.]
 Grown with warts.
WA'RWORN. a. [*war* and *worn*.] Worn with war. *Shakspeare.*
WA'RY. a. [*pæp*, Sax.] Cautious; scrupulous; timourously prudent. *Addison.*
WAS. The preterit of *To BE.* *Genesis.*
To WASH. v. a. [*paycan*, Sax. *waschen*, Germ.]
 1. To cleanse by ablution. *Shakspeare.*

2. To moisten.
 3. To affect by ablution. *Taylor.*
 4. To colour by washing. *Collier.*
To WASH. v. n.
 1. To perform the act of ablution. *Pope.*
 2. To cleanse clothes. *Shakspeare.*
WASH. s. [from the verb.] 1. Alluvion; any thing collected by water. *Mortimer.*
 2. A bog; a marsh; a fen; a quagmire. *Shakspeare.*
 3. A medical or cosmetick lotion. *Hudib.*
 4. A superficial stain or colour. *Collier.*
 5. The feed of hogs gathered from washed dishes. *Shakspeare.*
 6. The act of washing the clothes of a family; the linen washed at once.
*** WASH. a.** Washy; weak. *Beaum. and Fl.*
WA'SHBALL. s. [*wash* and *ball*.] Ball made of soap. *Swift.*
WA'SHER. s. [from *wash*.] One that washes. *Shakspeare.*
*** WA'SHPOT. s.** A vessel in which any thing is washed. *Cowley.*
WA'SHY. a. [from *wash*.]
 1. Watery; damp.
 2. Weak; not solid. *Wotton.*
WASP. s. [*peapp*, Sax. *vespa*, Lat. *Wespe*, Germ.] A brisk stinging insect, in form resembling a bee. *Dryden.*
WA'SPISH. a. [from *wasp*.] Peevish; malignant; irritable. *Shakspeare.*
WA'SPISHLY. ad. [from *waspish*.] Peevishly.
WA'SPISHNESS. s. [from *waspish*.] Peevishness; irritability.
WA'SSAIL. s. [from *pæyhæl*, your health, Sax.] 1. A liquor made of apples, sugar, and ale, anciently much used by English good-fellows.
 2. A drunken bout. *Shakspeare.*
 3. A merry song. *Ainsworth.*
*** To WA'SSAIL. v. n.** To attend at wassails; to frolick; to tope. *Milton.*
WA'SSAILER. s. [from *wassail*.] A toper; a drunkard. *Milton.*
WAST. The second person of *was*, from *To be*.
To WASTE. v. a. [*apeyran*, Sax. *woesten*, Dutch.]
 1. To diminish. *Dryden.*
 2. To destroy wantonly and luxuriously. *Bacon.*
 3. To destroy; to desolate. *Dryden.*
 4. To wear out. *Milton.*
 5. To spend; to consume. *Milton.*
To WASTE. v. n. To dwindle; to be in a state of consumption. *Dryden.*
WASTE. a. [from the verb.]
 1. Destroyed; ruined. *Locke.*
 2. Desolate; uncultivated. *Abbot.*
 3. Superfluous; exuberant; lost for want of occupiers. *Milton.*
 4. Worthless; that of which none but vile uses can be made: as, waste wood.
 5. That of which no account is taken, or

- value found. *Dryden.*
WASTE. *s.* [from the verb.]
 1. Wanton or luxurious destruction; consumption; loss. *Milton.*
 2. Useless expence. *Dryden.*
 3. Desolate or uncultivated ground. *Locke.*
 4. Ground, place, or space unoccupied. *Milton.*
 5. Region ruined and deserted. *Dryden.*
 6. Mischief; destruction. *Shakspeare.*
WA'STEFUL. *a.* [waste and full.]
 1. Destructive; ruinous. *Milton.*
 2. Wantonly or dissolutely consumptive. *Bacon.*
 3. Lavish; prodigal; luxuriantly liberal. *Addison.*
 4. Desolate; uncultivated; unoccupied. *Spenser.*
WA'STEFULLY. *ad.* [from wasteful.] With vain and dissolute consumption. *Dryden.*
WA'STEFULNESS. *s.* [from wasteful.] Prodigality.
 * **WA'STEL.** *s.* [wastellus, low Lat.] A particular sort of bread; fine bread; a cake. *Lowth.*
WA'STENESS. *s.* [from waste.] Desolation; solitude. *Spenser.*
WA'STER. *s.* [from waste.] One that consumes dissolutely and extravagantly; a squanderer; vain consumer. *Ben Jonson.*
 * **WA'STETHRIFT.** *s.* A spendthrift. *Beaum. and Fl.*
WA'STREL. *s.* [from waste.] Commons. *Carew.*
WATCH. *s.* [wæcce, Sax. Wache, Germ.]
 1. Forbearance of sleep.
 2. Attendance without sleep. *Addison.*
 3. Attention; close observation. *Shaksp.*
 4. Guard; vigilant keep. *Spenser.*
 5. Watchmen; men set to guard. *Spenser.*
 6. Place where a guard is set. *Shaksp.*
 7. Post or office of a watchman. *Shaksp.*
 8. A period of the night. *Dryden.*
 9. A pocket-clock; a small clock moved by a spring. *Hale.*
To WATCH. *v. n.* [pacian, Sax. wachen, Germ.]
 1. Not to sleep; to wake. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To keep guard. *Milton.*
 3. To look with expectation. *Psalms.*
 4. To be attentive; to be vigilant. *Tim.*
 5. To be cautiously observant. *Taylor.*
 6. To be insidiously attentive. *Milton.*
To WATCH. *v. a.*
 1. To guard; to have in keep. *Milton.*
 2. To observe in ambush. *Milton.*
 3. To tend. *Broome.*
 4. To observe in order to detect or prevent.
WA'TCHER. *s.* [from watch.]
 1. One who watches. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Diligent overlooker or observer.
WA'TCHET. *a.* [wæced, Sax.] Blue; pale blue. *Dryden.*
WA'TCHFUL. *a.* [watch and full.] Vigilant; attentive; cautious; nicely observ-

- ant. *Shakspeare.*
WA'TCHFULLY. *ad.* [from watchful.] Vigilantly; cautiously; attentively; with cautious observation. *Boyle.*
WA'TCHFULNESS. *s.* [from watchful.]
 1. Vigilance; heed; suspicious attention; cautious regard. *Arbuthnot.*
 2. Inability to sleep. *Arbuthnot.*
WA'TCHHOUSE. *s.* [watch and house.] Place where the watch is set. *Gay.*
WA'TCHING. *s.* [from watch.] Inability to sleep. *Wiseman.*
 * **WA'TCHLIGHT.** *s.* A candle with a rush wick to burn in the night. *Addison.*
WA'TCHMAKER. *s.* [watch and maker.] One whose trade is to make watches, or pocket clocks. *Moxon.*
WA'TCHMAN. *s.* [watch and man.] Guard; sentinel; one set to keep ward. *Bacon.*
WA'TCHTOWER. *s.* [watch and tower.] Tower on which a sentinel was placed for the sake of prospect. *Milton.*
WA'TCHWORD. *s.* [watch and word.] The word given to the sentinels to know their friends. *Spenser.*
WA'TER. *s.* [waeter, Dutch; wæter, Sax. Wasser, Germ.] 1. Sir Isaac Newton defines water, when pure, to be a very fluid salt, volatile, and void of all savour or taste. It seems to consist of small, smooth, hard, porous, spherical particles, of equal diameters, and of equal specifick gravities, as Dr. Cheyne observes. Their smoothness accounts for their sliding easily over one another's surfaces; their sphericity keeps them also from touching one another in more points than one; and by both these their friction, in sliding over one another, is rendered the least possible. Their hardness accounts for the incompressibility of water, when it is free from the intermixture of air. The porosity of water is so very great, that there is at least forty times as much space as matter in it. *Quincy.*
 2. The sea. *Common Prayer.*
 3. Urine. *Shakspeare.*
 4. **To hold WATER.** To be sound; to be tight. From a vessel that will not leak. *L'Estrange.*
 5. It is used for the lustre of diamonds. *Shakspeare.*
 6. **WATER** is much used in composition for things made with water, being in water, or growing in water: as, water-spaniel, water-flood, water-courses, water-pots, water-fox, water-snakes, water-gods, water-newt. *Sidney.*
To WA'TER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To irrigate; to supply with moisture. *Temple.*
 2. To supply with water for drink. *Knoll.*
 3. To fertilize or accommodate with streams. *Addison.*
 4. To diversify as with waves. *Locke.*
To WA'TER. *v. n.*

1. To shed moisture. *Shakspeare.*
2. To get or take in water; to be used in supplying water. *Knolles.*
3. *The mouth Waters.* The man longs. From dogs that drop their slaver, when they see meat, they cannot get. *Camd.*
- WA'TERCOLOURS.** *s.* Painters make colours into a soft consistence with water; those they call *watercolours.* *Boyle.*
- WA'TERCRESESSES.** *s.* [*sisymbrium*, Lat.] A plant. There are five species. *Miller.*
- WA'TERER.** *s.* [from *water*.] One who waters. *Carew.*
- WA'TERFALL.** *s.* [*water* and *fall*.] Cataract; cascade. *Raleigh.*
- * **WA'TERFLAG.** *s.* [*iris aquatica*, Lat.] Water flower-de-luce.
- WA'TERFOWL.** *s.* Fowl that live, or get their food in water. *Hale.*
- * **WA'TERGALL.** *s.* 1. Some appearance attendant on the rainbow. *Steevens.*
2. A cavity made in the earth by the rapid descent of water. *Bagshaw.*
- WATERGRU'EL.** *s.* [*water* and *gruel*.] Food made with oatmeal boiled in water. *Locke.*
- * **WA'TERHEN.** *s.* A coot; a waterfowl.
- WA'TERINESS.** *s.* [from *watery*.] Humidity; moisture. *Arbuthnot.*
- * **WA'TERINGPLACE.** *s.* A town, village or other place noted, at a certain season, for a numerous resort of persons; a modern cant term. *Graves.*
- WA'TERISH.** *a.* [from *water*.]
1. Resembling water. *Dryden.*
2. Moist; insipid. *Hale.*
- WA'TERISHNESS.** *s.* [from *waterish*.] Thinness; resemblance of water. *Floyer.*
- WA'TERLEAF.** *s.* A plant. *Miller.*
- WATERLI'LY.** *s.* [*nymphæa*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
- * **WA'TERLOGGED.** *a.* Applied to a ship, when by leaking she has received a great deal of water into her hold, and is become so inactive upon the sea, as to yield without resistance to the effort of every wave rushing over her deck. *Chambers.*
- WA'TERMAN.** *s.* [*water* and *man*.] A ferryman; a boatman. *Addison.*
- WA'TERMARK.** *s.* [*water* and *mark*.] The utmost limit of the rise of the flood. *Dryden.*
- WA'TERMELON.** *s.* A plant. *Miller.*
- WA'TERMILL.** *s.* Mill turned by water. *Spenser.*
- WA'TERMINT.** *s.* A plant.
- WA'TERRADISH.** *s.* A species of water cresses; *which see.*
- WA'TERRAT.** *s.* A rat that makes holes in banks. *Walton.*
- WATERRO'CKET.** *s.*
1. A species of water cresses.
2. A kind of firework to be discharged in the water.
- WATERSA'PPHIRE.** *s.* The occidental

- sapphire, which is neither so bright nor so hard as the oriental. *Woodward.*
- * **WA'TERSOPE.** *s.* An aqueduct; water-course.
- * **WA'TERTIGHT.** *a.* [*wasserbicht*, Germ.] That will not admit water. *Bp. Hall.*
- WA'TERVIOLET.** *s.* [*bottonia*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
- * **WA'TERWILLOW.** *s.* A plant. *Ainsw.*
- WA'TERWITH.** *s.* [*water* and *with*.] A plant of Jamaica, growing upon dry hills where no water is to be met with; its trunk, if cut into pieces two or three yards long, and held by either end to the mouth, affords, plentifully, water or sap to the drouthy traveller. *Denham.*
- WA'TERWORK.** *s.* [*water* and *work*.] A play of fountains; any hydraulick performance. *Addison.*
- WA'TERY.** *a.* [from *water*.]
1. Thin; liquid; like water. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Tasteless; insipid; vapid; spiritless. *Shakspeare.*
3. Wet; abounding with water. *Prior.*
4. Relating to the water. *Dryden.*
5. Consisting of water. *Milton.*
- WA'TTLE.** *s.* [from *waddle*.]
1. The barbs, or loose red flesh that hangs below the cock's bill. *Walton.*
2. A hurdle. *Ainsworth.*
- To WA'TTLE.** *v. a.* [*pazelay*, Sax.] To bind with twigs; to form by platting twigs one with another. *Milton.*
- WAVE.** *s.* [*pæge*, Sax. *Woge*, Germ.]
1. Water raised above the level of the surface; billow. *Wotton.*
2. Unevenness; inequality. *Newton.*
- To WAVE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To play loosely; to float. *Dryden.*
2. To be moved as a signal. *Ben Jonson.*
3. To be in an unsettled state; to fluctuate. *Hooker.*
- To WAVE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To raise into inequalities of surface. *Milton.*
2. To move loosely. *Milton.*
3. To waft; to remove any thing floating. *Brown.*
4. To beckon; to direct by a waft or motion of any thing. *Shakspeare.*
5. To put off; to decline. *Wotton.*
6. To put aside for the present. *Dryden.*
- * **WA'VELESS.** *a.* Smooth; without waves. *Peele.*
- To WA'VE.** *v. n.* [*payian*, Sax.]
1. To play to and fro; to move loosely.
2. To be unsettled; to be uncertain, or inconstant; to fluctuate; not to be determined. *Shakspeare.*
- * **WA'VE.** *s.* A young slender tree. *Evel.*
- WA'VERER.** *s.* [from *wave*.] One unsettled and irresolute. *Shakspeare.*
- * **WA'VERINGNESS.** *s.* State or quality of being wavering. *W. Mountague.*
- * **WA'VING.** *s.* Act of moving or playing loosely.

WA'VY. *a.* [from *wave*.]

1. Rising in waves. *Dryden.*
2. Playing to and fro, as in undulations.

WAVES, or *waes*. *s.* For waves. *Spenser.*

To WAWL. *v. n.* To cry; to howl. *Shaksp.*

WAX. *s.* [pæxe, Sax. *wex*, Dan. *Wachs*, Germ.] 1. The tick tenacious matter gathered by the bees. *Roscommon.*

2. Any tenacious mass, such as is used to fasten letters. *More.*

3. A kind of concretion in the flesh.

Wiseman.

To WAX. *v. a.* To smear; to join with wax. *Dryden.*

To WAX. *v. n.* pret. *wax*, *waxed*, part. pass. *waxed*, *waxen*. [peaxan, Sax. *wachsen*, Germ.] 1. To grow; to increase; to become bigger, or more. *Hakewill.*

2. To pass into any state; to become; to grow. *Atterbury.*

It is in either sense now almost disused.

* WA'XCHANDLER. *s.* A maker of wax candles.

WA'XEN. *a.* [from *wax*.] Made of wax.

* WA'XWORK. *s.* Figures formed of wax in imitation of the substances which they represent. *Addison.*

* WA'XY. *a.* Soft like wax; yielding. *Bp. Hall.*

WAY. *s.* [pæz, Sax. *Weg*, Germ.]

1. The road in which one travels. *Prior.*
2. Broad road made for passengers. *Shaksp.*
3. A length of journey. *L'Estrange.*
4. Course; direction of motion. *Locke.*
5. Advance in life. *Spectator.*

6. Passage; power of progression made or given: *he made way for me.* *Temple.*

7. Local tendency. *Shakspeare.*

8. Course; regular progression. *Dryden.*

9. Vacancy made: *the crowd gave way to the procession.*

10. Situation where a thing may probably be found: *things wanted are out of the way.* *Taylor.*

11. A situation or course obstructive and obviating: *company comes in my way when I should write.* *Duppa.*

12. Tendency to any meaning, or act: *his opinions tend the wrong way.* *Atterb.*

13. Access; means of admittance: *he made his way to the judge.* *Raleigh.*

14. Sphere of observation: *there have fallen in my way many learned men.* *Temple.*

15. Means; mediate instrument; intermediate step: *which way will you prove it?* *Dryden.*

16. Method; means of management: *his way was to interest his friends in his success.* *South.*

17. Private determination: *he follows his own way without hearing others.* *Ben Jonson.*

18. Manner; mode: *this is the present way*

of dress.

Addison.

19. Method; manner of practice: *his way is to rise early.* *Sidney.*

20. Method or plan of life, conduct, or action: *he is very careful of his ways.* *Bacon.*

21. Right method to act or know: *this is the way to be wise.* *Locke.*

22. General scheme of acting: *he went out of his way to effect this.* *Clarissa.*

23. *By the WAY.* Without any necessary connection with the main design. [*en passant*, Fr.] *Spectator.*

24. *To go, or come one's WAY or WAYS.* To come along or depart. *Shakspeare.*

WAYBREA'D. *s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

WA'YFARER. *s.* [*way* and *fare*, to go.] Passenger; traveller. *Carew.*

WA'YFARING. *a.* Travelling; passing; being on a journey. *Hammond.*

WA'YFARINGTREE. *s.* [*oiburnum*, Lat.] A plant.

To WA'YLAY. *v. a.* [*way* and *lay*; *weeg-lagern*, Germ.] To watch insidiously in the way; to beset by ambush. *Dryden.*

WA'YLAYER. *s.* [from *waylay*.] One who waits in ambush for another.

WA'YLESS. *a.* [from *way*.] Pathless; untracked. *Drayton.*

* WA'YMAKER. *s.* One who causes way to be made for another; a precursor. *Bac.*

WA'YMARK. *s.* [*way* and *mark*.] Mark to guide in travelling. *Jeremiah.*

To WA'YMENT. *v. a.* [*pa*, Sax.] To lament, or grieve. *Spenser.*

WA'YWARD. *a.* Froward; peevish; morose; vexatious. *Sidney.*

WA'YWARDLY. *ad.* [from *wayward*.] Frowardly; perversely. *Sidney.*

WA'YWARDNESS. *s.* [from *wayward*.] Frowardness; perverseness. *Wotton.*

WE. *pronoun.* [See I.] 1. The plural of I.

2. I and others, indefinitely. *Pope.*

3. Ungrammatically and improperly for the oblique case, *us.* *Shakspeare.*

WEAK. *a.* [pæc, Sax. *wece*, Dutch.]

1. Feeble; not strong. *Locke.*

2. Infirm; not healthy. *Shakspeare.*

3. Soft; pliant; not stiff.

4. Low of sound. *Ascham.*

5. Feeble of mind; wanting spirit. *Swift.*

6. Not much impregnated with any ingredient: as, *weak tea.*

7. Not powerful; not potent. *Swift.*

8. Not well supported by argument. *Hook.*

9. Unfortified. *Addison.*

* *To WEAK.* *v. a.* To render weak. *More.*

* *To WEAK.* *v. n.* To become weak. *Chauc.*

To WE'AKEN. *v. a.* To debilitate; to enfeeble. *Hooker.*

* WE'AKENER. *s.* That which makes weak; that which lessens the effects. *South.*

WEA'KLING. *s.* [from *weak*.] A feeble creature. *Shakspeare.*

WEA'KLY. *ad.* [from *weak*.] Feebly; with

want of strength, or efficacy. *Bacon.*
WEA'KLY. *a.* [from *weak.*] Not strong; not healthy. *Raleigh.*
WEA'KNESS. *s.* [from *weak.*]
 1. Want of strength; want of force; feebleness. *Rogers.*
 2. Want of power, or steadiness.
 3. Infirmary; unhealthiness. *Temple.*
 4. Want of cogency. *Tillotson.*
 5. Want of judgment; want of resolution; foolishness. *Milton.*
 6. Defect; failing. *Bacon.*
 7. Want of powerful agency; want of necessary qualities: as, *the weakness of a medicine.*
WEA'KSIDE. *s.* [*weak* and *side.*] Foible; deficiency; infirmity. *Temple.*
WEAL. *s.* [pelan, Sax. *Wohl*, Germ.]
 1. Happiness; prosperity; flourishing state. *Milton.*
 2. Republick; state; publick interest.
WEAL. *s.* [palan, Sax.] The mark of a stripe. *Donne.*
WEAL *away.* *interj.* Alas. Obsolete. *Spens.*
 * **To WEAL,** or **WALE.** *v. a.* [palan, Sax.] To mark with stripes or lashes. *Bp. Hall.*
WEALD, Wald, Walt. Whether singly or jointly, signify a wood or grove from the Saxon *peald*; *Wald*, Germ. *Gibson.*
 * **WE'ALSMAN.** *s.* A sneering word for a politician. *Shakspeare.*
WEALTH. *s.* [paleð, rich, Sax.] 1. Riches; money or precious goods. *Dryden.*
 2. Prosperity. *Common Prayer.*
WEA'LTHILY. *ad.* [from *wealthy.*] Richly. *Shakspeare.*
WEA'LTHINESS. *s.* [from *wealthy.*] Richness.
WEA'LTHY. *a.* [from *wealth.*] Rich; opulent; abundant. *Spenser.*
To WEAN. *v. a.* [penan, Sax. *entwöhnen*, Germ.]
 1. To put from the breast; to ablactate.
 2. To withdraw from any habit or desire. *Spenser.*
WE'ANEL. } *s.* [from *wean.*]
WE'ANLING. }
 1. An animal newly weaned. *Milton.*
 2. A child newly weaned.
WEA'PON. *s.* [peapon, Sax. *Waffe*, Germ.] Instrument of offence. *Shakspeare.*
WEA'PONED. *a.* [from *weapon*; *gewappnet*, Germ.] Armed for offence; furnished with arms. *Hayward.*
WEA'PONLESS. *s.* [from *weapon.*] Having no weapon; unarmed. *Milton.*
WEA'PONSALVE. *s.* [*weapon* and *salve.*] A salve which was supposed to cure the wound, being applied to the weapon that made it. *Boyle.*
To WEAR. *v. a.* preterit *wore*, participle *worn.* [pepan, Sax.] 1. To waste with use or time; to impair or lessen by gradual diminution. *Peacham.*
 2. To consume tediously. *Carew.*

3. To carry appendant to the body: as, *he wears silk.* *Shakspeare.*
 4. To exhibit in appearance. *Dryden.*
 5. To affect by degrees. *Locke.*
 6. **To WEAR out.** To harrass. *Daniel.*
 7. **To WEAR out.** To waste or destroy by use. *Dryden.*
To WEAR. *v. n.*
 1. To be wasted with use or time. *Exod.*
 2. To be tediously spent. *Milton.*
 3. To pass away by degrees. *Rogers.*
WEAR. *s.* [from the verb.] 1. The act of wearing; the thing worn. *Hudibras.*
 2. [pæp, Sax. a fen; *Wehr*, Germ. a mound.] A dam to shut up the water; often written *weir* or *wier.* *Walton.*
WEARD. *s.* *Weard*, whether initial or final, signifies watchfulness or care, from the Saxon *pepdan*, to ward or keep. *Gibson.*
WE'ARER. *s.* [from *wear.*] 1. One who has any thing appendant to his person. *Addis.*
 2. That which wastes or diminishes. *Law.*
WE'ARINESS. *s.* [from *weary.*]
 1. Lassitude; state of being spent with labour. *Hale.*
 2. Fatigue; cause of lassitude. *Clarendon.*
 3. Impatience of any thing.
 4. Tediousness.
WE'ARING. *s.* [from *wear.*] Clothes. *Shakspeare.*
WE'ARISH. *a.* [I believe from *pæp*, Sax. a quagmire.] Boggy; watry; weak. *Carew.*
WE'ARISOME. *a.* [from *weary.*] Troublesome; tedious; causing weariness. *Denham.*
WE'ARISOMELY. *ad.* [from *wearisome.*] Tediously; so as to cause weariness. *Raleigh.*
WE'ARISOMENESS. *s.* [from *wearisome.*]
 1. The quality of tiring.
 2. The state of being easily tired. *Ascham.*
 * **To WE'ARSHIP.** *v. a.* [*wieren*, Dutch.] A nautical term: to bring the ship round.
To WE'ARY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
 1. To tire; to fatigue; to harrass; to subdue by labour. *Addison.*
 2. To make impatient of continuance.
 3. To subdue or harass by any thing irksome. *Milton.*
WE'ARY. *a.* [pepɜ, Sax. *waeren*, to tire, Dutch.] 1. Subdued by fatigue; tired with labour. *Dryden.*
 2. Impatient of the continuance of any thing painful. *Clarendon.*
 3. Desirous to discontinue. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Causing weariness; tiresome. *Shaksp.*
 * **WE'ASAND.** See **WESAND.**
WE'ASEL. *s.* [peɜel, Sax. *Wiesel*, Germ.] A small animal that eats corn and kills mice. *Pope.*
WE'ASEND. *s.* [payen, Sax.] The windpipe; the passage through which the breath is drawn and emitted. *Spenser.*
WEA'THER. *s.* [pedep, Sax. *Better*, Germ.]
 1. State of the air, respecting either cold or heat, wet or dryness. *L'Estrange.*

2. The change of the state of the air. *Bac.*
 3. Tempest; storm. *Dryden.*
To WEA'THER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To expose to the air. *Spenser.*
 2. To pass with difficulty. *Garth.*
 3. *To WEATHER a point.* To gain a point against the wind. *Addison.*
 4. *To WEATHER out.* To endure. *Addison.*
WEA'THERBEATEN. *a.* Harassed and seasoned by hard weather. *Suckling.*
*** WE'ATHERBOARD,** or *Weatherbow.* *s.*
 In the sea-language, that side of the ship that is to the windward. *Dict.*
WEA'THERCOCK. *s.* [weather and cock.]
 1. An artificial cock set on the top of a spire, which by turning shews the point from which the wind blows. *Brown.*
 2. Any thing fickle and inconstant. *Dryd.*
WEA'THERDRIVEN. *part.* Forced by storms or contrary winds. *Carew.*
*** To WE'ATHERFEND.** *v. a.* [from weather and defend.] To shelter.
WEA'THERGAGE. *s.* [weather and gage.] Any thing that shews the weather. *Hudib.*
WEA'THERGLASS. *s.* [weather and glass.] A barometer. *Arbuthnot.*
*** WEA'THERPROOF.** *a.* Proof against rough weather. *Quarles.*
WEA'THERSPY. *s.* [weather and spy.] A star-gazer; an astrologer. *Donne.*
WEA'THERWISE. *a.* [weather and wise.] Skillful in foretelling the weather.
WEA'THERWISER. *a.* [weather and wisen, Dutch, to shew.] Any thing that foreshews the weather. *Derham.*
To WEAVE. *v. a.* preterit *wove*, *weaved*, *part. pass. woven*, *weaved*. [peyan, Sax. *weben*, Germ.]
 1. To form by texture. *Dryden.*
 2. To unite by intermixture. *Addison.*
 3. To interpose; to assert. *Shakspeare.*
To WEAVE. *v. a.* To work with a loom.
WEA'VER. *s.* [from *weave*.] One who makes thread into cloth. *Shakspeare.*
WEA'VERFISH. *s.* [*araneus piscis*, Lat.] A fish. *Ainsworth.*
WEB. *s.* [pebba, Sax. *Gewebe*, Germ.]
 1. Texture; any thing woven. *Davies.*
 2. A kind of dusky film that hinders the sight. *Shakspeare.*
WE'BBED. *a.* [from *web*.] Joined by a film. *Derham.*
WE'BFOOTED. *a.* [web and foot.] Palmipedes; having films between the toes. *Ray.*
WE'BSTER. *s.* [pebyrpe, Sax.] A weaver. *Camden.*
To WED. *v. a.* [pedian, Sax.]
 1. To marry; to take for husband or wife. *Pope.*
 2. To join in marriage. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To unite for ever. *Shakspeare.*
 4. To take for ever. *Clarendon.*
 5. To unite by love or fondness. *Tillotson.*
To WED. *v. n.* To contract matrimony. *Suckling.*

- * WE'DDED.** *a.* Belonging to matrimony. *Milton.*
WE'DDING. *s.* [from *wed*.] Marriage; nuptials; the nuptial ceremony. *Graunt.*
WEDGE. *s.* [vegge, Dan. *wegge*, Dutch.]
 1. A body which having a sharp edge, continually growing thicker, is used to cleave timber. *Spenser.*
 2. A mass of metal. *Spenser.*
 3. Any thing in the form of a wedge. *Milton.*
To WEDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To fasten with wedges.
 2. To straiten with wedges.
 3. To cleave with wedges.
WE'DLOCK. *s.* [ped and lac, Sax.] Marriage; matrimony. *Shakspeare.*
WE'DNESDAY. *s.* [podenydag, Sax. *woen day*, Dutch.] The fourth day of the week, so named by the Gothick nations from *Wodin* and *Odin*. *Shakspeare.*
WEE. *a.* [weeing, Dutch.] Little; small. Used in Scotland. *Shakspeare.*
WEE'CHELM. *s.* A species of elm. *Bacon.*
WEED. *s.* [peod, Sax.]
 1. An herb noxious or useless. *Mortimer.*
 2. [pæda, Sax. *waed*, Dutch.] A garment; clothes; habit. Now scarce in use, excepted in *widow's weeds*. *Hooker.*
To WEED. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To rid of noxious plants. *Bacon.*
 2. To take away noxious plants. *Shaksp.*
 3. To free from any thing hurtful. *Hewel.*
 4. To root out vice. *Locke.*
WE'EDER. *s.* [from *weed*.] One that takes away any thing noxious. *Shakspeare.*
*** WE'EDERY.** *s.* Weeds. *More.*
WE'EDHOOK. } *s.* [weed and hook.]
WE'EDINGHOOK. } A hook by which weeds are cut away or extirpated. *Tusser.*
WE'EDLESS. *a.* [from *weed*.] Free from weeds; free from any thing useless or noxious. *Dryden.*
WE'EDY. *a.* [from *weed*.]
 1. Consisting of weeds. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Abounding with weeds. *Dryden.*
WEEK. *s.* [peoc, Sax. *Woche*, Germ. *wecka*, Swed.] The space of seven days. *Genesis.*
WE'EKDAY. *s.* Any day not Sunday. *Pope.*
WE'EKLY. *a.* Happening, produced, or done once a week; hebdomadary. *Swift.*
WE'EKLY. *ad.* [from *week*.] Once a week; by hebdomadal periods. *Ayliffe.*
WEEL. *s.* [pæel, Sax.]
 1. A whirlpool.
 2. A twiggen snare or trap for fish.
*** WE'ELY.** *s.* A twiggen snare or trap for fish. *Carew.*
To WEEN. *v. n.* [penan, Sax. *wähnen*, Germ.] To think; to imagine; to form a motion; to fancy. *Spenser.*
To WEEP. *v. n.* preterit and *part. pass. wept*, *weaped*. [peopan, Sax.]
 1. To show sorrow by tears. *Deuteronomy.*
 2. To shed tears from any passion. *Shaksp.*
 3. To lament; to complain. *Numbers*

To **WEEP**. *v. a.* 1. To lament with tears; to bewail; to bemoan. *Dryden.*
2. To shed moisture. *Pope.*
3. To abound with wet. *Mortimer.*

WE'EPER. *s.* [from *weep*.] 1. One who sheds tears; a mourner. *Dryden.*
2. A white border on the sleeve of a mourning coat.

* **WE'EPINGLY**. *ad.* With weeping; in tears. *Wotton.*

WE'ERISH. *a.* Insipid; sour; surly. An old word. *Ascham.*

To **WEET**. *v. n.* pret. *wot*, or *wote*. [*piſan*, Sax. *weten*, Dutch. *wiſſen*, Germ.] To know; to be informed; to have knowledge. *Spenser.*

WE'ETLESS. *a.* [from *weet*.] Unknowing.

WE'EVIL. *s.* [*piſel*, Sax. *vevel*, Dutch.] A grub. *Bacon.*

* **WE'EZEL**. *s.* See **WEASEL**.

WEFT. The old preterit and part. pass. from *to wave*. *Spenser.*

WEFT. *s.* That of which the claim is generally waved; any thing wandering without an owner. *Ben Jonson.*

WEFT. *s.* [*peſtra*, Sax.] The woof of cloth.

WE'FTAGE. *s.* [from *weft*.] Texture. *Grew.*

To **WEIGH**. *v. a.* [*pægan*, Sax. *wayhen*, Dutch; *wägen*, Germ.]

1. To examine by the balance. *Milton.*

2. To be equivalent to in weight. *Boyle.*

3. To pay, allot, or take by weight. *Shakspeare.*

4. To raise; to take up the anchor. *Knolles.*

5. To examine; to balance in the mind. *Clarendon.*

6. *To* **WEIGH down**. To overbalance. *Daniel.*

7. *To* **WEIGH down**. To overburden; to oppress with weight. *Dryden.*

To **WEIGH**. *v. n.*

1. To have weight. *Brown.*

2. To be considered as important. *Addis.*

3. To raise the anchor. *Dryden.*

4. To bear heavily; to press hard. *Shaksp.*

5. To sink by its own weight. *Bacon.*

WE'IGHED. *a.* [from *weigh*.] Experienced. *Bacon.*

WE'IGHER. *s.* [from *weigh*.] He who weighs.

WE'IGHT. *s.* [*piht*, Sax. *Gewicht*, Germ.]

1. Quantity measured by the balance. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A mass by which, as the standard, other bodies are examined. *Swift.*

3. Ponderous mass. *Bacon.*

4. Gravity; heaviness; tendency to the centre. *Wilkins.*

5. Pressure; burthen; overwhelming power. *Shakspeare.*

6. Importance; power; influence; efficacy; value; consequence; moment. *Locke.*

WE'IGHTILY. *ad.* [from *weighty*.]

1. Heavy; ponderously.

2. Solidly; importantly. *Broome.*

WE'IGHTINESS. *s.* [from *weighty*.]

1. Ponderosity; gravity; heaviness.

2. Solidity; force. *Locke.*

3. Importance. *Hayward.*

WE'IGHTLESS. *a.* [from *weight*.] Light;

having no gravity. *Sandys.*

WE'IGHTY. *a.* [from *weight*.]

1. Heavy; ponderous. *Dryden.*

2. Important; momentous; efficacious. *Prior.*

3. Rigorous; severe. *Shakspeare.*

* **WEIRD**. *a.* [*peapd*, Sax.] Skilled in witchcraft. *Shakspeare.*

* *To* **WEIVE**. *v. a.* [now written *wave*, sometimes *waive*.] To decline; to withdraw; to forsake. *Gower.*

WE'LAWAY. *interj.* Alas. *Spenser.*

WE'LCOME. *a.* [*ylcume*, Sax. *welkom*, Dutch.]

1. Received with gladness; admitted willingly; grateful; pleasing. *Locke.*

2. *To bid* **WELCOME**. To receive with professions of kindness. *Bacon.*

WE'LCOME. *interj.* A form of kind salutation used to a new comer. *Dryden.*

WE'LCOME. *s.*

1. Salutation of a new comer. *Shaksp.*

2. Kind reception of a new comer. *Sidney.*

To **WE'LCOME**. *v. a.* To salute a new

comer with kindness. *Bacon.*

WE'LCOME to our house. *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

WE'LCOMENESS. *s.* [from *welcome*.] Gratefulness. *Boyle.*

WE'LCOMER. *s.* [from *welcome*.] The saluter or receiver of a new comer. *Shakspeare.*

WELD, or *Would*. *s.* Yellow weed, or dyers weed. *Miller.*

To **WELD**, for *To wield*. *Spenser.*

To **WELD**. *v. a.* To beat one mass of metal

into another, so as to incorporate them. *Moxon.*

* **WE'LDER**. *s.* [Irish.] Manager; actual occupier. [*Berwalter*, Germ.] *Swift.*

WE'LFARE. *s.* [*well* and *fare*; *Wohlfahrt*, Germ.] Happiness; success; prosperity. *Addison.*

To **WELK**. *v. a.* To cloud; to obscure. *Spenser.*

* *To* **WELK**. *v. n.* [*welfen*, Germ.] To dry; to wither. *Grose.*

WE'LKED. *a.* Wrinkled; wreathed. *Shaksp.*

WE'LKIN. *s.* [*pealcan*, to roll, or *pelcen*, clouds, Sax.] The visible regions of the air. Out of use. *Milton.*

WELL. *s.* [*pelle*, *pœll*, Sax.]

1. A spring; a fountain; a source. *Davies.*

2. A deep narrow pit of water. *Dryden.*

3. The cavity in which stairs are placed. *Moxon.*

To **WELL**. *v. n.* [*peallan*, Sax. *quellen*, Germ.] To spring; to issue as from a

- spring.
To WELL. *v. a.* To pour any thing forth. *Dryden.*
Spenser.
- WELL.** *a.* [wohl, Germ.]
 1. Not sick; not unhappy. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Convenient; happy. *Spratt.*
 3. Being in favour. *Dryden.*
 4. Recovered from any sickness or misfortune. *Collier.*
- WELL.** *ad.* [pell, Sax. well, Dutch.]
 1. Not ill; not unhappily. *Prior.*
 2. Not ill; not wickedly. *Milton.*
 3. Skilfully; properly. *Wotton.*
 4. Not amiss; not unsuccessfully. *Knolles.*
 5. Not insufficiently; not defectively. *Bac.*
 6. To a degree that gives pleasure. *Bacon.*
 7. With praise; favourably. *Pope.*
 8. *As WELL as.* Together with; not less than. *Arbuthnot.*
 9. *WELL enough.* Tolerably; in a moderate degree.
 10. *WELL to him.* He is happy. *Eccl.*
 11. *WELL nigh.* Nearly; almost. *Milton.*
 12. It is used much in composition, to express any thing right, laudable, or not defective.
- WELL'ADAY.** *interject.* A corruption of *welaway.* Alas!
- WELLBE'ING.** *s.* [well and be.] Happiness; prosperity. *Taylor.*
- WELLBO'RN.** *a.* Not meanly descended. *Waller.*
- WELLBRE'D.** *a.* [well and bred.] Elegant of manners; polite. *Roscommon.*
- WE'LLDONE.** *interject.* A word of praise. *Matthew.*
- * **WE'LLFARE.** *s.* [Wohlfahrt, Germ.] Happiness; prosperity. *Holyday.*
- WELLFA'VOURED.** *a.* [well and favour.] Beautiful; pleasing to the eye. *Shaksp.*
- * **WE'LLHEAD.** *s.* [well and head.] Source; fountain; wellspring. *Spenser.*
- * **WE'LLMANNERED.** *a.* Polite; civil; complaisant. *Dryden.*
- * **WE'LLMEANER.** *s.* One who means well. *Dryden.*
- WELLME'T.** *interj.* [well and met.] A term of salutation. *Shakspeare.*
- WELLNA'TURED.** *a.* [well and nature.] Good-natured; kind.
- WELLNI'GH.** *ad.* [well and nigh.] Almost. *Davies.*
- WELLSPE'NT.** *a.* Passed with virtue. *Calamy.*
- * **WELLSPO'KEN.** *a.* Speaking well; speaking finely; speaking gracefully; speaking kindly. *Shakspeare.*
- WE'LLSPRING.** *s.* [pœllgeyppiz, Sax.] Fountain; source. *Hooker.*
- WELLWI'LLER.** *s.* [well and willer.] One who means kindly. *Sidney.*
- WELLWI'SH.** *s.* [well and wish.] A wish of happiness. *Addison.*
- WELLWI'SHER.** *s.* [from wellwish.] One who wishes the good of another. *Pope.*
- * **WELSH.** *a.* Relating to the people or country of Wales.
- * **WELSH.** *s.* The people of Wales. *Add.*
- WELT.** *s.* A border; a guard; an edging. *Ben Jonson.*
- To WELT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sew any thing with a border.
- To WE'LTR.** *v. n.* [pealtran, Sax. welteren, Dutch; wälzen, Germ.]
 1. To roll in water or mire. *Dryden.*
 2. To roll voluntarily; to wallow. *Asch.*
- WEM.** *s.* [pem, Sax.] A spot; a scar. *Brerewood.*
- To WEM.** *v. a.* [pemman, Sax.] To corrupt; to vitiate; to spot. *Drant.*
- * **WE'MLESS.** *a.* Blameless. *Obsolete.* *Chaucer.*
- WEN.** *s.* [pen, Sax.] A fleshy or callous excrescence or protuberance. *Dryden.*
- WENCH.** *s.* [pencle, Sax.]
 1. A young woman. *Sidney.*
 2. A young woman in contempt. *Prior.*
 3. A strumpet. *Spectator.*
- * **To WENCH.** *v. n.* To frequent loose women. *Addison.*
- WE'NCHER.** *s.* [from wench.] A fornicator. *Grew.*
- * **WE'NCHLIKE.** *a.* After the manner of wenches. *Huloet.*
- To WEND.** *v. n.* pret. *went.* [pendan, Sax. wenden, Germ.]
 1. To go; to pass to or from. *Arbuthnot.*
 2. To turn round. An old sea term. *Ral.*
- WE'NNEL.** *s.* An animal newly taken from the dam. *Tusser.*
- * **WE'NNISH.** } *a.* Having the nature of a
 * **WE'NNY.** } *wen.* *Wotton.*
- WENT.** *pret.* See **WEND** and **Go.**
- * **WENT.** *s.* Way; course; path. *Spenser.*
- WEPT.** *pret.* and *part.* of *weep.* *Milton.*
- * **WERCH.** *s.* [Werck, Germ.] Work. *Obsolete.* *Chaucer.*
- WERE.** *pret.* of the verb *to be.* *Daniel.*
- WERE.** *s.* A dam. See **WEAR.** *Sidney.*
- WERT.** The second person singular of the preterit of *to be.* *Ben Jonson.*
- * **WERTH.** *a.* [werth, Germ.] Deserving. *Obsolete.* *Chaucer.*
- WERTH, Weorth, Wyrth.** *s.* In the names of places, signify a farm, court or village, from the Sax. *peopðig.* *Gibson.*
- * **WE'SAND.** *s.* [pæren, Sax.] The wind-pipe; the passage through which the breath is drawn and emitted; the larynx. *Wisem.*
- WESIL.** *s.* See **WEASEL.** *Bacon.*
- WEST.** *s.* [peyt, Sax. west, Dutch.] The region where the sun goes below the horizon at the equinoxes. *Pope.*
- WEST.** *a.* Being toward, or coming from, the region of the setting sun. *Numbers.*
- WEST.** *ad.* To the west of any place; more westward. *Milton.*
- WE'STERING.** *a.* Passing to the west. *Milt.*
- WES'TERLY.** *a.* [from west.] Tending or being toward the west. *Graunt.*

WE'STERN. *a.* [from *west*.] Being in the west, or toward the part where the sun sets. *Addison.*

WF/STWARD. *ad.* [peɹtepaɹð, Sax.] Toward the west. *Addison.*

WE/STWARDLY. *ad.* With tendency to the west. *Donne.*

WET. *a.* [pœt, Sax.] 1. Humid; having some moisture adhering. *Bacon.*

2. Rainy; watery. *Dryden.*

WET. *s.* Water; humidity; moisture. *Bacon.*

To WET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To humectate; to moisten. *Milton.*

2. To drench with drink. *Walton.*

WE'THER. *s.* [peðer, Sax. *Widder*, Germ.] A ram castrated. *Brown.*

WE'TNESS. *s.* [from *wet*.] The state of being wet; moisture. *Mortimer.*

* **WE'TSHOD.** *a.* Wet over the shoes. *Mirr. for Mag.*

To WEX. *v. a.* [wachsen, Germ.] To grow; to increase. Corrupted from *wax*. *Dryden.*

* **WE'YWARD Sisters.** [from *weird*.] Witches. *Shakspeare.*

WE'ZAND. *s.* [See *WESAND*.] The windpipe. *Brown.*

* **To WHACK.** *v. a.* To strick; apparently a corruption of *thwack*.

WHALE. *s.* [hpale, Sax.] The largest of fish; the largest of the animals that inhabit this globe. *Swift.*

* **WHA'LEBANE.** *s.* The fin of the whale; the fin of a whale cut and used to make stays. *Ash.*

WHA'LY. *a.* [See *WEAL*.] Marked in streaks. *Spenser.*

WHAME. *s.* Burrel fly. *Derham.*

* **WHANG.** *s.* [ðpang, Sax.] Thong; a leather thong.

* **To WHANG.** *v. a.* To beat; perhaps with thongs. *Grose.*

* **WHAP.** *s.* A blow: a low word.

* **WHA'PPER.** *s.* Any thing uncommonly large; a thumper.

WHARF. *s.* [warf, Swed. *werf*, Dutch; *Werft*, Germ.] A perpendicular bank or mole, raised for the convenience of lading or emptying vessels. *Child.*

WHA'RFACE. *s.* [from *wharf*.] Dues for landing at a wharf.

WHA'RFINGER. *s.* [from *wharf*.] One who attends a wharf.

To WHARR. *v. n.* To pronounce the letter *r* with too much force. *Dict.*

WHAT. *pronoun.* [hpæt, Sax. *wat*, Dutch; *was*, Germ.] 1. That which: what he thinks, he speaks. *Addison.*

2. Which part: in ore the metallist marks what is metal and what is earth. *Locke.*

3. Something that is in one's mind indefinitely: *I'll tell thee what.* *Shaksp.*

4. Which of several: he is in doubt what purchase to make first. *Bacon.*

5. An interjection by way of surprize of question: What! are you there? *Dryd.*

6. **WHAT** though? What imports it though? notwithstanding. *Hooker.*

7. **WHAT** time, *What* day. At the time when; on the day when. *Pope.*

8. Which of many: interrogatively; what colour do you like? *Spenser.*

9. To how great a degree; what wise men were the counsellors. *Dryden.*

10. It is used adverbially for partly; in part: he is overcome what with hunger, what with weariness. *Norris.*

11. **WHAT** ho! An interjection of calling. *Dryden.*

* **WHAT.** *s.* Fare; things; matters. *Spenser.*

WHA'TEVER. } *pronouns.* [from *what*

WHA'TSO. } and *soever*.] 1. Having

WHA'TSOEVER. } one nature or another; being one or another either generically, specifically or numerically: *I'll catch thee whatsoever thou art.* *Milton.*

2. Any thing, be it what it will; whatsoever I lose, you win. *Hooker.*

3. The same, be it this or that: whatsoever it was, it is still. *Pope.*

4. All that; the whole that; the particulars that: whatsoever the moon beholds, is perishable. *Shakspeare.*

WHEAL. *s.* [See *WEAL*.] A pustule; a small swelling filled with matter. *Wisem.*

WHEAT. *s.* [hpeare, Sax. *Weizen*, Germ.] The grain of which bread is chiefly made. *Shakspeare.*

WHEA'TEAR. *s.* A small bird very delicate. *Swift.*

WHEA'TEN. *a.* [from *wheat*.] Made of wheat. *Arbuthnot.*

WHEA'TPLUM. *s.* A sort of plum. *Ainsw.*

To WHE'EDLE. *v. a.* To entice by soft words; to flatter; to persuade by kind words. *Hudibras.*

* **WHE'EDLER.** *s.* One who wheedles.

WHEEL. *s.* [hpeol, Sax. *wiel*, Dutch.]

1. A circular body that turns round upon an axis. *Dryden.*

2. A circular body. *Shakspeare.*

3. A carriage that runs upon wheels. *Milton.*

4. An instrument on which criminals are tortured. *Shakspeare.*

5. The instrument of spinning. *Giffard.*

6. Rotation; revolution. *Bacon.*

7. A compass about; a track approaching to circularity. *Milton.*

To WHEEL. *v. n.*

1. To move on wheels.

2. To turn on an axis. *Bentley.*

3. To revolve; to have a rotatory motion.

4. To turn; to have vicissitudes.

5. To fetch a compass. *Shakspeare.*

6. To roll forward. *Shakspeare.*

To WHEEL. *v. a.* To put into a rotatory motion; to make to whirl round. *Milton.*

WHE'ELBARROW. *s.* [wheel and barrow.] A carriage driven forward on one wheel. *Bacon.*

- WHE'ELER.** *s.* [from *wheel*.] A maker of wheels. *Camden.*
- WHE'ELWRIGHT.** *s.* [*wheel* and *wright*.] A maker of wheel carriages. *Mortimer.*
- WHE'ELY.** *a.* [from *wheel*.] Circular; suitable to rotation. *Phillips.*
- To WHEEZE.** *v. n.* [*hpeoyon*, Sax.] To breathe with noise. *Floyer.*
- WHELK.** *s.* [See **To WELK.**] 1. An inequality; a protuberance. *Shakspeare.*
2. A pustule. [See **WEAL.**]
- * **WHE/LKED.** See **WELKED.**
- * **WHE/LKY.** *a.* Embossed; protuberant; rounded. *Spenser.*
- To WHELM.** *v. n.* [*aphilyan*, Sax. *wilma*, Island.] 1. To cover with something not to be thrown off; to bury. *Pope.*
2. To throw upon something so as to cover or bury it. *Milton.*
- WHELP.** *s.* [*welp*, Dutch.]
1. The young of a dog; a puppy. *Brown.*
2. The young of any beast of prey. *Donne.*
3. A son. In contempt. *Shakspeare.*
4. A young man. In contempt. *B. Jonson.*
- To WHELP.** *v. n.* To bring young. Applied to beasts of prey. *Milton.*
- WHEN.** *ad.* [*whan*, Goth. *hþenne*, Sax. *wanneer*, Dutch; *wann*, Germ.]
1. At the time that: when *I came*, *I saw him.* *Addison.*
2. At what time? When *did you come*? *Addison.*
3. Which time. *Shakspeare.*
4. At which time: *the parliament met*, when *the king spoke thus.* *Daniel.*
5. After the time that: when *one troop had given way*, *the rest fled.* *Government of the Tongue.*
6. At what particular time: *he will be rich*, but *who knows when*? *Milton.*
7. **WHEN** *as.* At the time when; what time. Obsolete. *Milton.*
- WHENCE.** *ad.* Formed from *where*, as *hence* from *here*. 1. From what place?
2. From what person? *Prior.*
3. From which premises. *Dryden.*
4. From what place or person. *Milton.*
5. For which cause. *Arbuthnot.*
6. From what cause. *Locke.*
7. **From WHENCE.** A vitious mode of speech. *Spenser.*
8. **Of WHENCE.** Another barbarism. *Dryd.*
- WHENCESOE/VER.** *ad.* [*whence* and *ever*.] From what place soever. *Locke.*
- WHENE/VER.** } *ad.* At whatsoever time.
- WHENSOE/VER.** }
- WHERE.** *a.* [*hþær*, Sax. *waer*, Dutch.]
1. At which place or places: *I came to a shade*, where *I reposed.* *Hooker.*
2. At what place. Where *is my sword*?
3. At the place in which: where *I had found quiet*, *I sought it again.* *Shaksp.*
4. **Any WHERE.** At any place. *Burnet.*
5. **WHERE**, like *here*, has in composition a kind of pronominal signification: as,

- whereof*, of which.
6. It has the nature of a noun. Not used. *Spenser.*
- WHE'REABOUT.** *ad.* [*where* and *about*.]
1. Near what place?
2. Near which place? *Shakspeare.*
3. Concerning which. *Hooker.*
- WHEREA'S.** *ad.* [*where* and *as*.]
1. When on the contrary. *Spratt.*
2. At which place. Obsolete. *Shakspeare.*
3. The thing being so that: whereas *he was once rich*, *he is now poor.* *Baker.*
4. But on the contrary. *Woodward.*
- WHEREA'T.** *ad.* [*where* and *at*.] At which. *Hooker.*
- WHEREBY'.** *ad.* [*where* and *by*.] By which. *Hooker.*
- WHERE'VER.** *ad.* [*where* and *ever*.] At whatsoever place. *Milton.*
- WHE'REFORE.** *ad.* [*where* and *fore*.]
1. For which reason. *Hooker.*
2. For what reason? *Shakspeare.*
- WHEREI'N.** *ad.* [*where* and *in*.] In which; in what. *Bacon.*
- WHEREI'NTO.** *ad.* [*where* and *into*.] Into which. *Bacon.*
- WHE'RENESS.** *s.* [from *where*.] Ubiety; imperfect locality. *Grew.*
- WHEREO'F.** *ad.* [*where* and *of*.] Of which; of what. *Davies.*
- WHERE'ON.** *ad.* [*where* and *on*.] On which; on what. *Milton.*
- WHE'RESO.** } *ad.* [*where* and *so*]
- WHERESOEVER.** } *ever*.] In what place soever. *Spenser.*
- * **WHERETHRO'UGH.** *ad.* Through which. *Wisdom xix.*
- WHERETO'.** } *ad.* [*where* and *to* or
- WHEREUNTO'.** } *unto*.] To which; to what. *Milton.*
- WHEREUPO'N.** *ad.* [*where* and *upon*.] Upon which. *Davies.*
- WHEREWITH.** } *ad.* [*where* and *with*,
- WHEREWITHA'L.** } *or withal*.] With which; with what. *Wycherly.*
- To WHE'RRET.** *v. a.* 1. To hurry; to trouble; to tease. A low word.
2. To give a box on the ear. *Ainsworth.*
- * **WHE'RRET.** *s.* A box on the ear. *Beaum. and Fl.*
- WHE'RRY.** *s.* A light boat used on rivers. *Drayton.*
- To WHET.** *v. a.* [*hpettan*, Sax. *wetten*, Dutch; *wegen*, Germ.]
1. To sharpen by attrition. *Boyle.*
2. To edge; to make angry or acrimonious. *Dryden.*
- WHET.** *s.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of sharpening.
2. Any thing that makes hungry, as a dram. *Dryden.*
- WHE'THER.** *ad.* [*hþæðer*, Sax.] A particle expressing one part of a disjunctive question in opposition to the other. *Tillotson.*

WHE'THER. *pronoun.* Which of two. *Bentley.*

WHE'TSTONE. *s.* [*whet* and *stone.*] Stone on which any thing is whetted, or rubbed to make it sharp. *Fairfax.*

WHE'TTER. *s.* [from *whet.*] One that whets or sharpens. *More.*

WHEY. *s.* [*hþœz*, Sax. *wey*, Dutch.]

1. The thin or serous part of milk, from which the oleose or grumous part is separated. *Shakspeare.*

2. It is used of any thing white and thin. *Shakspeare.*

WHE'YEH. } *a.* [from *whey.*] Partaking of

WHE'YISH. } *whey*; resembling whey. *Bacon.*

WHICH. *pron.* [*hþilc*, Sax.] 1. The pronoun relative, relating to things. *Bacon.*

2. It formerly was used for *who*, and related likewise to persons: as in the first words of the Lord's prayer. *Shakspeare.*

WHI'CHSOEVER. *pron.* [*which* and *soever.*] Whether one or the other. *Locke.*

WHIFF. *s.* [*chwyth*, Welsh.] A blast; a puff of wind. *Shakspeare.*

* **To WHIFF.** *v. a.* To consume in whiffs; to emit in whiffs, as in smoking. *Bp. Hall.*

To WHI'FFLE. *v. n.* [from *whiff.*] To move inconstantly, as if driven by a puff of wind. *L'Estrange.*

* **To WHI'FFLE.** *v. a.* To disperse by a puff; to blow away; to scatter. *More.*

* **WHI'FFLE.** *s.* Anciently a fife or small flute. *Douce.*

WHI'FFLER. *s.* [from *whiffle.*]

1. A harbinger; probably one with a horn or trumpet. *Shakspeare.*

2. One of no consequence; one moved with a whiff or puff. *Spectator.*

WHIG. *s.* [*hþœz*, Sax.] Whey.

* **WHIG.** *s.* [Of Scottish origin, *wiggamors.*] One of the party in the political history of England, opposed to the *Tories.* *Dryden.*

* **WHI'GGARCHY.** *s.* [*whig* and *ἀρχή.*] Government by whigs. *Swift.*

WHI'GGISH. *a.* [from *whig.*] Relating to the whigs. *Swift.*

WHI'GGISM. *s.* [from *whig.*] The notions of a whig. *Swift.*

WHILE. *s.* [*Beile*, Germ. *hþile*, Sax.] Time; space of time. *Ben Jonson.*

WHILE. } *ad.* [*hþile*, Sax.] 1. During

WHILES. } the time that. *Shakspeare.*

WHILST. } 2. As long as. *Watts.*

3. At the same time that. *Decay of Piety.*

To WHILE. *v. n.* [from the noun; *weilen*, Germ.] To loiter. *Spectator.*

* **To WHILE.** *v. a.* To draw out; to consume in a tedious way. *Pegge.*

WHILE'RE. *ad.* [*while* and *ere*, or *before.*] A little while ago. *Raleigh.*

WHI'LOM. *ad.* [*hþilom*, Sax. *weiland*, Germ.] Formerly; once; of old. Not in use. *Milton.*

WHIM. *s.* A freak; an odd fancy; a caprice. *Swift.*

To WHI'MPER. *v. n.* [*wimmern*, Germ.] To cry without any loud noise. *Rowe.*

* **WHI'MPERING.** *s.* The act of uttering a small cry; a squeak. *Granger.*

WHI'MPLED. *a.* This word seems to mean distorted without crying. *Shakspeare.*

WHI'MSEY. *s.* A freak; a caprice; an odd fancy. *Prior.*

* **To WHI'MSEY.** *v. a.* To fill with whimsies. *Beaum. and Fl.*

WHI'MSICAL. *a.* [from *whimsey.*] Freakish; capricious; oddly fanciful. *Addison.*

* **WHI'MSICALLY.** *ad.* So as to be oddly fanciful. *Dean Tucker.*

* **WHI'MSICALNESS.** *s.* State of being whimsical. *Pope.*

* **WHI'MWHAM.** *s.* [A ludicrous reduplication of *whim.*] A plaything; a toy; an odd device; a strange fancy; a freak. *Shelton.*

WHIN. *s.* [*chwyn*, Welsh.] A weed; furze. *Bacon.*

To WHINE. *v. n.* [*panian*, Sax. *weenen*, Dutch; *weinen*, Germ.] To lament in low murmurs; to make a plaintive noise; to moan meanly and effeminately. *Sidney.*

WHINE. *s.* [from the verb.] Plaintive noise; mean or affected complaint. *South.*

* **WHI'NER.** *s.* One who whines. *Gayton.*

To WHI'NNY. *v. n.* [*hinnio*, Lat.] To make a noise like a horse or colt.

* **WHI'NNY.** *a.* Abounding with whins. *Nicolson and Burn.*

WHI'NYARD. *s.* A sword, in contempt. *Hudibras.*

To WHIP. *v. a.* [*hþeopan*, Sax. *wippen*, Dutch.] 1. To strike with any thing tough and flexible. *Addison.*

2. To sew slightly. *Gay.*

3. To drive with lashes. *Locke.*

4. To correct with lashes. *Smith.*

5. To lash with sarcasms. *Shakspeare.*

6. To inwrap with thread. *Moxon.*

To WHIP. *v. a.* To take any thing nimbly; always with a particle, as, *out*, *on*, *up*, *away.* A ludicrous word. *Swift.*

To WHIP. *v. n.* To move nimbly. A ludicrous word. *Tatler.*

WHIP. *s.* [*hþeop*, Sax.] An instrument of correction tough and pliant. *Pope.*

WHI'PCORD. *s.* [*whip* and *cord.*] Cord of which lashes are made. *Dryden.*

WHI'PGRAFTING. *s.* *Whipgrafting* is thus performed: first cut off the head of the stock, and smooth it; then cut the graft from a knot or bud on one side sloping, about an inch and an half long, with a shoulder, but not deep, that it may rest on the top of the stock: the graft must be cut from the shouldering smooth and even, sloping by degrees, that the lower end be thin; place the shoulder on the head of the stock, and mark the length of the cut part

of the graft, and with your knife cut away so much of the stock as the graft did cover; place both together, that the cut part of both may join, and the sap unite the one to the other; and bind them close together, and defend them from the rain with tempered clay or wax. *Mortimer.*

WHI'PHAND. *s.* [*whip* and *hand.*] Advantage over. *Dryden.*

WHI'PLASH. *s.* The lash or small end of a whip. *Tusser.*

WHI'PPER. *s.* [from *whip.*] One who punishes with whipping. *Shakspeare.*

* **WHI'PPING.** *s.* Correction with a whip or rod. *Bp. Hall.*

WHI'PPINGPOST. *s.* [*whip* and *post.*] A pillar to which criminals are bound when they are lashed. *Hudibras.*

WHI'PSAW. *s.* [*whip* and *saw.*] The *whipsaw* is used by joiners to saw such great pieces of stuff that the handsaw will not easily reach through. *Moxon.*

WHI'PSTAFF. *s.* [On shipboard.] A piece of wood fastened to the helm, which the steersman holds in his hand to move the helm and turn the ship. *Bailey.*

WHI'PSTER. *s.* [from *whip.*] A nimble fellow. *Prior.*

* **WHI'PSTOCK.** *s.* The handle of a whip; the whip itself. *Shakspeare.*

WHIPT, for *whipped.* *Tusser.*

* **To WHIR.** } *v. n.* [of the same origin
* **To WHI'RRY.** } with *whirl.*] To turn round rapidly, with noise: a bird that flies with a quick motion accompanied with noise, is still said to *whir* away. *Chapman.*

* **To WHIR.** *v. a.* To hurry. *Shakspeare.*

To WHIRL. *v. a.* [*hpyrpan*, Sax. *wirbelen*, Dutch; *wirbeln*, Germ.] To turn round rapidly. *Dryden.*

To WHIRL. *v. n.* To run round rapidly. *Spenser.*

WHIRL. *s.* [from the verb; *Wirbel*, Germ.]

1. Gyration; quick rotation; circular motion; rapid circumvolution. *Dryden.*
2. Any thing moved with rapid rotation. *Addison.*

WHI'RLBAT. *s.* [*whirl* and *bat.*] Any thing moved rapidly round to give a blow. *L'Estrange.*

WHI'RLBONE. *s.* The patella: the cap of the knee. *Ainsworth.*

WHI'RLIGIG. *s.* [*whirl* and *gig.*] A toy which children spin round. *Prior.*

WHI'RLPIT. } *s.* [*hpyrppole*, Sax.] A
* **WHI'RLPOOL.** } place where the water moves circularly, and draws whatever comes within the circle towards its centre; a vortex. *Sandys.*

WHI'RLWIND. *s.* [*Wirbelwind*, Germ.] A stormy wind moving circularly. *Dryden.*

WHI'RRING. *a.* A word formed in imitation of the sound expressed by it: as, the whirring *pheasant.* *Pope.*

WHISK. *s.* [*Wisch*, Germ.]

1. A small besom, or brush. *Swift.*
2. A part of a woman's dress. *Child.*

To WHISK. *v. a.* [*wischen*, to wipe, Germ.]

1. To sweep with a small besom.
2. To move nimbly, as when one sweeps. *Hudibras.*

* **To WHISK.** *v. n.* To move with velocity. *Purchas.*

WHI'SKER. *s.* [from *whisk.*] The hair growing on the cheek, unshaven; the mustachio. *Pope.*

* **WHI'SKERED.** *a.* Formed into whiskers. *Green.*

* **WHI'SKY.** *s.* A spirit drawn from barley. *Johnson.*

To WHI'SPER. *v. n.* [*wisperen*, Dutch.] To speak with a low voice. *Swift.*

To WHI'SPER. *v. a.*

1. To address in a low voice. *Tatler.*
2. To utter in a low voice. *Bentley.*
3. To prompt secretly. *Shakspeare.*

WHI'SPER. *s.* [from the verb.] A low soft voice; cautious and timorous speech. *South.*

WHI'SPERER. *s.* [from *whisper.*]

1. One that speaks low.
2. A private talker; a conveyer of intelligence. *Bacon.*

* **WHI'SPERING.** *s.* Act of speaking in a low voice; cautious speech. *Sidney.*

* **WHI'SPERINGLY.** *ad.* In a low voice. *Dalgarno.*

WHIST. 1. Be silent. *Shakspeare.*

2. Still; silent. *Milton.*
3. Be still.

WHIST. *s.* A game at cards, requiring close attention and silence: vulgarly pronounced *whisk.* *Swift.*

* **To WHIST.** *v. a.* [probably from *hush*, whence *hust* and *hist.*] To silence; to still. *Spenser.*

* **To WHIST.** *v. n.* To become silent. *Ld. Surrey.*

To WHI'STLE. *v. n.* [*hpyrtlan*, Sax.]

1. To form a kind of musical sound by an inarticulate modulation of the breath. *Milton.*
2. To make a sound with a small wind instrument.
3. To sound shrill. *Pope.*

To WHI'STLE. *v. a.* To call by a whistle. *South.*

WHI'STLE. *s.* [*hpyrtle*, Sax.]

1. Sound made by the modulation of the breath in the mouth. *Dryden.*
2. A sound made by a small wind instrument.
3. The mouth; the organ of whistling. *Walton.*
4. A small wind instrument. *Sidney.*
5. The noise of winds.
6. A call, such as sportsmen use to their dogs. *Hudibras.*

WHI'STLER. *s.* [from *whistle.*] One who

- whistles. *Addison.*
- * **WHI'STLY.** *ad.* Silently. *Arden of Jeversham.*
- WHIT.** *s.* [pɪt, a thing, Sax.] A point; a jot. *Tillotson.*
- WHITE.** *a.* [hɪt, Sax. weiß, Germ.]
1. Having such an appearance as arises from the mixture of all colours; snowy. *Newton.*
 2. Having the colour of fear; pale. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Having the colour appropriated to happiness and innocence. *Milton.*
 4. Grey with age. *Shakspeare.*
 5. Pure; unblemished. *Pope.*
- WHITE.** *s.* 1. Whiteness; any thing white; white colour. *Newton.*
2. The mark at which an arrow is shot. *Dryden.*
 3. The albugineous part of eggs. *Boyle.*
 4. The white part of the eye. *Ray.*
- To WHITE.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make white; to dealhate. *Mark.*
- WHITELEAD.** *s.* *White-lead* is made by sheet-lead cut into long slips; they make it up into rolls, but so that a small distance may remain between every spiral revolution. These rolls are put into earthen pots, so ordered, that the lead may not sink down above half way. These pots have each of them very sharp vinegar in the bottom, as full as almost to touch the lead. The pot is covered up close, for a certain time; in which the corrosive fumes of the vinegar will reduce the surface of the lead into a mere white calx. *Quincy.*
- * **WHI'TELIMED.** *a.* Covered with white plaster. *Titus Andronicas.*
- * **WHI'TELIVERED.** *a.* [white and liver.] Envious; malicious; cowardly. *Shaksp.*
- WHI'TELY.** *a.* [from white.] Coming near to white. *Southern.*
- WHI'TEMEAT.** *s.* [white and meat.] Food made of milk. *Spenser.*
- To WHI'TEN.** *v. a.* [from white.] To make white. *Temple.*
- To WHI'TEN.** *v. n.* To grow white. *Smith.*
- WHI'TENER.** *s.* [from whiten.] One who makes any thing white.
- WHI'TENESS.** *s.* [from white.]
1. The state of being white; freedom from colour. *Newton.*
 2. Paleness. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Purity; cleanness. *Dryden.*
- WHI'TEPOT.** *s.* A kind of food. *King.*
- * **WHITES.** *s.* [fluor albus, Lat.] A disease arising from a laxness of the glands of the uterus, and a cold pituitous blood. *Quincy.*
- WHI'TETHORN.** *s.* A species of thorn. *Boyle.*
- WHI'TEWASH.** *s.* [white and wash.] A wash to make the skin seem fair. *Addison.*
- * **To WHI'TEWASH.** *v. a.* To cover with whitewash. *Mason.*

- WHI'TEWINE.** *s.* [white and wine.] A species of wine produced from the white grapes. *Wiseman.*
- WHI'THER.** *a.* [hpyðer, Sax.]
1. To what place? interrogatively.
 2. To what place; absolutely. *Milton.*
 3. To which place; relatively. *Clarendon.*
 4. To what degree? Obsolete. *Ben Jonson.*
- WHITHERSOE'VER.** *ad.* [whither and soever.] To whatsoever place. *Taylor.*
- WHI'TING.** *s.* [witting, Dutch; alburnus, Lat.] 1. A small sea-fish. *Carew.*
2. A soft chalk. [from white.] *Boyle.*
- WHI'TISH.** *a.* [from white.] Somewhat white. *Boyle.*
- WHI'TISHNESS.** *s.* [from whitish.] The quality of being somewhat white. *Boyle.*
- WHI'TLEATHER.** *s.* [white and leather.] Leather dressed with alum, remarkable for toughness. *Chapman.*
- WHI'TLOW.** *s.* [hɪt, Sax. and loup, a wolf. *Skinner.*] A swelling between the cuticle and cuts, called the mild whitlow; or between the periosteum and the bone, called the malignant whitlow. *Wiseman.*
- WHI'TSOUR.** *s.* A kind of apple. See **APPLE.**
- WHI'TSTER,** or *Whiter.* *s.* [from white.] A whitener; a bleacher of linen. *Shaksp.*
- * **WHI'TSUL.** *s.* A provincial word, for milk, sour milk, cheese, curds, butter. *Carew.*
- * **WHI'TSUN.** *a.* Observed at Whitsuntide. *Shakspeare.*
- WHI'TSUNTIDE.** *s.* [white and Sunday; because the converts newly baptized, appeared from Easter to Whitsuntide in white. *Skinner.*] The feast of Pentecost. *Carew.*
- WHI'TTENTREE.** *s.* A sort of tree. *Ainsworth.*
- WHI'TTLE.** *s.* [hɪtɪl, Sax.] 1. A white dress for a woman. Not used.
2. A knife. *Ben Jonson.*
- To WHI'TTLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cut with a knife. *Hakewill.*
 2. To edge; to sharpen. Not in use. *Hakewill.*
- * **WHI'TYBROWN.** *a.* [white and brown.] Of a colour between white and brown: as, *whity brown paper; whity brown bread.* *Pegge.*
- To WHIZ.** *v. a.* To make a loud humming noise. *Shakspeare.*
- * **WHIZ.** *s.* A loud humming noise.
- WHO.** *pronoun.* [hpa, Sax wie, Dutch.]
1. A pronoun relative, applied to persons. *Locke.*
 2. As *who* should say, elliptically for *as one who* should say. *Collier.*
- WHO'EVER.** *pronoun.* [who and ever.] Any one without limitation or exception. *Pope.*
- WHOLE.** *a.* [palɜ, Sax. heal, Dutch.]
1. All total; containing all. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Uninjured; unimpaired. *Samuel.*
 3. Well of any hurt or sickness. *Jos.*

WHOLE. *s.*

1. The totality; no part omitted. *Broome.*
2. A system; a regular combination. *Pope.*

WHO'LESALE. *s.* [*whole* and *sale.*] Sale in the lump, not in separate small parcels. *Addison.*

* **WHO'LESALE.** *a.* Buying or selling in the lump, or in large quantities. *Addison.*

WHO'LESOME. *a.* [*heelsam*, Dutch; *heil[sam]*, Germ.] 1. Sound. *Shakspeare.*

2. Contributing to health.
3. Preserving; salutary. Obsolete. *Psalms.*
4. Kindly; pleasing. A burlesque use. *Shakspeare.*

WHO'LESOMELY. *ad.* [from *wholesome.*] Salubriously; salutariously.

WHO'LESOMENESS. *s.* [from *wholesome.*] 1. Quantity of conducing to health; salubrity. *Addison.*

2. Salutariness; conductiveness to good.

WHO'LLY. *ad.* [from *whole.*]

1. Completely; perfectly. *Dryden.*
2. Totally; in all the parts or kinds. *Bacon.*

WHOM. The accusative of *who*, singular and plural. *Locke.*

WHO'MSOEVER. *pron.* [*who* and *soever.*] Any without exception. *Locke.*

WHOO'BUB. *s.* Hubbub. *Shakspeare.*

WHOOOP. *s.* See *HOOP.*

1. A shout of pursuit. *Addison.*
2. [*Upupa*, Lat.] A bird. *Dict.*

To **WHOOOP.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shout with malignity. *Shakspeare.*

To **WHOOOP.** *v. a.* To insult with shouts. *Dryden.*

WHORE. *s.* [*hop*, Sax. *Spure*, Germ.]

1. A woman who converses unlawfully with men; a fornicatress; an adulteress; a strumpet. *Ben Jonson.*
2. A prostitute; a woman who receives men for money. *Dryden.*

To **WHORE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To converse unlawfully with the other sex. *Dryden.*

To **WHORE.** *v. a.* To corrupt with regard to chastity. *Congreve.*

WHO'REDOM. *s.* [from *whore.*] Fornication. *Hale.*

WHOREMA'STER. } *s.* [*whore* and *master*
WHOREMONGER. } or *monger.*] One who keeps whores, or converses with a fornicatress. *Shakspeare.*

WHO'RESON. *s.* [*whore* and *son.*] A bastard. *Shakspeare.*

WHO'RISH. *a.* [from *whore.*] Unchaste; incontinent. *Shakspeare.*

* **WHO'RISHLY.** *ad.* Harlotlike.

* **WHO'RISHNESS.** *s.* Character of a whore. *Bale.*

WHO'RTLEBERRY. *s.* [*heoprbeþian*, Sax.] Bilberry. A plant. *Miller.*

WHOSE.

1. Genitive of *who.* *Shakspeare.*
2. Genitive of *which.* *Prior.*

WHO'SO. } *pron.* [*who* and *soever.*]

WHOSOE'VER. } Any, without restriction. *Bacon.*

* To **WHUR.** *v. n.* To pronounce the letter *r* with too much force.

WHURT. *s.* A whortleberry; a bilberry. *Carew.*

WHY. *ad.* [*hpi*, *ꝥophpi*, Sax.] 1. For what reason? interrogatively. *Swift.*

2. For which reason; relatively. *Boyle.*

3. For what reason; relatively. *Shaksp.*

4. It is sometimes used emphatically. *Shakspeare.*

* **WHY.** *s.* [*quie*, Dan.] A young heifer. *Grose.*

WHYNO'T. *ad.* A cant word for violent or peremptory procedure. *Hudibras.*

* **WI.** [Sax.] Holy. Thus *Wimund* holy peace; *Wibert*, eminent for sanctity; *Alwi*, altogether holy. *Gibson's Camden.*

WIC, Witch. Comes from the Saxon *wic*, which, according to the different nature and condition of places, hath a threefold signification; implying either a village, or a bay made by the winding banks of a river, or a castle. *Gibson.*

WICK. *s.* [*peoce*, Sax. *wiecke*, Dutch.] The substance round which is applied the wax or tallow of a torch or candle. *Shaksp.*

WI'CKED. *a.* 1. Given to vice; not good; flagitious; morally bad.

2. It is a word of ludicrous or slight blame. *Shakspeare.*

3. Cursed; baneful; pernicious; bad in effect. *Spenser.*

WI'CKEDLY. *ad.* [from *wicked.*] Criminally; corruptly. *Clarendon.*

WI'CKEDNESS. *s.* [from *wicked.*] Corruption of manners; guilt; moral ill. *Milton.*

WI'CKER. *a.* Made of small sticks. *Spenser.*

WI'CKET. *s.* [*wicked*, Welsh; *guichet*, Fr. *wicket*, Dutch.] A small gate. *Swift.*

* **WI'CLIFFITE.** *s.* One of the followers of the great religious reformer *Wicliffe.* *Lewis.*

* **WI'DDY.** See *WIDY.*

WIDE. *a.* [*wide*, Sax. *weit*, Germ.]

1. Broad; extended far each way. *Pope.*
2. Broad to a certain degree: as, *three inches* wide.
3. Deviating; remote. *Raleigh.*

WIDE. *ad.* 1. At a distance. *Temple.*

2. With great extent. *Milton.*

WI'DELY. *ad.* [from *wide.*]

1. With great extent each way. *Bentley.*
2. Remotely; far. *Locke.*

To **WI'DEN.** *v. a.* [from *wide.*] To make wide; to extend. *Shakspeare.*

To **WI'DEN.** *v. n.* To grow wide; to extend itself. *Locke.*

WI'DENESS. *s.* [from *wide.*] 1. Breadth; large extent each way. *Dryden.*

2. Comparative breadth. *Bentley.*

WI'DGEON. *s.* A water fowl, not unlike

a wild duck, but not so large. *Carew.*
WI/DOW. *s.* [wīdpa, Sax. *weduwe*, Dutch; *Witwe*, Germ.] A woman whose husband is dead. *Shakspeare.*
To WI/DOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To deprive of a husband. *Dryden.*
 2. To endow with a widow-right. *Shaksp.*
 3. To strip of any thing good. *Dryden.*
WI/DOWER. *s.* [from *widow*; *Witwer*, Germ.] One who has lost his wife. *Shakspeare.*
WI/DOWHOOD. *s.* [from *widow*.]
 1. The state of a widow. *Milton.*
 2. Estate settled on a widow. *Shakspeare.*
WIDOWHU'NTER. *s.* [*widow* and *hunter*.] One who courts widows for a jointure. *Addison.*
WIDOWMA'KER. *s.* [*widow* and *maker*.] One who deprives women of their husbands. *Shakspeare.*
WI/DOW-WAIL. *s.* [*widow* and *wail*.] A plant.
WIDTH. *s.* [from *wide*.] Breadth; wide-ness. A low word. *Dryden.*
To WIELD. *v. a.* [pealdan, Sax.] 1. To use with full command, as a thing not too heavy for the holder. *Dryden.*
 2. To handle: ironically. *Shakspeare.*
*** WI/ELDLESS.** *a.* Unmanageable. *Spenser.*
WI/ELDY. *a.* [from *wield*.] Manageable.
WI'ERY. *a.* [from *wire*.] 1. Made of wire: it is better written *wiry*. *Donne.*
 2. Drawn into wire. *Peacham.*
 3. Wet; wearish; moist. Obsolete. *Shak.*
WIFE. *s.* plural *wives*. [wīf, Sax. *wiff*, Dutch; *Weib*, Germ.]
 1. A woman that has a husband. *Milton.*
 2. It is used for a woman of low employment. *Bacon.*
*** WI/FEHOOD.** *s.* State and character of a wife. *Beaum. and Fl.*
*** WI/FELESS.** *a.* Without a wife; unmarried. *Chaucer.*
*** WI/FELY.** *a.* Becoming a wife. *Dryden.*
WIG. *s.* Being a termination in the names of men signifies war, or else a hero, from *wiga*, Sax. *Gibson.*
WIG. *s.* [Contracted from *periwig*.]
 1. False hair worn on the head. *Swift.*
 2. A sort of cake. *Ainsworth.*
WIGHT. *s.* [wīht, Sax. *Wicht*, Germ.] A person; a being. *Addison.*
 Now only used ironically, or in contempt.
WIGHT. *a.* Swift; nimble. Out of use. *Spenser.*
*** WIGHT.** [*Gewicht*, *Wicht*, Germ.] An initial in the names of men, signifying strong; nimble; lusty; being purely Saxon. *Gibson's Camden.*
WI/GHTLY. *ad.* [from *wight*.] Swiftly; nimbly. *Spenser.*
*** WI/GWAM.** *s.* An Indian cabin.
WILD. *a.* [wīld, Sax. *wild*, Dutch; *wīld*, Germ.]

1. Not tame; not domestick. *Milton.*
 2. Propagated by nature; not cultivated. *Mortimer.*
 3. Desert; uninhabited. *Milton.*
 4. Savage; uncivilized. *Bacon.*
 5. Turbulent; tempestuous; irregular.
 6. Distracted; amazed. *Addison.*
 7. Licentious; ungoverned. *Prior.*
 8. Inconstant; mutable; fickle. *Pope.*
 9. Inordinate; loose. *Dryden.*
 10. Uncouth; strange. *Shakspeare.*
 11. Done or made without any consistent order or plan. *Milton.*
 12. Merely imaginary. *Swift.*
WILD. *s.* A desert; a tract uncultivated and uninhabited. *Addison.*
WILD Basil. *s.* [*acinus*, Lat.] A plant.
WILD Cucumber. *s.* [*elaterium*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
WILD Olive. *s.* [*eleagnus*, Lat. from *ἐλαία*, an olive, and *ἄγνος*, *vitex*.] A plant. *Miller.*
*** WILD-Service.** *s.* [*cratægus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
To WI/LDER. *v. a.* [from *wild*.] To lose or puzzle in an unknown or pathless track. *Pope.*
WI/LDERNESS. *s.* [from *wild*.]
 1. A desert; a tract of solitude and savageness. *Spenser.*
 2. The state of being wild or disordered. Not in use. *Milton.*
WI/LDFIRE. *s.* [*wild* and *fire*.] A composition of inflammable materials, easy to fire, and hard to be extinguished. *Shaksp.*
WILDGO/OSECHASE. *s.* A pursuit of something unlikely to be caught. *L'Estr.*
WI/LDING. *s.* [*wildelinghe*, Dutch; *Wilde ling*, Germ.] A wild sour apple. *Phillips.*
WI/LDLY. *ad.* [from *wild*.] 1. Without cultivation, or tameness. *More.*
 2. With disorder; with perturbation or distraction. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Without attention; without judgment; heedlessly. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Irregularly. *Dryden.*
WI/LDNESS. *s.* [from *wild*.]
 1. Rudeness; disorder like that of uncultivated ground. *Bacon.*
 2. Inordinate vivacity; irregularity of manners. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Savageness; brutality. *Prior.*
 4. Uncultivated state. [*Wildeß*, Germ.] *Dryden.*
 5. Deviation from a settled course; irregularity. *Watts.*
 6. Alienation of mind. *Shakspeare.*
WILE. *s.* [wīle, Sax.] A deceit; a fraud; a trick; a stratagem. *Roscommon.*
*** To WILE.** *v. a.* [wīglian, Sax.] To deceive; to impose upon; to beguile. *Spens.*
WI/LFUL. *a.* [*will* and *full*.]
 1. Stubborn; contumacious; perverse; inflexible. *Proverbs.*
 2. Done or suffered by design. *Dryden.*

WI'LFULLY. *ad.* [from *wilful*.]

1. Obstinate; stubbornly. *Sidney.*
2. By design; on purpose. *Bp. Taylor.*

WI'LFULNESS. *s.* Obstinacy; stubbornness; perverseness. *Shakspeare.*

WI'LILY. *ad.* [from *wily*.] By stratagem; fraudulently. *Joshua.*

WI'LINESS. *s.* [from *wily*.] Cunning; guile. *Psalms.*

* **WILK.** *s.* [pealc, Sax.] A kind of periwinkle; a sea snail. *Drayton.*

WILL. *s.* [pilla, Sax. *wille*, Dutch; *Wille*, Germ.] 1. Choice; arbitrary determination; the power by which we purpose; velleity. *Locke.*

2. Discretion; choice. *Pope.*

3. Command; direction. *Ecclus.*

4. Disposition; inclination; desire. *Shak.*

5. Power; government. *Locke.*

6. Divine determination. *Shakspeare.*

7. Testament; disposition of a dying man's effects. *Stephens.*

8. *Good WILL.* Favour; kindness. *Shaksp.*

9. *Good WILL.* Right intention.

10. *Ill WILL.* Malice; malignity.

11. *Will* with a wisp, *Jack* with a lantern. *Will* with a wisp is of a round figure, in bigness like the flame of a candle; and like a bundle of twigs set on fire. It sometimes gives a bright light; at other times more obscure and of a purple colour. At hand, it shines less than at a distance. They are more frequent in places unctuous, marshy, and abounding with reeds. They haunt burying places, places of execution, and dunghills. They commonly appear in summer, and at the beginning of autumn, at the height of about six feet. They follow those that run, and fly from those that follow. Some that have been caught consist of a shining, viscous matter, like the spawn of frogs, not hot, but only shining; so that the matter seems to be phosphorus, raised from putrefied plants or carcasses by the heat of the sun; which is condensed by the cold of the evening, and then shines. *Muschenbrock.*

To WILL. *v. a.* [*wilgan*, Goth. *pillan*, Sax. *willen*, Dutch; *wollen*, Germ.]

1. To desire that any thing should be, or be done. *Hammond.*

2. To be inclined or resolved to have. *Shakspeare.*

3. To command; to direct. *Dryden.*

4. It is one of the signs of the future tense.

* **To WILL.** *v. n.* To dispose of effects by will. *Brand.*

* **WI'LLER.** *s.* One that wills. *Barrow.*

WI'LLI and *Vili*. [*vieler*, Germ.] Among the English Saxons it signified many. *Willielmus*, the defender of many, *Wilfred*, peace of many. *Gibson's Camden.*

WI'LLING. *a.* [from *will*.]

1. Inclined to any thing; consenting.

Bentley.

2. Pleased; desirous. *Milton.*

3. Favourable; well disposed to any thing.

Exodus.

4. Ready; complying. *Milton.*

5. Chosen. *Milton.*

6. Spontaneous. *Dryden.*

7. Consenting. *Milton.*

WI'LLINGLY. *ad.* [from *willing*.]

1. With one's own consent; without dislike; without reluctance. *Milton.*

2. By one's own desire. *Addison.*

WI'LLINGNESS. *s.* [from *willing*.] Consent; freedom from reluctance; ready compliance. *Calamy.*

WI'LOW. *s.* [*pelie*, Sax. *gwilou*, Welsh.] A tree worn by forlorn lovers. *Shakspeare.*

* **WI'LOWED.** *a.* Abounding with willows. *Collins.*

WI'LOWISH. *a.* Resembling the colour of willow.

* **WI'LOWWEED.** *s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

WI'LOWWORT. *s.* A plant. *Miller.*

* **WI'LOWY.** *a.* Abounding with willows. *Gray.*

* **WI'LSOME.** *a.* Obstinate; stubborn.

WI'LY. *a.* [from *wile*.] Cunning; sly; full of stratagems; insidious. *Spenser.*

WI'MBLE. *s.* [*wimpel*, old Dutch, from *wemelen*, to bore.] An instrument with which holes are bored.

WI'MBLE. *a.* Active; nimble. *Spenser.*

* **To WI'MBLE.** *v. a.* To bore. *Herbert.*

WI'MPLE. *s.* [*guimpe*, Fr.] A hood; a veil. *Bible.*

* **WI'MPLE.** *s.* A plant.

To WI'MPLE. *v. a.* To draw down as a hood or veil. *Spenser.*

* **WIN**, wether initial or final in the names of men may either denote a masculine, temper, from *win*, which signifies, in Saxon, war, strength etc. or else the general love and esteem he has among the people; from the Saxon *pine*. i. e. dear, beloved. In the names of places it implies a battle fought there. *Gibson.*

To WIN. *v. a.* pret. *wan* and *won*; part. pass. *won*. [*pinna*, Sax. *gewinnen*, Germ.]

1. To gain by conquest. *Dryden.*

2. To gain the victory in a contest. *Denh.*

3. To gain something withheld. *Pope.*

4. To obtain by any means. *Sidney.*

5. To gain by play. *Addison.*

6. To gain by persuasion. *Milton.*

7. To gain by courtship. *Shakspeare.*

To WIN. *v. n.*

1. To gain the victory. *Milton.*

2. To gain influence or favour. *Dryden.*

3. To gain ground. *Shakspeare.*

4. To be conqueror or gainer at play. *Shakspeare.*

To WINCE. *v. n.* [*gwingo*, Welsh.] To kick as impatient of a rider, or of pain. *Ben Jonson.*

* **WI'NCER.** *s.* A kicking beast.

WINCH. *s.* [*guinder*, Fr. to twist.] A windlace; something held in the hand by which a wheel or cylinder is turned. *Mortimer.*

* **WINCH.** *s.* A kick of a beast impatient of the rider or of pain. *Shelton.*

To WINCH. *v. a.* To kick with impatience; to shrink from any uneasiness. *Hudibras.*

WI'NCOPIPE. *s.* A small red flower in the stubble fields. *Bacon.*

WIND. *s.* [*wind*, Sax. *wind*, Dutch; *Wind*, Germ.] 1. *Wind* is when air moves from the place it is in to any other, with an impetus sensible to us, wherefore it was called by the ancients, a swifter course of air; a flowing wave of air. *Muschenbroek.*

2. Direction of the blast from a particular point. *Shakspeare.*

3. Breath; power or act of respiration. *Shakspeare.*

4. Air caused by any action. *Milton.*

5. Breath modulated by an instrument. *Bacon.*

6. Air impregnated with scent. *Swift.*

7. Flatulence; windiness. *Milton.*

8. Any thing insignificant or light as wind. *Milton.*

9. *Down the WIND.* To decay. *L'Estr.*

10. *To take or have the WIND.* To gain or have the upper hand. *Bacon.*

To WIND. *v. a.* [*windan*, Sax. *winden*, Dutch; *winden*, Germ.] 1. To blow; to sound by inflation. *Dryden.*

2. To turn round; to twist. *Wotton.*

3. To regulate in action. *Hudibras.*

4. To nose; to follow by scent.

5. To turn by shifts or expedients. *Hud.*

6. To introduce by insinuation. *Shaksp.*

7. To change. *Addison.*

8. To entwine; to enfold; to encircle. *Shakspeare.*

9. *To WIND out.* To extricate. *Clarendon.*

10. *To WIND up.* To bring to a small compass, as a bottom of thread. *Locke.*

11. *To WIND up.* To convolve to a spring of a watch. *Shakspeare.*

12. *To WIND up.* To raise by degrees. *Hayward.*

13. *To WIND up.* To straiten a string by turning that on which it is rolled; to put in tune. *Waller.*

To WIND. *v. n.*

1. To turn; to change. *Dryden.*

2. To turn; to be convolved. *Moxon.*

3. To move round. *Denham.*

4. To proceed in flexures. *Milton.*

5. To be extricated; to be disentangled: with *out*. *Milton.*

WI'NDBOUND. *a.* [*wind* and *bound*.] Confined by contrary winds. *Spectator.*

WI'NDEGG. *s.* An egg not impregnated; an egg that does not contain the principles of life. *Brown.*

WI'NDER. *s.* [from *wind*.]

1. An instrument or person by which any thing is turned round. *Swift.*

2. A plant that twists itself round others. *Bacon.*

WI'NDFALL. *s.* [*wind* and *fall*.] Fruit blown down from the tree. *Evelyn.*

* **WI'NDFALLEN.** *a.* Blown down by the wind. *Drayton.*

WI'NDFLOWER. *s.* The anemone.

WI'NDGALL. *s.* *Windgalls* are soft, flatulent tumours, full of corrupt jelly, which grow upon each side of the fetlock joints, and in hard ways make a horse to halt. *Farrier's Dict.*

WI'NDGUN. *s.* [*wind* and *gun*.] Gun which discharges the bullet by means of wind compressed. *Wilkins.*

WI'NDINESS. *s.* [from *windy*.]

1. Fulness of wind; flatulence. *Floyer.*

2. Tendency to generate wind. *Bacon.*

3. Tumour; puffiness. *Brerewood.*

WI'NDING. *s.* [from *wind*.] Flexure; meander. *Addison.*

WI'NDINGSHEET. *s.* [*wind* and *sheet*.] A sheet in which the dead are enwrapped. *Bacon.*

WI'NDLACE. } [*wind* and *lace*,]

WI'NDLASS. } 1. A handle by which a rope or lace is wrapped round a cylinder.

2. A handle by which any thing is turned. *Shakspeare.*

WI'NDLE. *s.* [from *to wind*.] A spindle.

WI'NDMILL. *s.* [*wind* and *mill*.] A mill turned by the wind. *Waller.*

WI'NDOW. *s.* [*vindue*, Dan.]

1. An aperture in a building by which air and light are intromitted. *Swift.*

2. The frame of glass, or any other materials that covers the aperture. *Newton.*

3. Lines crossing each other. *King.*

4. An aperture resembling a window.

To WI'NDOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with windows. *Wotton.*

2. To place at a window. *Shakspeare.*

3. To break into openings. *Shakspeare.*

* **WI'NDOWY.** *a.* Like a window; having little crossings. *Donne.*

WI'NDPIPE. *s.* [*wind* and *pipe*.] The passage of the breath. *Arbuthnot.*

* **WI'NDSHOCK.** *s.* A crack or other damage in the body of a tree, supposed to be occasioned by high winds. *Evelyn.*

* **WI'NDTIGHT.** *a.* Fenced against winds. *Bp. Hall.*

* **WI'NDWARD.** *a.* Lying towards the wind.

* **WI'NDWARD.** *s.* Point towards the wind. *Tatler.*

WI'NDWARD. *ad.* [from *wind*.] Toward the wind.

WI'NDY. *a.* [from *wind*; *windig*, Germ.]

1. Consisting of wind. *Bacon.*

2. Next the wind. *Shakspeare.*

3. Empty; airy. *Milton.*

4. Tempestuous; molested with wind. *Milt.*
 5. Puffy; flatulent. *Shakspeare.*
WINE. *s.* [*pin*, Sax. *vinn*, Dutch; *Bein*, Germ.] 1. The fermented juice of the grape. *Isaiah.*
 2. Preparation of vegetables by fermentation, called by the general name of wine. *Arbuthnot.*
WING. *s.* [*zehping*, Sax. *winge*, Danish; *Schwinge*, Germ.] 1. The limb of a bird by which it flies. *Sidney.*
 2. A fan to winnow. *Tusser.*
 3. Flight; passage by the wing. *Shaksp.*
 4. The motive of flight. *Shakspeare.*
 5. The side bodies of an army. *Dryden.*
 6. Any side-piece. *Mortimer.*
To WING. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To furnish with wings; to enable to fly. *Pope.*
 2. To supply with side bodies. *Shaksp.*
To WING. *v. n.* To pass by flight. *Prior.*
WI'NGED. *a.* [from *wing*.] Furnished with wings; flying; swift; rapid. *Milton.*
WINGEDPEA'. *s.* [*ochrus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
 * **WI'NGFOOTED.** *a.* Swift; nimble; fleet. *Drayton.*
 * **WI'NGLESS.** *a.* Not having wings; not able to ascend. *Junius.*
WI'NGSHELL. *s.* [*wing* and *shell*.] The shell that covers the wings of insects. *Grew.*
WI'NGY. *a.* [from *wing*.] Having wings; resembling wings. *Addison.*
To WINK. *v. n.* [*pincrun*, Sax. *wineken*, Dutch; *winfen*, Germ.]
 1. To shut the eyes. *Tillotson.*
 2. To hint, or direct by the motion of the eyelids. *Swift.*
 3. To close and exclude the light. *Dryden.*
 4. To connive; to seem not to see; to tolerate. *Whitgiste.*
 5. To be dim. *Dryden.*
WINK. *s.* [from the verb.]
 1. Act of closing the eye. *Shakspeare.*
 2. A hint given by motion of the eye. *Swift.*
WI'NKER. *s.* [from *wink*.] One who winks.
WI'NKINGLY. *ad.* [from *winking*.] With the eye almost closed. *Peacham.*
WI'NNER. *s.* [from *win*.] One who wins. *Spenser.*
WI'NNING. *particip. a.* [from *win*.] Attractive; charming. *Milton.*
WI'NNING. *s.* [from *win*.] The sum won. *Addison.*
To WI'NNOW. *v. a.* [*pinndrian*, Sax.]
 1. To separate by means of the wind; to part the grain from the chaff. *Dryden.*
 2. To fan; to beat as with wings. *Milton.*
 3. To sift; to examine. *Dryden.*
 4. To separate; to part. *Shakspeare.*
To WI'NNOW. *v. n.* To part corn from chaff. *Ecclus.*
 * **WI'NSOME.** *a.* [*pinyum*, Sax.] Merry; cheerful.

- WI'NNOWER.** *s.* [from *winnow*.] He who winnows.
WI'NTER. *s.* [*pinzep*, Sax. *Winter*, Germ.] The cold season of the year. *Pope.*
To WI'NTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To pass the winter. *Isaiah.*
To WI'NTER. *v. a.* To feed in the winter. *Temple.*
WI'NTERBEATEN. *a.* [*winter* and *beat*.] Harrassed by severe weather. *Spenser.*
WI'NTERCHERRY. *s.* [*alkekonge*.] A plant.
WI'NTERCITRON. *s.* A sort of pear.
WI'NTERGREEN. *s.* [*pyrola*, Lat.] A plant.
WI'NTERLY. *a.* [*winter* and *like*.] Such as is suitable to winter; of a wintry kind. *Shakspeare.*
WI'NTRY. *a.* [from *winter*.] Brumal; hyemal; suitable to winter. *Dryden.*
WI'NY. *a.* [from *wine*.] Having the taste or qualities of wine. *Bacon.*
To WIPE. *v. a.* [*pipan*, Sax.] 1. To cleanse by rubbing with something soft. *Milton.*
 2. To take away by tersion. *Dec. of Piety.*
 3. To strike off gently. *Milton.*
 4. To clear away. *Shakspeare.*
 5. To cheat; to defraud. *Spenser.*
 6. **To WIPE out.** To efface. *Locke.*
WIPE. *s.* [from the verb.]
 1. An act of cleansing.
 2. A blow; a stroke; a jeer; a gybe; a sarcasm. *Swift.*
 3. A bird. [*vanellus*, Lat.]
WI'PER. *s.* [from *wipe*.] An instrument or person by which any thing is wiped. *Ben Jonson.*
WIRE. *s.* Metal drawn into slender threads. *Milton.*
To WI'REDRAW. *v. a.* [*wire* and *draw*.]
 1. To spin into wire.
 2. To draw out into length. *Arbuthnot.*
 3. To draw by art or violence. *Dryden.*
WI'REDRAWER. *s.* [*wire* and *draw*.] One who spins wire. *Locke.*
 * **WI'RY.** See **WIERY.**
To WIS. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *wist*. [*wysen*, Dutch; *wissen*, Germ.] To know. *Ascham.*
 * **WI'SARD.** See **WIZARD.**
WI'SDOM. *s.* [*pydom*, Sax.] 1. Sapience; the power of judging rightly. *Hooker.*
 2. Prudence; skill in affairs; judicious conduct. *Shakspeare.*
WISE. *a.* [*piy*, Sax. *wijs*, Dutch; *weise*, Germ.] 1. Sapiient; judging rightly, particularly of matters of life; having practical knowledge. *Romans.*
 2. Skilful; dexterous. *Tillotson.*
 3. Skilled in hidden arts. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Grave; becoming a wise man. *Milton.*
WISE. *s.* [*piye*, Sax. *guise*, Fr. *wyse*, Dutch.] Manner; way of being or acting. This word, in the modern dialect, is often corrupted into *ways*. *Dryden.*

WI'SEACRE. *s.* [anciently *wisesegger* ; *wissegger*, Dutch.]

1. A wise or sententious man. *Obsolete.*
2. A fool; a dunce. *Addison.*

* **WI'SELING.** *a.* One pretending to be wise: a word of contempt. *Donne.*

WI'SELY. *ad.* [from *wise*.] Judiciously; prudently. *Milton.*

WI'SENESS. *s.* [from *wise*.] Wisdom; sapience. *Spenser.*

To WISH. *v. n.* [*wysian*, Sax. *wünschen*, Germ.]

1. To have strong desire; to long. *Arbuth.*
2. To be disposed, or inclined. *Addison.*

To WISH. *v. a.*

1. To desire; to long for. *Sidney.*
2. To recommend by wishing. *Shaksp.*
3. To imprecate. *Shakspeare.*
4. To ask. *Clarendon.*

WISH. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. Longing desire. *Milton.*
2. Thing desired. *Milton.*
3. Desire expressed. *Pope.*

WI'SHEDLY. *ad.* [from *wished*.] According to desire. Not used. *Knolles.*

WI'SHER. *s.* [from *wish*.]

1. One who longs.
2. One who expresses wishes. *Proverbs.*

WI'SHFUL. *a.* [from *wish* and *full*.] Longing; showing desire. *Shakspeare.*

WI'SHFULLY. *ad.* [from *wishful*.] Earnestly; with longing.

* **WI'SHLY.** *ad.* With longing; wishfully. *Mirr. for Mag.*

WI'SKET. *s.* A basket. *Ainsworth.*

WISP. *s.* [*wisp*, Swed. and old Dutch.] A small bundle, as of hay or straw. *Bacon.*

WIST. pret. and part. of *wis*.

WI'STFUL. *a.* Attentive; earnest; full of thought. *Gay.*

WI'STFULLY. *ad.* [from *wistful*.] Attentively; earnestly. *Hudibras.*

WI'STLY. *ad.* [from *wis*.] Attentively; earnestly. *Shakspeare.*

To WIT. *v. n.* [*witan*, Sax. *wissen*, Germ.] To know. *Spenser.*

WIT. *s.* [*gepīt*, Sax. from *witan*, to know, *Wiz*, Germ.] 1. The intelligent powers of the mind; the mental faculties; the intellect, distinct from *will*.

2. Imagination; quickness of fancy. *Locke.*
3. Sentiments produced by quickness of fancy. *Spratt.*
4. A man of fancy. *Pope.*
5. A man of genius. *Pope.*
6. Sense; judgment. *Ben Jonson.*
7. In the plural. Sound mind. *Shaksp.*
8. Contrivance; stratagem; power of expedients. *Milton.*

WITCH. *s.* [*wicce*, Sax.]

1. A woman given to unlawful arts.
2. A winding sinuous bank. [*wic*, Sax.] *Spenser.*

To WITCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bewitch; to enchant. *Spenser.*

WI'TCHCRAFT. *s.* [*witch* and *craft*.] The practices of witches. *Denham.*

* **WI'TCHELM.** *s.* A kind of elm. *Scott.*

WI'TCHERY. *s.* [from *witch*.] Enchantment. *Raleigh.*

WI'TCRACKER. *s.* [*wit* and *cracker*.] A joker; one who breaks a jest. *Shaksp.*

WI'TCRAFT. *s.* [*wit* and *craft*.] Contrivance; invention. *Obsolete.* *Camden.*

To WITE. *v. a.* [*witan*, Sax.] To blame; to reproach.

WITE. *s.* [from the verb.] Blame; reproach. *Spenser.*

* **WI'TELESS.** *a.* Blameless. *Spenser.*

WITH. *preposit.* [*wið*, Sax. *mit*, Germ.]

1. By. Noting the cause: *sick with sorrow.* *Shakspeare.*
2. Noting the means: *she won him with promises.* *Dryden.*
3. Noting the instrument: *he was struck with a hailstone.* *Ray.*
4. On the side of; for: *my friends are with the king.* *Shakspeare.*
5. In opposition to; in competition or contest: *I will leap with you for a wager.*
6. Noting comparison: *he is compared with his betters.* *Sandys.*
7. In society: *it is difficult to live with bad men.* *Stillingfleet.*
8. In company of: *you were with me when it was told.* *Shakspeare.*
9. In appendage; noting consequence or concomitance: *my deed goes with my promise.* *Locke.*
10. In mutual dealing: *the English trade with all mankind.* *Shakspeare.*
11. Noting connexion: *there are always leaves with fruit.* *Dryden.*
12. Immediately after: *he laughed, and with that went away.* *Sidney.*
13. Amongst: *I went with the crowd.* *Bac.*
14. Upon: *my friend has great power with me.* *Addison.*
15. In consent: *he served with Milo, and with Milo he deserted.* *Pope.*
16. Not without.

WI'THAL. *ad.* [*with* and *all*.]

1. Along with the rest; likewise; at the same time. *Shakspeare.*
2. It is sometimes used by writers where we now use *with*. *Tillotson.*

To WITHDRA'W. *v. a.* [*with* and *draw*.]

1. To take back; to deprive of. *Hooker.*
2. To call away; to make to retire. *Broome.*

To WITHDRA'W. *v. n.* To retire; to retreat. *Tatler.*

* **WITHDRA'WER.** *s.* One who bereaves. *Outred.*

WITHDRA'WINGROOM. *s.* [*withdraw* and *room*.] Room behind another room for retirement. *Mortimer.*

WITHE. *s.* [*Wiede*, Germ.]

1. A willow twig. *Bacon.*

2. A band, properly a band of twigs. *Mortimer.*
To WI'THER. *v. n.* [*ʒepiðeped*, Sax.]
 1. To fade; to grow sapless; to dry up. *Hooker.*
 2. To waste or pine away. *Temple.*
 3. To lose or want animal moisture. *Dryden.*
To WI'THER. *v. a.*
 1. To make to fade. *James.*
 2. To make to shrink, decay, or wrinkle for want of animal moisture. *Milton.*
WI'THERBAND. *s.* A piece of iron, laid under a saddle, about four fingers above the horse's withers, to keep the two pieces of wood tight. *Farrier's Dict.*
WI'THEREDNESS. *s.* [from *withered*.] The state of being withered; marcidness. *Mortimer.*
WI'THERS. *s.* Is the joining of the shoulder-bones at the bottom of the neck and mane. *Farrier's Dict.*
WI'THERRUNG. *s.* An injury caused by a saddle, when the bows, being too wide, bruise the flesh against the second and third vertebræ of the back, which forms that prominence that rises above the shoulders. *Farrier's Dict.*
To WITHHOLD. *v. a.* [*with* and *hold*; *withheld*, or *withholden*, pret. and part.]
 1. To restrain; to keep from action; to hold back. *Dryden.*
 2. To keep back; to refuse. *Hooker.*
WITHHO'LDEN. part. pass. of *withhold*. *Spelman.*
WITHHO'LDER. *s.* [from *withhold*.] He who withholds.
WITHI'N. *prep.* [*wiðinnan*, Sax.] 1. In the inner part of; not without. *Tillotson.*
 2. In the compass of; not beyond: used both of place and time. *Wotton.*
 3. Not longer ago than. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Into the reach of. *Otway.*
 5. In the reach of. *Milton.*
 6. Into the heart or confidence of. *South.*
 7. Not exceeding. *Swift.*
 8. In the inclosure of. *Bacon.*
WITH'IN. *ad.* 1. In the inner parts; inwardly; internally. *Daniel.*
 2. In the mind. *Dryden.*
WITHI'NSIDE. *ad.* [*within* and *side*.] In the interior parts. *Sharp.*
WITHO'UT. *pret.* [*wiðutan*, Sax.]
 1. Not with. *Hall.*
 2. In a state of absence from. *Tatler.*
 3. In the state of not having. *Bacon.*
 4. Beyond; not within the compass of: *buildings without the wall.* *Burnet.*
 5. In the negation or omission of: *without peace there is no pleasure.* *Addis.*
 6. Not by; not by the use of; not by the help of: *he was wise without experience.* *Bacon.*
 7. On the outside of. *Dryden.*
 8. Not within. *Addison.*

9. With exemption from: *this he might do without loss.* *Locke.*
WITHO'UT. *ad.*
 1. Not on the inside. *Bacon.*
 2. Out of doors. *Wotton.*
 3. Externally; not in the mind.
WITHO'UT. *conjunct.* Unless; if not; except. Not in use. *Sidney.*
WITHOU'TEN. *prep.* [*wiðutan*, Sax.] *With-*out. Obsolete. *Spenser.*
To WITHSTA'ND. *v. a.* [*with* and *stand*.] To gainstand; to oppose; to resist. *Hooker.*
WITHSTA'NDER. *s.* [from *withstand*.] An opponent resisting power. *Raleigh.*
 * **WI'THWIND.** *s.* An herb.
 * **WI'THY.** *a.* Made of withes. *Fletcher.*
WI'THY. *s.* [*wiðig*, Sax.] Willow.
WI'TLESS. *a.* [from *wit*.] Wanting understanding: inconsiderately. *Fairfax.*
 * **WI'TLESSLY.** *ad.* Inconsiderately; without understanding. *Beaum. and Fl.*
 * **WI'TLESSNESS.** *s.* Want of consideration. *Sandys.*
WITLING. *s.* [*Wißling*, Germ.] A pretender to wit; a man of petty smartness. *Pope.*
WITNESS. *s.* [*witneyre*, Sax.]
 1. Testimony; attestation. *Shakspeare.*
 2. One who gives testimony. *Genesis.*
 3. *With a* WITNESS. Effectually; to a great degree. A low phrase. *Prior.*
To WITNESS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attest. *Donne.*
To WITNESS. *v. n.* To bear testimony. *Burnet.*
WITNESS. *interj.* An exclamation signifying that person or thing may attest it. *Milton.*
 * **WITNESSER.** *s.* One who gives testimony. *Martin.*
WITSNA'PPER. *s.* [*wit* and *snapp*.] One who affects repartee. *Shakspeare.*
WITTED. *a.* [from *wit*.] Having wit: as, *a quick witted boy.*
WITTI'CIISM. *s.* [from *witty*.] A mean attempt at wit. *L'Estrange.*
WITTI'LY. *ad.* [from *witty*.] 1. Ingeniously; cunningly; artfully. *Dryden.*
 2. With flight of imagination. *B. Jonson.*
WIT'TINESS. *s.* [from *witty*.] The quality of being witty. *Spenser.*
WIT'TINGLY. *ad.* [*witran*, Sax. to weet or know.] Knowingly; not ignorantly; with knowledge by design. *Hooker.*
WIT'TOL. *s.* [*witcol*, Sax.] A man who knows the falsehood of his wife and seems contented; a tame cuckold. *Cleaveland.*
WIT'TOLLY. *ad.* [from *wittol*.] Cuckoldly. *Shakspeare.*
WIT'TY. *a.* [from *wit*; *wißig*, Germ.]
 1. Judicious; ingenious; inventive. *Jud.*
 2. Full of imagination. *South.*
 3. Sarcastick; full of taunts. *Addison.*
WI'TWAL. *s.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*
 * **WI'TWORM.** *s.* One that feeds on wit;

a canker of wit. *Ben Jonson.*
To WIVE. *v. n.* [from *wife*.] To marry;
 to take a wife. *Shakspeare.*
To WIVE. *v. a.*
 1. To match to a wife. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To take for a wife. *Shakspeare.*
 * **WI'VEHOOD.** *s.* Behaviour becoming a
 wife. *Spenser.*
 * **WI'VELESS.** *a.* Without a wife; unmar-
 ried. *Homily of Matrimony.*
WI'VELY. *ad.* [from *wives*.] Belonging to
 a wife. *Sidney.*
 * **WI'VER** or **WI'VERN.** *s.* A kind of
 heraldick dragon. *Thynne.*
WIVES. *s.* The plural of *wife*. *Spenser.*
WI'ZARD. *s.* [from *wise*.] A conjurer; an
 enchanter; a he witch. *Milton.*
 * **WI'ZARD.** *a.* 1. Enchanting; charming;
 overpowering. *Collins.*
 2. Haunted by wizards. *Milton.*
 * **To WI'ZEN.** *v. n.* [*plyman*, Sax.] To
 wither; to become dry: *wizened*, dried,
 withered, shrunk.
 * **WO.** See **WOE**.
WOAD. *s.* [*pad*, Sax. *Waid*, Germ.] A
 plant cultivated for the dyers, who use
 it for the foundation of many colours.
Miller.
WO'BEGONE. *a.* [*wo* and *begone*.] Lost
 in *wo*; overwhelmed with sorrow. *Shaksp.*
 * **WODE.** *a.* Mad. See **WOOD**.
WOE. *s.* [*pa*, Sax.] 1. Grief; sorrow; mise-
 ry; calamity. *Pope.*
 2. A denunciation of calamity; a curse.
South.
 * **WOE** *worth thee.* See **To WORTH**.
WOFT. The obsolete participle passive from
To WAFT. *Shakspeare.*
WO'FUL. *a.* [*wo* and *full*.] 1. Sorrowful;
 afflicted; mourning. *Dryden.*
 2. Calamitous; afflictive. *Proverbs.*
 3. Wretched; paltry; sorry. *Pope.*
WO'FULLY. *ad.* [from *woful*.]
 1. Sorrowfully; mournfully.
 2. Wretchedly: in a sense of contempt.
South.
 * **WO'FULNESS.** *s.* Misery; calamity.
Martin.
WOLD. *s.* *Wold*, whether singly or jointly,
 in the names of places, signifies a plain
 open country; from the Saxon *pold*, a
 plain and a place without wood. *Gibson.*
WOLF. *s.* [*palp*, Sax. *Wolp*, Germ.]
 1. A kind of wild dog that devours sheep.
Shakspeare.
 2. An eating ulcer. *Brown.*
WO'LFDOG. *s.* [*wolf* and *dog*.]
 1. A dog of a very large breed kept to
 guard sheep. *Tickell.*
 2. A dog bred between a dog and a wolf.
WO'LFISH. *a.* [from *wolf*.] Resembling a
 wolf in qualities or form. *Shakspeare.*
WO'LFEBANE. *s.* [*wolf* and *bane*.] A poi-
 sonous plant, *aconite*. *Miller.*
WO'LFMILK. *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

WO'LVISH. *a.* [from *wolf*.] Resembling a
 wolf. *Howel.*
WO'MAN. *s.* [*pyrman*, *pimman*, Sax.]
 1. The female of the human race. *Otway.*
 2. A female attendant on a person of
 rank. *Shakspeare.*
To WO'MAN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
 make pliant like a woman. *Shakspeare.*
WO'MANED. *a.* [from *woman*.] Accom-
 panied; united with a woman. *Shaksp.*
WOMANHA'TER. *s.* [*woman* and *hater*.]
 One that has an aversion for the female
 sex. *Swift.*
WO'MANHOOD. } *s.* [from *woman*.] The
WO'MANHEAD. } character and collec-
 tive qualities of a woman. *Obsolete.*
Spenser.
WO'MANISH. *a.* [from *woman*.] Suitable
 to a woman. *Ascham.*
 * **WO'MANISHLY.** *ad.* In a womanish man-
 ner. *Comment. on Chaucer.*
 * **WO'MANISHNESS.** *s.* State or quality of
 being womanish. *Hammond.*
To WO'MANIZE. *v. a.* [from *woman*.]
 To emasculate; to effeminate; to soften.
 Proper, but not used. *Sidney.*
WOMANKI'ND. *s.* [*woman* and *kind*.] The
 female sex; the race of women. *Swift.*
WO'MANLY. *a.* [from *woman*.]
 1. Becoming a woman; suiting a woman;
 feminine. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Not childish; not girlish. *Arbuthnot.*
WO'MANLY. *ad.* [from *woman*.] In the
 manner of a woman; effeminately.
WOMB. *s.* [*wamba*, Goth. *pamb*, Sax.
wæmb, Island.] 1. The place of the fetus
 in the mother. *Addison.*
 2. The place whence any thing is pro-
 duced. *Milton.*
To WOMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To in-
 close; to breed in secret. *Shakspeare.*
WO'MBY. *a.* [from *womb*.] Capacious. Not
 in use. *Shakspeare.*
WO'MEN. Plural of *woman*. *Milton.*
WON. The preterit and participle passive
 of *win*. *Dryden.*
To WON. *v. n.* [*munian*, Sax. *wohnen*,
 Germ.] To dwell; to live; to have abode.
 Not in use. *Spenser.*
WON. *s.* [from the verb.] Dwelling; habi-
 tation. *Obsolete.* *Spenser.*
To WO'NDER. *v. n.* [*pundrian*, Sax. *won-
 der*, Dutch.] To be struck with admira-
 tion; to be pleased or surprised so as to
 be astonished. *South.*
WO'NDER. *s.* [*pundop*, Sax. *wonder*, Dutch;
Wunder, Germ.] 1. Admiration; astonish-
 ment; amazement. *Bacon.*
 2. Cause of wonder; a strange thing.
Carew.
 3. Any thing mentioned with wonder.
Milton.
 * **WO'NDERER.** *s.* One who wonders.
WO'NDERFUL. *a.* [*wonder* and *full*.] Ad-
 mirable; strange; astonishing. *Milton.*

WO'NDERFUL. *ad.* To a wonderful degree. *Chronicles.*
WO'NDERFULLY. *ad.* [from *wonderful.*] In a wonderful manner; to a wonderful degree. *Bacon.*
*** WO'NDERFULNESS.** *s.* State or quality of being wonderful or amazing. *Sidney.*
WO'NDERMENT. *s.* [from *wonder.*] Astonishment; amazement. *Spenser.*
*** WO'NDEROUS.** *a.* See *WONDROUS.*
WO'NDERSTRUCK. *a.* [wonder and strike.] Amazed. *Dryden.*
*** WO'NDERWORKING.** *a.* What does surprising things.
WO'NDROUS. *a.* Admirable; marvellous; strange; surprising. *Milton.*
WO'NDROUSLY. *ad.* [from *wondrous.*] To a strange degree. *Shakspeare.*
To WONT. } *v. n.* preterit and participle *wont.* [punian, Sax. *gewoonen*, Dutch; *gewöhnt*, Germ.] To be accustomed; to use; to be used. *Bacon.*
WONT. *s.* Custom; habit; use. *Milton.*
WO'NT. A contraction of *will not.*
WO'NTED. *part. a.* [from the verb.] Accustomed; used; usual. *Dryden.*
WO'NTEDNESS. *s.* [from *wonted.*] State of being accustomed to. Not used. *King Charles.*
WO'NTLESS. *a.* [from *wont.*] Unaccustomed; unusual. Obsolete. *Spenser.*
To WOO. *v. a.* [apogod, courted, Sax.]
 1. To court; to sue for love. *Pope.*
 2. To court solicitously; to invite with importunity. *Davies.*
To WOO. *v. n.* To court; to make love. *Dryden.*
WOOD. *a.* [wods, Goth. *pod*, Sax. *woed*, Dutch.] Mad; furious; raging.
WOOD. *s.* [pude, Sax. *woud*, Dutch.]
 1. A large and thick plantation of trees. [Bald, Germ.] *Spenser.*
 2. The substance of trees; timber. *Boyle.*
WOODA/NEMONE. *s.* A plant.
*** WO'ODASHES.** *s. pl.* Ashes of burnt wood.
WO'ODBIND. } *s.* [pudbind, Sax.] Honey-
WO'ODBINE. } suckle. *Shakspeare.*
WO'ODCOCK. *s.* [poducoc, Sax.] A bird of passage with a long bill: his food is not known. *Shakspeare.*
WO'ODDRINK. *s.* Decoction or infusion of medicinal woods, as sassafras. *Floyer.*
WO'ODED. *a.* [from *wood.*] Supplied with wood. *Arbuthnot.*
WO'ODEN. *a.* [from *wood.*]
 1. Ligneous; made of wood. *Shaksp.*
 2. Clumsy; awkward. *Collier.*
WO'ODFRETTER. *s.* [teres, Lat.] An insect; a woodworm. *Ainsworth.*
*** WO'ODGOD.** *s.* A pretended sylvan deity. *Spenser.*
WO'ODHOLE. *s.* [wood and hole.] Place where wood is laid up. *Phillips.*
*** WO'ODINESS.** *s.* The state of containing

much wood. *Dryden.*
WO'ODLAND. *s.* [wood and land.] Woods; ground covered with woods. *Locke.*
*** WO'ODLAND.** *a.* Covered with woods; belonging to woods. *Dryden.*
WO'ODLARK. *s.* A melodious sort of wild lark.
WO'ODLOUSE. *s.* [wood and louse.] An insect. Notwithstanding the appellation of millepes, it has only fourteen pair of short legs: it is a very swift runner, but it can occasionally roll itself up into the form of a ball. They are found under old logs of wood or large stones, or between the bark and wood of decayed trees. *Swift.*
*** WO'ODLY.** *ad.* Madly. *Huloet.*
WO'ODMAN. *s.* [wood and man.] A sportsman; a hunter. *Pope.*
WO'ODMONGER. *s.* [wood and monger.] A woodseller.
*** WO'ODNESS.** *s.* Anger; rage; madness. *Bp. Fisher.*
*** WO'ODNIGHTSHADE.** *s.* A plant.
WO'ODNOTE. *s.* Wild musick. *Milton.*
WOODNY'MPH. *s.* [wood and nymph.] Dryad; a fabled goddess of the woods. *Milton.*
WOODO'FFERING. *s.* Wood burnt on the altar. *Nehemiah.*
WO'ODPECKER. *s.* [wood and peck; *picus martius*, Lat.] A bird. The structure of the tongue of the woodpecker is very singular, whether we look at its great length, or at its sharp horny bearded point, and the gluey matter at the end, the better to stab and draw maggots out of wood. *Derham.*
WO'ODPIGEON, or Woodculver. *s.* A wild pigeon.
*** WO'ODREVE.** *s.* One who has the care of woods.
*** WO'ODROOF.** *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
WOODRO'OT. *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
WO'ODSARE. *s.* A kind of spittle, found upon herbs, as lavender and sage. *Bacon.*
WO'ODSERE. *s.* [wood and sere.] The time when there is no sap in the tree. Obsolete. *Tusser.*
WO'ODSORREL. *s.* [oxys, Lat.] A plant.
WO'ODWARD. *s.* [wood and ward.] A forester.
*** WO'ODWORM.** *s.* A worm bred in wood.
WO'ODY. *a.* [from *wood.*]
 1. Abounding with wood. *Addison.*
 2. Ligneous; consisting of wood. *Locke.*
 3. Relating to woods; sylvan. *Spenser.*
WOO'ER. *s.* [from *woo.*] One who courts a woman. *Chapman.*
WOOF. *s.* [from *wove.*]
 1. The set of threads that crosses the warp; the weft. *Bacon.*
 2. Texture; cloth. *Milton.*
WOO'INGLY. *ad.* [from *wooing.*] Pleasingly; so as to invite stay. *Shakspeare.*
WOOL. *s.* [pul, Sax. *wollen*, Dutch; *Wolle*,

Germ.] 1. The fleece of sheep; that which is woven into cloth. *Sidney.*
 2. Any short thick hair. *Shakspeare.*
 * WO'OLCOMBER. *s.* One whose business is to comb wool. *Johnson.*
 WO'OLFEL. *s.* [wool and fel.] Skin not stripped of the wool. *Davies.*
 * WO'OLINESS. *s.* State or quality of being woolly.
 WO'OLLEN. *a.* [from wool.] Made of wool not finely dressed. *Bacon.*
 WO'OLLEN. *s.* Cloth made of wool. *Hudibras.*
 * WO'OLLENDRAPER. } *s.* A dealer in
 * WO'OLSTAPLER. } woollen goods.
 WO'OLLY. *a.* [from wool.] 1. Consisting of wool; clothed with wool. *Dryden.*
 2. Resembling wool. *Shakspeare.*
 WO'OLPACK. } *s.* [wool, pack, and sack.]
 WO'OLSACK. }
 1. A bag of wool; a bundle of wool.
 2. The seat of the judges in the house of lords. *Dryden.*
 3. Any thing bulky without weight. *Cleaveland.*
 WO'OLWARD. *ad.* [wool and ward.] In wool. Not used. *Shakspeare.*
 * WOOP. *s.* A bird.
 * WOOS. *s.* Sea-weed: an herb.
 WORD. *s.* [popd, Sax. woord, Dutch; Wort, Germ.]
 1. A single part of speech. *Bacon.*
 2. A short discourse. *Tillotson.*
 3. Talk; discourse. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Dispute; verbal contention. *Shaksp.*
 5. Language. *Clarendon.*
 6. Promise. *Dryden.*
 7. Signal; token; order. *Shakspeare.*
 8. Account; tidings; message. *Prior.*
 9. Declaration; purpose expressed. *Dryd.*
 10. Affirmation. *Decay of Piety.*
 11. Scripture; word of God. *Whitgiste.*
 12. The second person of the ever adorable Trinity. A scripture term. *Milton.*
 To WORD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dispute. *L'Estrange.*
 To WORD. *v. a.* To express in proper words. *Addison.*
 * WO'RD-CATCHER. *s.* One who cavils at words. *Pope.*
 * WO'RDER. *s.* One who uses words; a speaker. *Whitlock.*
 * WO'RDISH. *a.* Respecting words. *Sidney.*
 * WO'RDISHNESS. *s.* Manner of wording or expression. *Digby of Bodies.*
 * WO'RDLESS. *a.* Silent; without words. *Shakspeare.*
 * WO'RDY. *a.* Verbose; full of words. *Spect.*
 WORE. The preterit of wear. *Dryden.*
 To WORK. *v. n.* pret. *worked*, or *wrought*. [peopcan, Sax. werken, Dutch; wirren, Germ.] 1. To labour; to travel; to toil. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To be in action; to be in motion. *Dryden.*

3. To act; to carry on operations. *Samuel.*
 4. To act as a manufacturer. *Isaiah.*
 5. To ferment. *Bacon.*
 6. To operate; to have effect. *Bacon.*
 7. To obtain by diligence. *Shakspeare.*
 8. To act internally; to operate as a purge, or other physick. *Brown.*
 9. To act as on a subject. *Swift.*
 10. To make way. *Milton.*
 11. To be tossed or agitated. *Addison.*
 To WORK. *v. a.*
 1. To make by degrees. *Addison.*
 2. To labour; to manufacture. *Tatler.*
 3. To bring by action into any state. *Add.*
 4. To influence by successive impulses. *Bacon.*
 5. To produce; to effect. *Drummond.*
 6. To manage. *Arbuthnot.*
 7. To put to labour; to exert. *Addison.*
 8. To embroider with a needle.
 9. To WORK out. To effect by toil. *Addis.*
 10. To WORK out. To erase; to efface. *Dryden.*
 11. To WORK up. To raise. *Dryden.*
 12. To WORK up. To expend in any work, as materials.
 WORK. *s.* [people, Sax. Werf, Germ.]
 1. Toil; labour; employment. *Ecclus.*
 2. A state of labour. *Temple.*
 3. Bungling attempt. *Stillington.*
 4. Flowers or embroidery of the needle. *Spenser.*
 5. Any fabrick or compages of art. *Pope.*
 6. Action; feat; deed. *Hammond.*
 7. Any thing made. *Donne.*
 8. Management; treatment. *Shakspeare.*
 9. To set on WORK. To employ; to engage. *Hooker.*
 WO'RKER. *s.* [from work.] One that works. *South.*
 WO'RK-FELLOW. *s.* [work and fellow.] One engaged in the same work with another.
 * WO'RK-FOLK. *s.* Persons employed in working. *Beaum. and Fl.*
 WO'RKHOUSE. } *s.* [from work and
 WO'RKINGHOUSE. } house.]
 1. A place in which any manufacture is carried on. *Dryden.*
 2. A place where idlers and vagabonds are condemned to labour. *Atterbury.*
 * WO'RKING. *s.*
 1. Motion; operation. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Fermentation. *Bacon.*
 WO'RKING-DAY. *s.* [work and day.] Day on which labour is permitted; not the sabbath. *Shakspeare.*
 WO'RKMAN. *s.* [work and man.] An artificer; a maker of any thing. *Addison.*
 * WO'RKMANLIKE. *a.* Skilful; well performed. *Drayton.*
 WO'RKMANLY. *a.* [from workman.] Skilful; well performed; workmanlike.
 WO'RKMANLY. *ad.* Skilfully; in a manner becoming a workman. *Shakspeare.*

WO'RKMANSHIP. *s.* [from *workman*.]

1. Manufacture; something made by the hand. *Spenser.*
2. The skill of a worker. *Spenser.*
3. The art of working. *Woodward.*

WO'RKMASTER. *s.* [work and master.]

The performer of any work. *Spenser.*

WO'RKWOMAN. *s.* [work and woman.]

1. A woman skilled in needle-work. *Spenser.*
2. A woman that works for hire.

* **WO'RKSHOP.** *s.* The place where the workman carries on his work. *Dr. Warton.*

WO'RKYDAY. *s.* [Corrupted from *workingday*.] The day not the sabbath. *Shaksp.*

WORLD. *s.* [poplð, Sax. *wereld*, Dutch.]

1. *World* is the great collective idea of all bodies whatever. *Locke.*
2. System of beings. *Nicene Creed.*
3. The earth; the terraqueous globe. *Milton.*
4. Present state of existence. *Shakspeare.*
5. A secular life. *Rogers.*
6. Publick life; the publick. *Shakspeare.*
7. Business of life; trouble of life. *Shaksp.*
8. Great multitude. *Sanderson.*
9. An hyperbolical expression for many. *Clarendon.*

10. Course of life.

11. Universal empire. *Milton.*

12. The manners of men. *Dryden.*

13. A collection of wonders; a wonder. *Obsolete. Knolles.*

14. Time; world without end.

15. *In the WORLD.* In possibility. *Addison.*

16. *For all the WORLD.* Exactly. *Sidney.*

WO'RLDLINESS. *s.* [from *worldly*.] Covetousness; addictedness to gain.

WO'RLDLING. *s.* [from *world*.] A mortal set upon profit. *Rogers.*

WO'RLDLY. *a.* [from *world*.] 1. Secular; relating to this life, in contradiction to the life to come. *Shakspeare.*

2. Bent upon this world; not attentive to a future state. *Milton.*

3. Human; common; belonging to the world. *Hooker.*

WO'RLDLY. *ad.* [from *world*.] With relation to the present life. *Milton.*

WORM. *s.* [wyrpm, Sax. *worm*, Dutch; *vermis*, Lat. *Wurm*, Germ.]

1. A small harmless serpent that lives in the earth. *Shakspeare.*
2. A poisonous serpent. *Shakspeare.*
3. Animal bred in the body. *Harvey.*
4. The animal that spins silk. *Shaksp.*
5. Grubs that gnaw wood and furniture.
6. Something tormenting. *Milton.*
7. Any thing vermiculated, or turned round; any thing spiral. *Moxon.*

To WORM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To work slowly, secretly, and gradually.

Herbert.

To WORM. *v. a.* To drive by slow and secret means. *Swift.*

WO'RMEATEN. *a.* [worm and eaten.]

1. Gnawed by worms. *Shakspeare.*
2. Old; worthless. *Raleigh.*

* **WO'RMEATENNESS.** *s.* State of being wormeaten; rottenness.

WO'RMWOOD. *s.* [from its virtue to kill worms in the body.] Of this plant there are thirty-two species. The common wormwood grows in the roads. *Miller.*

WO'RM. *a.* [from worm.] Full of worms. *Milton.*

WORN. part. pass. of wear. *Locke.*

WO'RNIL. *s.* In the backs of cows in the summer are maggots, which in Essex they call *wornils*. *Derham.*

* **WO'RRIER.** *s.* One who worries or torments. *Spenser.*

To WO'RRY. *v. a.* [wyrigen, Sax. *würgen*, Germ.] 1. To tear or mangle, as a beast tears its prey. *K. Charles.*

2. To harass, or persecute brutally. *Milton.*

WORSE. *a.* The comparative of *bad*. [wyr, Sax.] More bad; more ill. *Locke.*

WORSE. *ad.* In a manner more bad. *Shakspeare.*

The WORSE. *s.* [from the adjective.]

1. The loss; not the advantage; not the better. *Spenser.*
2. Something less good. *Clarissa.*

To WORSE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To put to disadvantage. *Milton.*

* **To WO'RSEN.** *v. a.* To worse. *Milton.*

* **WO'RSER.** *a.* A barbarous word, formed by corrupting *worse* with the usual comparative termination. *Shakspeare.*

WO'RSHIP. *s.* [weorþscype, Sax.] 1. Dignity; eminence; excellence. *Psalms.*

2. A character of honour. *Dryden.*

3. A term of ironical respect. *Pope.*

4. Adoration; religious act of reverence. *Milton.*

5. Honour; respect; civil deference. *Luke.*

6. Idolatry of lovers. *Shakspeare.*

To WO'RSHIP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adore; to honour or venerate with religious rites. *Milton.*
2. To respect; to honour; to treat with civil reverence. *Shakspeare.*

To WO'RSHIP. *v. n.* To perform acts of adoration. *Genesis.*

WO'RSHIPFUL. *a.* [worship and full.]

1. Claiming respect by any character or dignity. *South.*
2. A term of ironical respect. *Stillingfleet.*

WO'RSHIPFULLY. *ad.* [from *worshipful*.] Respectfully. *Shakspeare.*

WO'RSHIPPER. *s.* [from *worship*.] Adorer; one that worships. *Addison.*

WORST. *a.* The superlative of *bad*. Most bad; most ill. *Locke.*

WORST. *s.* The most calamitous or wicked state. *Dryden.*

To WORST. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To defeat; to overthrow. *Suckling.*

WO'RSTED. *s.* [from *Worsted*, a town in

Norfolk, famous for the woollen manufacture.] Woollen yarn; wool spun. *Pope.*

WORT. *s.* [pɪʊt, Sax. wort, Dutch.]

1. Originally a general name for an herb.
2. A plant of the cabbage kind.
3. New beer either unfermented, or in the act of fermentation. *Bacon.*

To WORTH, or *Wurth*. *v. n.* [peopðan, Sax.] To be. *Spenser.*

* To WORTH, or *Wurth*. *v. a.* To betide; to happen to. This word was formerly common in conjunction with woe; as, *woe worth thee*, i. e. *woe be to thee*. *Spenser.*

WORTH. In the termination of the names of places comes from *popð*, a court or farm, or *popðig*, a street or road. *Gibson.*

WORTH. *s.* [pepð, Sax. Werth, Germ.]

1. Price; value. *Woodward.*
2. Excellence; virtue. *Sidney.*
3. Importance; valuable quality. *Hooker.*

WORTH. *a.* 1. Equal in price to; equal in value to. *Addison.*

2. Deserving. *Clarendon.*
3. Equal in possessions to. *Sandys.*

WO'RTHILY. *ad.* [from *worthy*.]

1. Suitably; not below the rate of. *Ray.*
2. Deservedly. *Dryden.*
3. Justly; not without cause. *South.*

WO'RTHINESS. *s.* [from *worthy*.]

1. Desert; merit. *Hooker.*
2. Excellence; dignity; virtue. *Sidney.*
3. State of being worthy; quality of deserving. *Sidney.*

WO'RTHLESS. *a.* [from *worth*.]

1. Having no virtues, dignity, or excellence. *Shakspeare.*
2. Having no value. *Addison.*

WO'RTHLESSNESS. *s.* [from *worthless*.]

Want of excellence; want of dignity; want of value. *More.*

WO'RTHY. *a.* [from *worth*; *würdig*, Germ.]

1. Deserving; such as merits. *Shakspeare.*
2. Valuable; noble; illustrious. *Hooker.*
3. Having worth; having virtue. *Digby.*
4. Suitable to any quality good or bad; equal in value. *Dryden.*
5. Suitable to any thing bad. *Shaksp.*
6. Deserving of ill. *Deuteronomy.*

WO'RTHY. *s.* [from the adjective.] A man laudable for any eminent quality, particularly for valour. *Brown.*

To WO'RTHY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

To render worthy; to aggrandise: to exalt. Not used. *Shakspeare.*

To WOT. *v. n.* [pɪʊt, Sax.] To know; to be aware. *Shakspeare.*

WOVE. The preterit and participle passive of *weave*. *Milton.*

WO'VEN. The participle passive of *weave*.

WOULD. The preterit of *will*.

1. It is generally used as an auxiliary verb with an infinitive, to which it gives the force of the subjunctive mood. *Ray.*

2. Was or am resolved; wish or wished to. *Sidney.*

3. It is a familiar term for *wish to do*, or *to have*. *Shakspeare.*

WO'ULDING. *s.* [from *would*.] Motion of desire; disposition to any thing; propensity; inclination; incipient purpose. *Hammond.*

WOUND. *s.* [pund, Sax. wonde, Dutch; Bunde, Germ.] A hurt given by violence. *Swift.*

To WOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hurt by violence. *Shakspeare.*

WOUND. The preterit and participle passive of *wind*. *Wilkins.*

* WO'UNDER. One that wounds.

WO'UNDLESS. *a.* [from *wound*.] Exempt from wounds.

WO'UNDWORT. *s.* [vulneraria, Lat.] A plant.

* WO'UNDY. *a.* Excessive: a low bad word. *L'Estrange.*

WOX. } The preterit of *wax*. Became.

WOXE. } Obsolete. *Spenser.*

WO'XEN. The participle of *to wax*. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

WRACK. *s.* [wrack, Dutch; pɹæcce, Sax.] See *WRECK*.

1. Destruction of a ship. *Dryden.*

2. Ruin; destruction.

To WRACK. *v. a.*

1. To destroy in the water; to wreck.

2. It seems in *Milton* to mean to *rock*, to shake.

3. To torture; to torment. Now *rack*. *Cowley.*

* WRA'CKFUL. *a.* Ruinous; destructive. *Drayton.*

* WRAITH. *s.* [perhaps a corruption of *swarth*, or *swairth*.] The apparition of a person about to die, as pretended in part of the north.

To WRANGLE. *v. n.* [from *wrangheseur*, Dutch.] To dispute peevishly; to quarrel perversely. *Locke.*

WRANGLE. *s.* [from the verb.] A quarrel; a perverse dispute. *Swift.*

WRA'NGLER. *s.* [from *wrangle*.] A perverse, peevish, disputative man. *Herbert.*

To WRAP. *v. a.* [hɹeoppian, Sax. to turn; wreffler, Dan.] 1. To roll together; to complicate. *Fairfax.*

2. To involve; to cover with something rolled or thrown round. *Dryden.*

3. To comprise; to contain. *Addison.*

4. To WRAP up. To involve totally. *Knolles.*

5. To transport; to put in ecstasy; for *rapt*. *Cowley.*

WRA'PPER. *s.* [from *wrap*.]

1. One that wraps.

2. That in which any thing is wrapped. *Addison.*

* WRA'PPING. *s.* That in which any thing is wrapped. *Addison.*

- WRATH.** *s.* [wpað, Sax. *wreed*, cruel, Dutch.] Anger; fury; rage. *Spenser.*
- WRA'THFUL.** *a.* [wrath and full.] Angry; furious; raging. *Spenser.*
- WRA'THFULLY.** *ad.* [from *wrathful*.] Furiously; passionately. *Shakspeare.*
- WRA'THLESS.** *a.* [from *wrath*.] Free from anger. *Waller.*
- * **To WRAWL.** *v. n.* To cry as a cat. *Spenser.*
- To WREAK.** *v. a.* Old preterit and part. pass. *wroke* now *wreaked*. [wæcan, Sax. *wrecken*, Dutch; *rächen*, Germ.]
1. To revenge. Obsolete. *Spenser.*
 2. To execute any violent design. *Dryden.*
- WREAK.** *s.* [from the verb; *Rache*, Germ.]
1. Revenge; vengeance. Obsolete. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Passion; furious fit. *Shakspeare.*
- WRE'AKFUL.** *a.* [from *wreak*.] Revengeful; angry. Not used. *Shakspeare.*
- * **WRE'AKLESS.** *a.* Now written *reckless*. Careless. *Shakspeare.*
- WREATH.** *s.* [wpeoð, Sax.]
1. Any thing curled or twisted. *Bacon.*
 2. A garland; a chaplet. *Roscommon.*
- To WREATH.** *v. a.* preterit *wreathed*; part. pass. *wreathed*, *wreathen*.
1. To curl; to twist; to convolve. *Bacon.*
 2. To interweave; to entwine one in another. *Dryden.*
 3. To encircle as a garland. *Prior.*
 4. To encircle as with a garland. *Dryden.*
- * **To WREATH.** *v. n.* To be interwoven; to be intertwined. *Dryden.*
- WRE'ATHY.** *a.* [from *wreath*.] Spiral; curled; twisted. *Brown.*
- WRECK.** *s.* [wæcce, Sax. a miserable person; *wracke*, Dutch, a ship broken.]
1. Destruction by being driven on rocks or shallows at sea. *Spenser.*
 2. Dissolution by violence. *Milton.*
 3. Ruin; destruction. *Shakspeare.*
- To WRECK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To destroy by dashing on rocks or sands. *Spenser.*
 2. To ruin. *Daniel.*
- To WRECK.** *v. n.* To suffer wreck. *Milton.*
- * **WRE'CKFUL.** *a.* Causing wreck. *Spenser.*
- WREN.** *s.* [wpenna, Sax.] A small bird. *Shakspeare.*
- To WRENCH.** *v. a.* [wpingan, Sax. *wrenghen*, Dutch; *ringen*, Germ.]
1. To pull by violence; to wrest; to force. *Bacon.*
 2. To sprain; to distort. *Swift.*
- WRENCH.** *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A violent pull or twist.
 2. A sprain. *Locke.*
- To WREST.** *v. a.* [wpreyran, Sax.]
1. To twist by violence; to extort by writhing or force. *Addison.*
 2. To distort; to writhe; to force. *Shaksp.*
- WREST.** *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Distortion; violence. *Hooker.*

2. An instrument to tune.
- WRE'STER.** *s.* [from *wrest*.] He who wrests.
- To WRE'STLE.** *v. n.* [from *wrest*.]
1. To contend who shall throw the other down. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To struggle; to contend: followed by *with*. *Clarendon.*
- * **To WRE'STLE.** *v. a.* To overcome in wrestling. *Spenser.*
- WRE'STLER.** *s.* [from *wrestle*.]
1. One who wrestles, one who professes the athletick art. *Denham.*
 2. One who contends in wrestling. *Waller.*
- WRETCH.** *s.* [wpecca, Sax.]
1. A miserable mortal. *Prior.*
 2. A worthless; sorry creature. *Sidney.*
 3. It is used by way of slight, ironical pity, or contempt. *Drayton.*
- WRE'TCHED.** *a.* [from *wretch*.]
1. Miserable; unhappy. *Hooker.*
 2. Calamitous; afflictive.
 3. Sorry; pitiful; paltry; worthless. *Hook.*
 4. Despicable; hatefully contemptible. *Sidney.*
- WRE'TCHEDLY.** *ad.* [from *wretched*.]
1. Miserably; unhappily. *Clarendon.*
 2. Meanly; despicably. *South.*
- WRE'TCHEDNESS.** *s.* [from *wretched*.]
1. Misery; unhappiness; afflicted state. *Sidney.*
 2. Pitifulness; despicableness.
- WRE'TCHLESS.** *a.* Careless; mindless; heedless. *Hammond.*
- * **WRE'TCHLESSNESS.** *s.* Carelessness. *39. Art. of Rel.*
- * **To WRIG.** *v. a.* To move to and fro; to rub; to shake; to put into quick motion. *Skelton.*
- To WRI'GGLE.** *v. n.* [wpiȝan, Sax. *rugge-len*, Dutch.] To move to and fro with short motions. *Swift.*
- To WRI'GGLE.** *v. a.* To put in a quick reciprocating motion. *Hudibras.*
- * **WRI'GGLE.** *a.* Pliant; flexible; moving to and fro. *Spenser.*
- WRIGHT.** *s.* [wpihtra; wpyhtra, Sax.] A workman; an artificer; a maker; a manufacturer. *Cheyne.*
- To WRING.** *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *wringed* and *wrung*. [wpingan, Sax.]
1. To twist; to turn round with violence. *Leviticus.*
 2. To force out of any body by contortion: with the particle *out*. *Wotton.*
 3. To squeeze; to press. *Shakspeare.*
 4. To writhe. [*ringen*, Germ.] *Shaksp.*
 5. To pinch. *Bacon.*
 6. To force by violence; to extort. *Milton.*
 7. To harass; to distress; to torture. *Shakspeare.*
 8. To distort; to turn to a wrong purpose. *Ascham.*
 9. To persecute with extortion. *Hayward.*
- To WRING.** *v. n.* To writhe with anguish. *Shakspeare.*

WRI'NGER. *s.* [from *wring.*] One who squeezes the water out of clothes. *Shaksp.*

WRI'NKLE. *s.* [ppinle, Sax. *wrinkel*, Dut.]

1. Corrugation or furrow of the skin or the face. *Swift.*

2. Any roughness. *Dryden.*

3. Rump of cloth.

To WRI'NKLE. *v. a.* [ppinlian, Sax.]

1. To corrugate; to contract into furrows. *Bacon.*

2. To make rough or uneven. *Milton.*

WRIST. *s.* [pyrzt, Sax.] The joint by which the hand is joined to the arm. *Shakspeare.*

WRI'STBAND. *s.* [*wrist* and *band.*] The fastening of the shirt at the hand.

WRIT. *s.* [from *write.*] 1. Any thing written; scripture. This sense is now chiefly used in speaking of the Bible. *Addison.*

2. A judicial process. *Prior.*

3. A legal instrument. *Ayliffe.*

WRIT. Used as the preterit of *write* by *Prior.*

* **WRI'TATIVE.** *a.* Disposed to write. *Pope.*

To WRITE. *v. a.* preterit *writ* or *wrote*; part. pass. *written*, *writ*, or *wrote*. [ppitan, appitan, Sax.]

1. To express by means of letters. *Shaksp.*

2. To engrave; to impress. *Locke.*

3. To produce as an author. *Glanville.*

4. To tell by letter. *Prior.*

To WRITE. *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of writing. *Shaksp.*

2. To play the author. *Addison.*

3. To tell in books. *Shakspeare.*

4. To send letters. *Esdras.*

5. To call one's self; to be entitled; to use the style of. *Ben Jonson.*

6. To compose; to form compositions. *Felton.*

WRI'TER. *s.* [from *write.*]

1. One who practises the art of writing.

2. An author. *Bacon.*

To WRITHE. *v. n.* [ppidan, Sax.] 1. To distort; to deform with distortion. *Milton.*

2. To twist with violence. *Milton.*

3. To wrest; to force by violence. *Hooker.*

4. To twist. *Dryden.*

To WRITHE. *v. n.* To be convolved with agony or torture. *Addison.*

To WRI'THLE. *v. a.* [from *writhe.*] To wrinkle; to corrugate. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

WRI'TING. *s.* [from *writ.*]

1. A legal instrument.

2. A composure; a book. *Addison.*

3. A written paper of any kind. *Shaksp.*

WRI'TINGMASTER. *s.* One who teaches to write. *Dryden.*

WRI'TTEN. The participle passive of *write*. *Spenser.*

* **WRI'ZZLED.** *a.* [perhaps corrupted from *writhle.*] Wrinkled. *Spenser.*

WRO'KEN. The part. pass. of *To wreak*. *Spenser.*

WRONG. *s.* [ppange, Sax.]

1. An injury; a designed or known detriment. *Spenser.*

2. Error; not right. *Roscommon.*

WRONG. *a.* [from the noun.]

1. Not morally right; not agreeable to propriety or truth. *Addison.*

2. Not physically right; unfit; unsuitable. *Swift.*

3. Acting improperly. *Young.*

WRONG. *ad.* Not rightly; amiss. *Locke.*

To WRONG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To injure; to use unjustly. *Addison.*

WRONGDO'ER. *s.* [*wrong* and *doer.*] An injurious person. *Ayliffe.*

WRO'NGER. *s.* [from *wrong.*] He that injures; he that does wrong. *Shakspeare.*

WRO'NGFUL. *a.* [*wrong* and *full.*] Injurious; unjust. *Dryden.*

WRO'NGFULLY. *ad.* [from *wrongful.*] Unjustly. *Spectator.*

WRO'NGHEAD. } *a.* [*wrong* and *head.*]

WRO'NGHEADED. } Having a perverse understanding. *Pope.*

WRO'NGLESSLY. *ad.* [from *wrongless.*] Without injury to any. *Sidney.*

WRO'NGLY. *ad.* [from *wrong.*] Unjustly; amiss. *Locke.*

* **WRO'NGNESS.** *s.* Wrong disposition. *Butler.*

WROTE. pret. and part. of *write.* *South.*

WROTH. *a.* [ppod, Sax. *vrod*, Danish.] Angry. Out of use. *Genesis.*

WROUGHT. [ppozd, Sax.] The pret. and part. pass. as it seems, of *work*; as the Dutch *wercken* makes *gerocht*.

1. Effected; performed. *Stephens.*

2. Influenced; prevailed on. *Milton.*

3. Produced; caused. *Addison.*

4. Laboured. *Milton.*

5. Gained; attained. *Shakspeare.*

6. Operated. *Milton.*

7. Worked; driven. *Bacon.*

8. Actuated. *Dryden.*

9. Manufactured. *Milton.*

10. Formed. *2 Corinthians.*

11. Excited by degrees. *Swift.*

12. Guided; managed. *Milton.*

13. Agitated; disturbed. *Shakspeare.*

WRUNG. The preterit and part. passive of *wring*. *Thomson.*

WRY. *a.* [from *writhe.*]

1. Crooked; deviating from the right direction. *Sidney.*

2. Distorted. *Pope.*

3. Wrung; perverted; wrested. *Atterbury.*

To WRY. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To be contorted and writhed; to deviate from the right direction. *Sanderson.*

To WRY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make to deviate; to distort. *Sidney.*

WRY'NECK. *s.* A bird. *White.*

* **WRY'NESS.** *s.* State of being wry; deviation from the right way. *Mountague.*

X.

X Is a letter, which, though found in Saxon words, begins no word in the English language.

* An attempt has lately been made to introduce three or four words; two seem to have been once received; and the sea-term is yet in use.

* X. The numeral letter of ten.

* XE'BECK. *s.* [A sea-term.] A small three-

masted vessel, navigated in the mediterranean. *Chambers.*

* XENO'DOCHY. *s.* [ξενοδοχία.] Reception of strangers; hospitality. *Cockeram.*

* XERO'PHAGY. [ξηρός and Φάγω.] Dry food; subsistence on dry victuals.

Christ. Antiq. Ind. Hæret.

* XYLO'GRAPHY. *s.* [ξύλον and γράφω.] The art of engraving on wood.

Y.

Y At the beginning of words, is a consonant; at the end, and when it follows a consonant, it is a vowel, and has the sound of *i*. It is used at the end of words, and whenever two *ii*'s would come together, and in words derived from the Greek, to express the *υ*. *Y* was much used by the Saxons, whence *y* is found for *i* in the old English writers.

Y is in old English sometimes prefixed as an increasing syllable to preterits and passive participles of verbs. It seems borrowed from *ge*, the Saxon augmentum of the preterit.

YACHT. *s.* [Dutch.] A small ship for carrying passengers.

* **YAM.** *s.* A root that grows in America and the South Sea islands. *Cook's Voyage.*

* **To YAP.** *v. n.* [contracted from *yelp*.] To bark. *L'Estrange.*

YARD. *s.* [geapd, Sax.]

1. Inclosed ground adjoining to an house. *Dryden.*

2. [gepð, Sax.] A measure of three feet. *Bacon.*

3. The supports of the sails. *Dryden.*

* **YA'RDLAND.** *s.* A quantity of land, various, according to the place; as, at Wimbledon in Surrey it is but fifteen acres; in other countries sometimes twenty, twenty-four, thirty and forty acres. *Cowell.*

YA'RDWAND. *s.* [*yard* and *wand*.] A measure of a yard. *Collier.*

YARE. *a.* [geapne, Sax.] Ready; dextrous; eager. *Shakspeare.*

YA'RELY. *ad.* [from *yare*.] Dextrously; skilfully. *Shakspeare.*

* **To YARK.** See **To YERCK.**

YARN. *s.* [geapn, Sax. Garn, Germ.] Spun wool; woollen thread. *Temple.*

To YARR. *v. n.* [from the sound; *hirrio*, Lat.] To growl, or snarl like a dog.

YA'RROW. *s.* A plant.

* **YATE.** *s.* [geat, Sax.] Still our northern word for gate; pronounced *yet*, or *yat*. *Spenser,*

* **YAW.** *s.* The unsteady motion which a ship makes in a great swell, when, in steering she inclines to the right or left of her course. *Gifford.*

YAWL. *s.* A little vessel belonging to a ship, for convenience of passing to and from it.

* **To YAWL.** *v. n.* [See **To YELL**; jodeln, Germ.] To cry out. *Fairfax.*

To YAWN. *v. n.* [geonan, Sax. gähnen, Germ.]

1. To gape; to oscitate; to have the mouth opened involuntarily. *Dryden.*

2. To open wide. *Prior.*

3. To express desire by yawning. *Hooker.*

YAWN. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. Oscitation. *Pope.*

2. Gape; hiatus. *Addison.*

YA'WNING. *a.* [from *yawn*.] Sleepy; slumbering. *Shakspeare.*

YCLA'D. part. for *clad*. Clothed. *Shaksp.*

YCLE'PED. Called; termed; named. *Milton.*

YDRE'AD. The old pret. of **To dread**. *Spenser.*

YE. The nominative plural of *thou*. *Luke.*

YEA. *ad.* [ea, or gea, Sax. ja, Germ.]

1. Yes. *Shakspeare.*

2. A particle by which the sense is intended or enforced: not only so, but more than so. *Milton.*

To YEAD, or YEDE. *v. n.* preterit *yode*.

To go; to march. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

To YEAN. *v. n.* [eamian, Sax.] To bring young. Used of sheep. *Dryden.*

YE'ANLING. *s.* [from *yea*.] The young of sheep. *Shakspeare.*

YEAR. *s.* [geap, Sax. Jahr, Germ.]

1. Twelve months.

2. It is often used plurally, without a plural termination. *Shakspeare.*

3. In the plural, old age. *Bacon.*

* **YE'ARED.** *a.* Containing years; numbering years. *Ben Jonson.*

* **YE'ARBOOK.** *s.* Law-reports published annually. *Blackstone.*

YE'ARLING. *s.* [from *year*.] Being a year old. *Pope.*

YE'ARLY. *a.* [from *year*.] Annual; happening every year; lasting a year. *Prior.*

YE'ARLY. *ad.* Annually; once a year.

To YEARN. *v. n.* [eapnan, Sax.] To feel great internal uneasiness. *Genesis.*

To YEARN. *v. a.* To grieve; to vex.

* YEAST. See YEST.

YELK. *s.* [from *zealepe*, *yellow*, Sax.] The yellow part of the egg. It is commonly pronounced, and often written, *yolk*.

To YELL. *v. n.* [gellen, Germ.] To cry out with horror and agony. *Spenser.*

* To YELL. *v. a.* To utter with a yell. *Shakspeare.*

YELL. *s.* [from the verb.] A cry of horror. *Dryden.*

YE'LOW. *a.* [zealepe, Sax. gelb, Germ. giallo, Ital.] Being of a bright glaring colour, as gold. *Newton.*

* To YE'LOW. *v. a.* To render yellow. *Shakspeare.*

* To YE'LOW. *v. n.* To grow yellow. *Dyer.*

YE'LOWBOY. *s.* A gold coin. *Arbuthnot.*

* YE'LOWGOLDS. *s.* A flower. *Ben Jonson.*

YE'LOWHAMMER. *s.* A bird.

YE'LOWISH. *a.* [from *yellow*.] Approaching to yellow. *Woodward.*

YE'LOWISHNESS. *s.* [from *yellowish*.] The quality of approaching to yellow. *Boyle.*

YE'LOWNESS. *s.* [from *yellow*.]

1. The quality of being yellow. *Bacon.*

2. It is used in *Shakspeare* for jealousy.

YE'LLOWS. *s.* A disease in horses. It owes its original to obstructions in the gall-pipe, or of those little ducts opening into that pipe. *Farrier's Dict.*

To YELP. *v. a.* [zealpan, Sax.] To bark as a beagle hound after his prey. *Shakspeare.*

YEO'MAN. *s.* [The true etymology seems to be from *geman*, Frisick, a villager.]

1. A man of a small estate in land; a farmer; a gentleman farmer. *Addison.*

2. It seems to have been anciently a ceremonious title given to soldiers: whence we have still *yeoman* of the guard. *Bacon.*

3. It was probably a freeholder not advanced to the rank of a gentleman. *Shakspeare.*

* YE'OMANLY. *a.* Of or belonging to a yeoman. *Ben Jonson.*

YEO'MANRY. *s.* [from *yeoman*.] The collective body of yeomen. *Bacon.*

To YERK. *v. a.* To throw out or move with a spring. A horse is said to *yerk*, when he flings and kicks with his whole hind quarters. *Farrier's Dict.*

* To YERK. *v. n.* To move as with yerks. *Beaum. and Fl.*

YERK. *s.* [from the verb.] A quick motion.

To YERN. *v. a.* See YEARN. *Shakspeare.*

YES. *ad.* [ȝȳe, Sax.] A term of affirmation; the affirmative particle opposed to *no*. *Bacon.*

YEST. *s.* [ȝeyt, Sax. Gisch, Germ.]

1. The foam, spume, or flower of beer in fermentation; barm. *Hudibras.*

2. The spume on a troubled sea. *Shakspeare.*

YE'STER. *a.* [ghister, Dutch; gestern, Germ.] Being next before the present day. Not used but in composition with *day* or *night*. *Dryden.*

YE'STERDAY. *s.* [ȝȳtandæg, Sax.] The day last past; the next day before today. *Prior.*

YE'STERDAY. *ad.* On the day last past. *Bacon.*

YESTERNI'GHT. *s.* The night before this night.

YESTERNI'GHT. *ad.* On the night last past. *Shakspeare.*

YE'STY. *a.* [from *yest*.] Frothy; spumy; foamy. *Shakspeare.*

YET. *conjunction.* [ȝȳt, ȝet, ȝeta, Sax.] Nevertheless; notwithstanding; however. *Tillotson.*

YET. *ad.*

1. Beside; over and above: *there is yet another.* *Atterbury.*

2. Still; the state still remaining the same: *he was yet a young man.* *Addison.*

3. Once again: *yet repeat the name.* *Pope.*

4. At this time; so soon; hitherto; with a negative before it: *he will help us but not yet.* *Bacon.*

5. At least: *if he will not give the whole, yet he may give part.* *Baker.*

6. It denotes increase or extension of the sense of the words to which it is joined: *the storm grew louder and yet louder.* *Dryden.*

7. Still; in a new degree: *his treason is made yet blacker by ingratitude.* *L'Estrange.*

8. Even; after all: *he is not honest, nor yet rich.* *Bacon.*

9. Hitherto: *he has not yet told half.* *Hooker.*

YE'VEN for given. *Spenser.*

YEW. *s.* [ȳ, Sax.] A tree of tough wood. *Prior.*

YE'WEN. *a.* [from *yew*.] Made of the wood of yew.

* YEX. *s.* [hick, hickse, Belg. ȝeocȳung, Sax.] The hiccough. *Holland.*

* To YEX. *v. n.* To have the hiccough. *Huloet.*

YFE'RE. *ad.* [ȳȳepe, Sax.] Together. *Spenser.*

To YIELD. *v. a.* [zeldan, Sax. to pay.]

1. To produce; to give in return for cultivation or labour. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To produce in general. *Shakspeare.*
3. To afford; to exhibit. *Locke.*
4. To give as claimed of right. *Milton.*
5. To allow; to permit. *Milton.*
6. To emit; to expire. *Genesis.*
7. To resign; to give up: with *up* and *over*. *Watts.*
8. To surrender: sometimes with *up*. *Knolles.*

To YIELD. *v. n.*

1. To give up the conquest; to submit. *Daniel.*
2. To comply with any person. *Prov.*
3. To comply with things. *Bacon.*
4. To concede; to admit; to allow; not to deny. *Hakewill.*
5. To give place as inferior in excellence or any other quality. *Dryden.*
- * YI'ELDABLENESS. *s.* Disposition to concede or comply with. *Bp. Hall.*
- * YI'ELDANCE. *s.*
 1. Act of producing. *Bp. Hall.*
 2. Act of complying with; concession. *Bp. Hall.*
- YI'ELDER. *s.* [from *yield*.] One who yields.
- * YI'ELDING. *s.* Act of giving up; submission. *Shakspeare.*
- * YI'ELDINGLY. *ad.* With compliance. *Warner.*

* YI'ELDINGNESS. *s.*

1. Disposition to give up any point. *Halifax.*
2. Quality of yielding. *Paley.*
- YOKE. *s.* [zeoc, Sax. *ŷoch*, Germ. *joug*, Fr. *jugum*, Lat.]
 1. The bandage placed on the neck of draught oxen. *Pope.*
 2. A mark of servitude; slavery. *Dryden.*
 3. A chain; a link; a bond. *Dryden.*
 4. A couple; two; a pair. *Broome.*
 It is used in the plural with the singular termination: as, *a hundred yoke of oxen*.

To YOKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bind by a yoke to a carriage. *Dryden.*
2. To join or couple with another. *Dryden.*
3. To enslave; to subdue. *Shakspeare.*
4. To restrain; to confine. *Bacon.*
- * To YOKE. *v. n.* To be joined together. *Milton.*

YO'KE-ELM. *s.* A tree. *Ainsworth.*

YO'KEFELLOW. } *s.* [*yoke* and *fellow*, or
YO'KEMATE. } *mate*.]

1. Companion in labour. *Shakspeare.*
2. Mate; fellow. *Hudibras.*

YOLD, for *yielded*. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

YOLK. *s.* [See *YELK*.] The yellow part of

an egg.

* To YOLP. See *To YELP*.

YON. } *a.* [zeond, Sax.] Being at
YOND. } a distance within view.
YO'NDER. } *Pope.*

YON. } *ad.* At a distance within
YOND. } view. *Milton.*
YO'NDER. }

YOND. *a.* Mad; furious: perhaps transported with rage; under alienation of mind. *Spenser.*

YORE, or of Yore. *ad.* [zeozapa, Sax.]

1. Long. *Spenser.*

2. Of old time; long ago. *Pope.*

YOU. *pron.* [eop, iuh, Sax. eudh, Germ.]

1. The oblique case of *ye*. *Eph.*

2. It is used in the nominative. *Shaksp.*

3. It is the ceremonial word for the second person singular, and is always used, except in solemn language. *Pope.*

YOUNG. *a.* [iong, yeong, Sax. *jong*, Dutch; *jung*, Germ.]

1. Being in the first part of life; not old. *Shakspeare.*

2. Ignorant; weak. *Shakspeare.*

3. It is sometimes applied to vegetable life. *Bacon.*

YOUNG. *s.* The offspring of animals collectively. *Milton.*

YOU'NGISH. *a.* [from *young*.] Somewhat young. *Tatler.*

YO'UNGLING. *s.* [from *young*; *yeongling*, Sax. *Jüngling*, Germ.] Any creature in the first part of life. *Spenser.*

* YO'UNGLY. *a.* Youthful. *Gower.*

YO'UNGLY. *ad.* [from *young*.]
1. Early in life. *Shakspeare.*

2. Ignorantly; weakly.

YO'UNGSTER. } *s.* [from *young*; *Junker*,
YO'UNKER. } Germ.] A young person. *Prior.*

YOUNGTH. *s.* [from *young*.] The state of being young. *Spenser.*

YOUR. *pron.* [eopen, Sax. *euer*, Germ.]

1. Belonging to you. *Shakspeare.*

2. YOURS is used when the substantive goes before, or is understood; as *this is your book*, *this book is yours*. *Pope.*

YOURSELF. *s.* [*your* and *self*.] You, even you; ye not others. *Shakspeare.*

YOUTH. *s.* [yeozuð, Sax.]

1. The part of life succeeding to childhood and adolescence. *Milton.*

2. A young man. *Dryden.*

3. Young men. Collectively. *Ben Jonson.*

YO'UTHFUL. *a.* [*youth* and *full*.]

1. Young. *Dryden.*

2. Suitable to the first part of life. *Pope.*

3. Vigorous as in youth. *Bentley.*

YO'UTHFULLY. *ad.* [from *youthful*.] In a youthful manner.

YO'UTHLY. *a.* [from *youth*.] Young; early in life. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

YO'UTHY. *a.* [from *youth*.] Young; youthful. A bad word. *Spectator*.
 YPI'GHT. *part.* [*y* and *pight*, from *pitch*.] Fixed. *Spenser*.
 YUCK. *s.* [*jocken*, Dutch; *jucken*, Germ.] Itch.

To YUCK. *v. n.* [*jucken*, Germ.] To itch. *Grose*.
 YULE. *s.* [*zeol*, *yeol*, *yehul*, Sax.] The time of Christmass.
 YUX. *s.* [*yeox*, Sax.] The hiccough.

Z.

Z, Is found in the Saxon alphabets, set down by Grammarians, but its sound is uniformly that of an hard S.

No word of English original begins with z.

* ZA'CCHO. *s.* In architecture. The lowest part of a pedestal of a column.

ZA'FFAR. } *s.* Powder the calx of cobalt
 ZA'FFIR. } very fine, and mix it with three times its weight of powdered flints; this being wetted with common water, the whole concretes into a solid mass called *zaffre*, which from its hardness has been mistaken for a native mineral. *Hill*.

ZA'NY. *s.* One employed to raise laughter by his gestures, actions, and speeches; a merry Andrew; a buffoon. *Shakspeare*.

* To ZA'NY. *v. a.* To mimick. *B. and Fl.*

ZA'RNICH. *s.* A solid substance, which approaches to the nature of orpiment, but without its lustre and foliated texture. The common kinds of *zarnich* are green and yellow. *Hill*.

* ZE'A. *s.* A kind of corn. [*zea mais*, Lat.] *Chambers*.

ZE'AL. *s.* [*ζῆλος*; *zelus*, Lat.] Passionate ardour for any person or cause. *Spratt*.

* To ZEAL. *v. n.* To entertain zeal. *Bacon*.

* ZE'ALED. *a.* Filled with zeal. *Fuller*.

* ZE'AL-LESS. *a.* Wanting zeal. *Hammond*.

ZE'ALOT. *s.* [*zélateur*, Fr. *ζηλωτής*.] One passionately ardent in any cause. Generally used in dispraise. *Spratt*.

ZE'ALOTRY. *s.* Behaviour of a zealot. *Bp. Taylor*.

ZE'LOUS. *a.* [from *zeal*.] Ardently passionate in any cause. *Taylor*.

ZE'LOUSLY. *ad.* [from *zealous*.] With passionate ardour. *Swift*.

ZE'LOUSNESS. *s.* [from *zealous*.] The quality of being zealous.

ZE'BRA. *s.* An indian ass naturally striped. *Hawkesworth*.

ZE'CHIN. *s.* [So named from *Zecha*, a place in Venice where the mint is settled for coinage.] A gold coin worth about nine shillings sterling.

ZED. *s.* The name of the letter z. *Shaksp*.

ZEDO'ARY. *s.* A spicy plant, somewhat like ginger in its leaves, but of a sweet scent.

ZE'NITH. *s.* [Arabick.] The point over head opposite the nadir. *Brown*.

ZE'PHYR. } *s.* [*zephyrus*, Lat.] The

ZEPHY'RUS. } west wind, and poetically

any calm soft wind. *Milton*.

ZEST. *s.* 1. The peel of an orange squeezed into wine.

2. A relish; a taste added.

To ZEST. *v. a.* To heighten by an additional relish.

ZETE'TICK. *a.* [from *ζητέω*.] Proceeding by enquiry.

ZEU'GMA. *s.* [*ζεύγμα*.] A figure in grammar, when a verb agreeing with divers nouns, or an adjective with divers substantives, is referred to one expressly, and to the other by supplement; as, lust overcame shame, boldness fear, and madness reason.

* ZI'GZAG. *s.* A line with sharp and quick turns. *Pope*.

* ZI'G-ZAG. *a.* Having sharp and quick turns. *Graves*.

* To ZI'G-ZAG. *v. a.* To form into sharp and quick turns. *Warton*.

* ZINT. *s.* A semi-metal of a brilliant white colour approaching to blue. *Cronstadt*.

ZO'CLE. *s.* [In architecture.] A small sort of stand or pedestal, being a low square piece or member, serving to support a busto, statue, or the like.

* ZODI'ACAL. *a.* Relating to the zodiack. *Brown*.

ZO'DIACK. *s.* [*ζωδιακός*.] The track of the sun through the twelve signs; a great circle of the sphere, containing the twelve signs. *Ben Jonson*.

ZONE. *s.* [*ζώνη*; *zona*, Lat.]

1. A girdle. *Granoille*.

2. The earth is divided into five zones: the first is contained between the two tropicks, and is called the torrid zone. There are two temperate zones, and two frigid zones. The northern temperate zone is terminated by the tropick of Cancer and the arctick polar circle: the southern temperate zone is contained between the tropick of Capricorn and the polar circle: the frigid zones are circumscribed by the polar circles, and the poles are in their centres. *Dryden*.

3. Circuit; circumference. *Milton*.

ZOO'GRAPHER. *s.* [*ζωή* and *γράφω*.] One who describes the nature, properties, and forms of animals. *Brown*.

* ZO'NED. *a.* Wearing a zone. *Pope*.

ZOO'GRAPHY. *s.* [of *ζωή* and *γράφω*.] A

description of the forms, natures, and properties of animals. *Glanville.*

* ZOOLO'GICAL. *a.* Describing living creatures.

* ZOO/LOGIST. *s.* One who treats of living creatures. *Johnson.*

ZOO'LOGY. *s.* [of ζῷον and λόγος.] A treatise concerning living creatures.

ZOO'PHORICK *Column. s.* [In architecture.] A statuary column, or a column which bears or supports the figure of an animal.

ZOO'PHORUS. *s.* [ζωοφορός.] A part between the architraves and cornice, so called on account of the ornaments carved on it, among which are the figures of animals. *Dict.*

ZO'OPHYTE. *s.* [ζωόφυτον.] Certain vegetables or substances which partake of the nature both of vegetables and animals.

ZOO'TOMIST. *s.* [of ζωτομία.] A dissector of the bodies of brute beasts.

ZOO'TOMY. *s.* [ζωτομία.] Dissection of the bodies of beasts.

THE END.

ERRATA.

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A D D E N D A.

VOL. I.

p.	Voce.	
28.	after ALBUGO.	
	A/LBUM. <i>s.</i>	1. A memorandum-book.
		2. A book in which are inserted the autographs of friends or celebrated persons.
81.	BALLO'ON.	
		4. An air-balloon.
121.	To BRAG. <i>v. n.</i>	[braggeren, Dutch, like the Irish <i>blagh</i> from the Gaelick <i>bragian</i> , to swell out.]
329.	DOWN. <i>s.</i>	[dun, Sax. and <i>twyn</i> Gaelick, whence the Irish <i>dun</i> .]
485.	GO'SPEL. <i>s.</i>	[rather from the Dan. <i>Gud speil</i> , <i>speculum Dei</i> , Lat. as yet the Germans call the records of the Saxon law, <i>Sachsenspiegel</i> .]

A GLOSSARY

OF

SCOTTISH WORDS AND PHRASES.

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A

G L O S S A R Y

OF

SCOTTISH WORDS AND PHRASES.

A.

A'. *a.* All.
ABACK. *ad.* Away; aloof.
ABEE. *ad.* Alone.
To ABEE. [to let-] *v. n.* To let alone; not to intermeddle.
ABEIGH. *ad.* At a shy distance; aloof.
ABLEEZE. *ad.* On fire.
ABLINS. } *ad.* Perhaps.
AIBLINS. }
ABOON. } *ad.* and *prep.* Above; up.
ABUNE. }
ABRAID. } *ad.* Abroad; in sight.
ABREAD. }
ABREED. *a.* In breadth.
ABUILZIEMENTS. *s. plur.* Habiliments; gear.
ACKAVITY. *s.* [aquavitae, Lat.] Whisky.
ACTON. *s.* A coat of mail.
ACQUENT. *pret.* Acquainted.
AE. One.
AFF. *prep.* and *ad.* Off.
AEFAULD. *ad.* Single.
AFF-HAND. } *a.* Extempore; unprompted;
AFF-LOOF. } dictated; immediately.
AFFSET. *s.* Ornament; any thing that tends to recommend; dismission.
AFFSET. [To do a thing at the-] *v. a.*
 To do a thing at the beginning.
AFIEL. *a.* [from field; über Feld, Germ.] From home.
AFIT. *a.* On foot.
AFLEY'D. *a.* Afraid; frightened.
AFORE. *ad.* and *prep.* Before; sooner than.
AFT. } *ad.* Often.
AFTEN. }
AFTERHEND. *ad.* Afterwards.
AFTER-ITHER. *a.* Resembling one another; to follow each other in succession.
AGAIN'. *prep.* Against; by the time of.
AGLEE. } *ad.* In a wrong direction; off
AGLIE. } the right line; wrong.
AGLEY. }
AGLEE. } [to stand-] *v. n.* To incline
AGLEY. } more to one side than another.

Scottish Glossary.

AHIN. } *prep.* and *ad.* Behind.
AHINT. }
AJEE. *ad.* To or on one side; a-jar, [of a door]; awry.
AIBLINS. See ABLINS. Perhaps.
AIK. *s.* [Eiche, Germ.] Oak.
AIK. } *a.* [eichen, Germ.] Oaken; of
AIKEN. } oak.
AIKER. *s.* An acre.
AIKER-BRAID. *s.* The breadth of an acre.
AIL. *s.* Ale.
AILSA-CRAIG. *s.* A rock in the Frith of Clyde.
AIN. *a.* [eigen, Germ.] Own.
AINING. See Onding.
AIR. *s.* An oar; in Shetland, an open sea-beach.
AIR. *ad.* Early; soon; long since.
AIRL-PENNY. } *s.* Earnest-money.
ARLE-PENNY. }
ARLES. }
AIRN. *s.* [ebern, Germ.] Iron.
To AIRN. *v. a.* To iron as in smoothing linen.
AIR-OE. *s.* Great-grandchild.
AIRT. *s.* Art.
To AIRT. *v. a.* To direct.
AIRT. } *s.* Quarter of the heavens; di-
AIRTH. } rection.
AIR-UP. *ad.* Soon up; early up.
AISLER. } *s.* Ashler; hewn stone.
ESTLER. }
AITEN. *a.* Oaten.
AITEN AITEN. *s.* [generally Red Aiten.] A giant.
ALTH. *s.* [Eid, Germ.] An oath.
AITHER. *conj. pron.* and *ad.* Either.
AITHERANS. *ad.* Either.
AITS. *s.* Oats.
AIVER. *s.* An old horse.
AIZLE. *s.* A hot cinder; a live spark.
AKWART. } *a.* Awkward.
AVVKWART. }
ALAKE. } *interj.* Alas.
ALAKANCE. }

ALANE. *ad.* Alone.
 ALANG. *prep.* Along.
 ALLENARLY. } *ad.* [allein, Germ.] Alone;
 ALLENERLY. } exclusively.
 A-LOW. *ad.* [from Lohe, Germ.] On
 fire; burning.
 ELSE. *ad.* Else.
 AMAIST. *ad.* [meist, am meisten, Germ.]
 Almost.
 AMANG. }
 AMO'. } *prep.* Among; mingled with.
 AMBRY. }
 AMBRIE. } See AMRY.
 AMERS. }
 AUMERS. } *s. pl.* Embers.
 AMO'. See AMANG.
 AMRY. }
 AUMRY. } *s.* A cupboard; a wooden press.
 AN. *conj.* And; if.
 AN', A'. *ad.* Also.
 AN', A'. (I was there-), I was there also.
 ANCE. }
 ANES. } *ad.* Once.
 ANDRO FERRARA. *s.* The name of a famous
 manufacturer of swords in Italy, in for-
 mer times; thence: a sword itself.
 ANE. *a. and conj.* One; and.
 ANEATH. *ad. and prep.* Beneath.
 ANENT. *prep.* Overagainst; concerning;
 about.
 ANES. See ANCE.
 ANES AND AWA'. *ad.* Once and no more;
 only now and then; once for all.
 ANES IN A DAY. *ad.* Once; formerly;
 at one time.
 ANES AND AYE. } *ad.* Once and
 ANES AND FOR AYE. } for ever.
 ANEUCH. }
 ANEUGH. } See ENEUGH.
 ANIEST. *prep.* On this side of.
 ANEW. *ad.* Enough.
 ANITHER. *pron.* Another.
 ANOON. *ad.* Now and then.
 ANOVER. *prep.* Under.
 To ANTER. *v. n.* To wander.
 ANTERCAST. *s.* A mischance.
 ANTHONY'S. (St.- Chapel and Well), both
 near Holyrood-house, in the King's park,
 now in ruins.
 ANTRIN. *part.* Wandering, one here,
 one there; meeting persons or particular
 objects occasionally upon a road: as, to
 meet *antrin* persons or objects.
 To APEN. *v. a.* To open.
 APEN. *a.* Open.
 APENLY. *ad.* Openly.
 APENIN. *s.* A gap or opening.
 APPLE. (To eat the - at the glass.) A charm:
 One takes a candle and goes alone before
 a glass, eating there an apple and comb-
 ing his hair all the time: when on a sud-
 den he will see the face of his conjugal
 companion, *to be*, in the glass.
 AQUALS. (*that equals* -) That makes things

even, balances the account, is but just:
 see EQUALS.
 ARK. See MEAL-ARK.
 To ARLE. *v. a.* To see; to hire.
 ARLE-PENNY. See AIRL PENNY.
 ARLES. *s. pl.* Earnest-money.
 ARNIT. *s.* [Erdnuß, Germ.] A nut found
 at the root of a certain herb.
 ARSELINS. *ad.* Backwards.
 ARTFU'. *a.* Artful.
 ARTHUR'S-SEAT. See KING'S PARK.
 ASE. }
 AISE. } *s.* Ashes.
 ASS. }
 ASHLER. See ESTLER.
 ASK. *s.* The newt.
 ASKLENT. *ad.* Aslant; asquint.
 ASSILTREE. *s.* Axletree.
 ASSOILZIE. }
 ASSOIL. } See AZZOILZIE.
 ASSYTHEMENT. *s.* Assessment.
 ASTEER. *ad.* Abroad; stirring; in con-
 fusion.
 ASTIT. *ad.* Rather; more willingly.
 ASTORE. }
 ASHTORE. } (*gaelic.*) My dear.
 AT. *conj.* That.
 A-THOUGHT. *ad.* A little.
 ATHART. }
 ATHORT. } *prep.* Along; athwart.
 ATOMY. *s.* [corrupted from *Anatomy*.] A
 skeleton.
 ATTOUR. } *ad.* Over and above;
 OUT-OWRE. } over; across; beyond.
 ATTOUR. (to stand -) *v. n.* To stand out
 of the way.
 ATWEEN. *prep.* Between.
 ATWEESH. }
 BETWEEESH. } *prep.* Betwixt.
 BETWEEESHT. }
 AUCHT. }
 AUGHT. } *numb.* [acht, Germ.] Eight.
 To AUCHT. }
 To AUGHT. } *v. a.* To own; to possess.
 AVER. *s.* A labouring beast.
 AUGHT. (in a' my -) In all my possession.
 AUGHTEEN. } *number.* Eighteen. [acht-
 AUGHTEEN. } zehn, Germ.]
 AULD. *a.* Old.
 AULD FARRANT. } *a.* Crafty; ingenious;
 — FARRENT. } sagacious; prudent;
 — FARREN. } generally applied to
 — FARRAN. } a young person whose
 ingenuity or sagacity appears to exceed
 his years.
 AULD-FATHER. *s.* Grandfather.
 AULD-LANG-SYNE. *s.* Olden time; days
 of other years.
 AULD-MOTHER. *s.* Grandmother; mo-
 ther in law.
 AULD-REEKIE. *s.* Edinburgh.
 AULD-WARLD. *a.* Oldfashioned; antique.
 AUM. *s.* Alum.
 AUMRY. See AMRY.

AUMUS. } s. [Almosen, Germ.] An
 AUMOS. } alms.
 AUMOUS }
 AUMOS-DISH. s. A vessel, in which money is collected at church for the relief of the poor.
 AUN. s. Due.
 AUN. (to be-) To be due to a person.
 AUNCIENT. a. Ancient.
 AUNER. See Awner.
 AUNTERS. s. Adventures.
 AUNTY. } s. Aunt.
 AUNTIE. }
 AUR. } s. A scar.
 ARR. }
 To AURGLE-BARGLE. } v. n. To wrangle.
 To HAGGLE-BARGLE. }
 AURGLE-BARGLE. } s. Keen wrangling in
 HAGGLE-BARGLE. } cheapening a thing.
 AVA'. ad. At all.
 AVENTAYLE. s. [éventail, Fr] The visor of the helmet.
 AVISEMENT. s. Good advice.
 AW. See A'. All.
 AWA'. } ad. Away.
 AWAE. }
 AWAY-GANCING. a. Final; last; concluding; making an end of.
 AWBAN. s. A person of whom one stands in awe.
 To AWE. v. a. To owe.
 AWEE. } ad. A little; rather; somewhat.
 A WEE. }

AWHEEL. ad. Well.
 AWFU'. } a. Awful.
 AWFEU'. }
 A WHEEN. a. [ein wenig, Germ.] A small number of.
 A-WIE. ad. A little.
 A-WILL. ad. Of itself; of its own accord.
 AWING. part. pres. Owing.
 AWKWART. See AKWART.
 AWMOUS. s. [Almosen, Germ.] Alms.
 AWMRIE. See AMRY.
 AVN. See AUN.
 AVN. s. a. The beard of grain.
 To AVN. v. a. To own; to acknowledge.
 AVNER. } s. Owner.
 AUNER. }
 AVNY. } a. Bearded, as grain.
 AVNIE. }
 AVSUM. } a. Frightful; terrible.
 AWSOME. }
 To AX. v. a. To ask.
 AYE. } ad. Yes; always; ever.
 AY. }
 AYND. s. The breath.
 AYONT. ad. Beyond.
 AYR. The name of a river and borough or small town, near to where Robt. Burns, the poet, was born.
 To AZZOILZIE. } v. a. To acquit; to testify; to confirm; to pardon; to absolve.
 To ASSOILZIE. }
 To ASSOIL. }

B.

BA'. } s. A ball.
 BAW. }
 BA-BAISES. s. The name of a particular game at ball.
 BAB. s. A posy; a nosegay; a bow of ribbon.
 To BAB. v. n. To spring nimbly forwards and backwards; to dance.
 BABBIT. pret. [from To bab.] Sprang; danced.
 To BACHLE. v. n. To shove in walking as if the shoes were loose on the feet; to distort by wearing or ill usage.
 BACHLES. s. pl. Old shoes used as slippers.
 BACKET. } s. A square wooden vessel,
 BACKETS. } used for carrying coals to
 BACKIE. } the fire; a kind of box for
 BAIKIE. } holding salt.
 BACKET. (Ase-) s. Ash-boards.
 BACKIE-BIRD. } s. The bat.
 BAUCKIE-BIRD, }
 BACKINGS. s. pl. The refuse of tow.
 BACKLINS. } ad. Backwards.
 BACKLINGS. }
 BACKLINGS COMIN. Coming back; returning.

BACKSEY. s. A sirloin.
 BACKSPANG. s. A retort on a person after a contested affair has had the appearance of being settled.
 To BACKSPEER. v. a. To trace backward; to trace to the origin; to detect.
 BAD. pret. of to bid. Did bid.
 BADE. } pret. of bide. Endured; did
 BAID. } stay.
 BAIDE. }
 BADRANS. } s. A cat.
 BATHRONS. }
 To BAE. v. n. To bleat.
 BAFF. s. Shot; hail-shot.
 BAGGANET. } s. Bayonet.
 BEGNET. }
 BAGGIE. } s. The guts; the belly.
 BAGGIS. }
 To BAIBLE. v. n. To drink carelessly, so as to spill in drinking; to drink as a child; to sip often.
 BAID. See BADE.
 BAIK. s. A courtesy. [Berbeugung, Germ.]
 BAIKIE. See BACKET.

BAILIE. } *s.* [*bailli*, Fr.] A city-magistrate in Scotland, answering to an alderman in England.
 BAILLIE. }
 BAIN. } *s.* [*Bein*, Germ.] Bone.
 BANE. }
 BAINIE. *a.* Bony: stout.
 To BAIR. *v. a.* To bear.
 BAIR. *s.* A bear.
 BAIRN. *s.* A child.
 BAIRNLY. *a.* Childish.
 BAIRNLINESS. *s.* Childishness.
 BAIAN'S-PART O' GEAR. *s.* That part of a man's personal estate, to which his children succeed.
 BAIRN'S-PLAY. *s.* Children's sport.
 BAIRN-TIME. *s.* A woman's or any female's whole births of children; a brood.
 To BAISSE. *v. a.* To haste. [*baß*, Germ.]
 BASSIE. *s.* A bason for meal, etc.
 BAISSIN. *s.* A basting; drubbing; slight sewing.
 BAITH. *pron.* Both. [*beide*, Germ.]
 BAKE. *s.* A small cake or biscuit.
 BAKE-BREAD. *s.* [*Backbrett*, Germ.] A kneading-board for baking.
 BALD. } *a.* Bold; strong.
 BAULD. }
 BALDERDASH. *s.* Nonsense.
 BALE. *s.* Beacon-faggot.
 BALEN. *s.* Whalebone.
 BALLANT. *s.* A ballad.
 To BAMBOUZLE. *v. a.* To handle roughly; to affront.
 BAN'. See BAUN.
 To BAN. } *v. n.* To swear; to curse.
 To BANN. } [*bannen*, Germ.]
 BAN. } *s.* Reproach; censure.
 BANN. }
 BAND. *s.* Bond.
 BANDELIER. *s.* [*bandoulière*, Fr.] Little wooden cases covered with leather, containing the charge for a musket and worn by the musketeers on a shoulder-belt.
 BANDROL. *s.* A sort of feudal ensign.
 BANDS. *s. pl.* [*Bande*, Germ.] Hinges.
 BANDSTER. *s.* The man that binds the sheaves at reaping.
 BANDY'. *a.* Impudent; obstinate.
 BANE. See BAIN.
 BANE-FIRE. *s.* Bonfire.
 To BANG. *v. a.* To lift, throw or draw out any thing hastily; to beat; to strive; to spring or recoil instantaneously; to press on.
 BANG. [*To bide the-*] *v. n.* To resist a shock; to stand the attack of any thing, as ill fortune etc.
 BANGSTER. *s.* A bully; a blustering fellow.
 BANN, See BAN.
 BANNET. *s.* Bonnet.
 BANNOCK. } *s.* A sort of a round bread
 BONNOCK. } of oatmeal; barley-bread;

a thick round cake of unleavened bread.
 BANNOCK-FLUKE. *s.* Properly the genuine turbot, but also, halibut.
 BANTON. *s.* A bantam-fowl; a dwarf.
 BAP. *s.* A particular form of loaf bread.
 BARBICAN. } *s.* The defence of the outer
 BARBACAN. } gate of a feudal castle.
 BARE. *pret.* Bore; should bear.
 BARDIE. *s.* The diminutive of *Bard*.
 BARDY. *a.* Mischievous; impertinent.
 BAREFIT. *a.* Barefooted.
 BARGHAIST. } *s.* A sort of spectre, believed in by the ancient Saxons.
 BAHRGEIST. }
 To BARKEN. *v. n.* To encrust; to stiffen, as with mire, blood etc.
 BARKERS. *s.* [*slang dialect.*] Pistols; firearms.
 BARLEY-BREE. *s.* [*Barley and Brûhe*, Germ.] The juice of malt of whatever kind, as malt-spirits, porter, ale etc.
 BARLEYCORN. [*John-*] *s.* Barley, or the beer made of it, personified.
 BARLI-HOODS. } *s. pl.* Fits of
 BARLICK-HOODS. } drunken passion;
 BARLOCK-HOODS. } freaks; humours; whims.
 BARMS. *s.* Yeast.
 BARMIE. *a.* Of or like barm.
 BARNS-BREAKING. *s.* Idle frolick.
 BARROW-TRAMS. *s. pl.* The staves of a handbarrow.
 BARTISENE. *s.* A battlement.
 BASH. *s.* Such a blow as may be given with any thing that is broad.
 BASHFU'. *a.* Bashful.
 BASNET. } *s.* A steel headpiece, in
 BASSINET. } form resembling a basin and worn under the helmet, or when provided with a vizor, used instead of it.
 BASSENT. See BAWSENT.
 BATCH. *s.* A crew; a gang.
 To BATHER. } *v. a.* To pother; to tease.
 To BOTHER. }
 BATHRONS. See BADRANS.
 BATTER. *s.* Paste.
 To BATTER. *v. a.* To attach by paste.
 BATTLE. } *s.* A sheaf; a bottle.
 BUTTLE. }
 BATTS. *s. pl.* The botts, small worms in the entrails of horses; colick.
 BAUBEE. See BAWBEE.
 BAUBIE. *s.* The dimin. of *BARBIE*, a proper name for females.
 BAUDRONS. See BADRANS.
 BAUCH. } *a.* Sorry; indifferent; simple;
 BAUGH. } of a pitiful look; unpleasant to the taste.
 BAUCKIE-BIRD. See BACKIE-BIRD.
 BAUD. See BALD.
 BAUK. } *s.* A cross beam; the beam
 BAWK. } of a pair of scales.
 To BAUK. *v. a.* To balk; to disappoint.
 BAULD. See BALD.
 BAULD MOON. A full, bright moon.

BAULDY. *ad.* Boldly.
 BAULK. See BAWK.
 BAUMY. *a.* Balmy.
 BAUN. *s.* A band.
 BAUSON. See BAWSENT.
 BAUTIE. }
 BAWTIE. } *s.* A name given to a dog.
 BAVVBEE. }
 BAWBIE. } *s.* A half penny.
 BAWDRONS. See BADRANS.
 BAWK. *s.* A strip of land left unploughed,
 two or three feet in width; a ridge; a bank.
 BAVK. See BAWK.
 BAWSENT. }
 BAWSENT. } *s.* Having a white stripe
 BAWSEY. } down the face.
 BAWTIE. See BAUTIE.
 BAXTER. *s.* A baker.
 BE. [To let-] *v. n.* To let alone; to give
 over; to cease; to pay for.
 BE. *prep.* By.
 BEAD-LAMBS. *s. pl.* Part of the mounting
 of a silk loom.
 BEADSMAN. [The King's-] See BEDESMAN.
 To BEAL. *v. n.* To shelter one's self.
 BEAL-NA-PAISH. [*gaelick*] *s.* The vale of
 the bridal.
 BEAN. *ad.* [*gaelick*] White.
 BEAN. *a.* [*bien*, Fr.] Comfortable; snug;
 white. [*gaelick*.]
 BEAR. } *s.* [*Bier*, Germ.] A sort of bar-
 BEER. } ley, with long ears.
 BEASTIE. *s. dimin.* of beast.
 To BECK. *v. n.* To courtesy; to bow. [*büß-*
fen Germ.]
 BEDEEN. *ad.* Immediately; instantly.
 BEDESMAN. [The King's-] The same as
 Bluegown
 BEDIRTIN. *a.* Befouled with excrement.
 To BEDOITRIFY. *v. a.* To render stupid.
 BEDRAL }
 BETHRAL. } *s.* Beadle, a church-officer.
 BEDRIDDEN. *a.* Confined to the bed.
 BEDS [the] *s. pl.* See PALL-ALL.
 BEE IN THE HEAD. Slightly deranged;
 crack-brained.
 BEE. [To have a-in one's bonnet] *v. n.* To
 be crazed, not in one's senses.
 BEEGLE. *s.* A sheriff's officer.
 To BEEK. *v. n.* To bask.
 BEEK. *s.* A while of sunshine or heat.
 To BEEN. *v. a.* To swell the staves of a dry
 cask by moisture, to make it water-tight.
 BEES. [To be in the-; to have one's head
 in the-]. To entertain enthusiastick fancies;
 to be madly or whimsically set upon a
 thing; to be fuddled.
 To BEET. *v. a.* To add fuel to fire; to
 praise; to blazon.
 BEETLE. See BITTLE.
 BEFLUMM'D. *a.* Palavered; outwitted by
 palavering.
 BEFT. *part. pret.* Beaten.
 To BEGECK. *v. a.* To beguile.

BEGNET. See BAGANET.
 BEGOD. *pret.* Began.
 BEGRUTTEN. *a.* All in tears, or rather
 retaining the appearance of having been so.
 BEGUNK. *s.* A cheat; a mistake; a trick;
 a stratagem.
 To BEGUNK. *v. a.* To beguile; to deceive.
 BEGUNKIT. *pret.* Deceived; mistaken.
 BEHADDEN. *a.* Beholden to.
 BEHIN'. }
 BEHINT. } *prep.* Behind.
 BEIK. See BEEK.
 To BEIL. *v. n.* To suppurate.
 BEIL. }
 BEILD. } *s.* A shelter; hut; house.
 BIEL. }
 BEILING. *s.* A boil; suppuration. [*Beule*,
 Germ.]
 BEIN. } *a.* Rich; wealthy; in comfortable
 BIEN. } circumstances; snug. [from *bien*,
 Fr.]
 To BEINCE. *v. n.* To cringe; to stoop;
 to submit.
 BELD. *a.* Bald.
 BELIVE. }
 BELYVE. } *ad.* By and by.
 BELL. *s.* A blossom in shape of a bell; a
 bubble.
 BELL. [To bear the-] To have the prefe-
 rence; to be the first.
 To BELL. *v. n.* To bark; the cry of deer.
 [*bellen*, Germ.]
 To BELL-THE-CAT. *v. n.* To quarrel; to dis-
 pute; to enter into discussion or dispute
 with a stronger party.
 BELLY-FLAUGHT. *ad.* Hastily.
 To BELLWAVER. *v. n.* To go amiss or
 astray; to err.
 BELTANE-TREE. } *s.* In Scotland and
 BELTANE-FIRE. } Wales, a fire lighted
 on the first of May.
 BELTIN. }
 BELTAN. } The third of May.
 BELYVE. See BELIVE.
 BEN. *ad.* Inwards; within; into the spence
 or parlour, [*binnen*, Germ.]
 BEN. *s.* and *ad.* The inner apartment of a
 house, containing only two. Any apart-
 ment entering from another, is said to be
ben from it.
 BEN. [but an'-] The two apartments in
 opposite end of a house, also two adjoin-
 ing apartments.
 BEN. [To be for-] To be attentive; to pay
 attention.
 BEN. [To bring far-] *v. a.* Proverbially:
 to pay attention greater than is expected
 to any one.
 BEND. *s.* A draught of liquors.
 To BEND. *v. n.* To quaff.
 BEN-LOMOND. *s.* A noted mountain in
 Dumbartonshire
 BENMOST. *ad.* Innermost.
 BENNISON. *s.* Blessing. [*bénédiction*, Fr.]

BENORTH. *ad.* Northward.
To BENSEL. *v. a.* To beat.
BENSEL. *s.* A blow; force.
BENT. *s.* The open field; a kind of coarse grass; heath.
BENT. [To take the-] To escape.
BENTY. *a.* Heathy; covered with heath.
BERSEKARS. *s.* Champions mentioned in the traditions of the ancient Scandinavians.
BERWICK LAW. *s.* An eminence on the Firth of Forth.
BESOUTH. *a.* Southward.
BESTED. *a.* Beset; hard-pressed.
BESTMAN. *s.* Brideman.
BETEACH US! Have a care of us; give us understanding!
BETHANKIT. *s.* Grace or short prayer after meals.
BETHRAL. See **BEDRAL.**
BETOOCH US. Preserve us.
BETWEESH. } *prep.* Betwixt. See **AT-**
BETWEESHT. } *WEESH.*
BEUCH. *s.* A bough.
BEUK. } *s.* A book.
BUIK. }
BEUK. *pret.* of to *bake.* Did *bake* [bučf, Germ.]
BEVEL. *s.* A blow; an oblique direction.
BEVERAGE. *s.* A sort of hansom or gift, by way of forfeit, paid by one wearing a new dress.
BHAIRD. } *s.* The bard attending upon a
BHAIRDH. } Highland chieftain.
BICKER. *s.* [Becher, Germ.] A wooden dish for drinking out of; a fight; a short race.
To BICKER. *v. n.* To fight.
BIDDIN. *part. pret.* Bided; waited.
BIDDING. [To take a-] To be advised.
BIDE-A-WEE. Stay a while.
To BIDE ON WITH. *v. n.* To reside with; to remain.
To BIDE TRYSTE. *v. n.* To keep an appointment.
BIE. }
BIELD. } *s.* Shelter; hut; house.
BEILD. }
To BIELD. *v. a.* To shelter.
BIELDY. *a.* Snug; warm.
BIEN. }
BEIN. } *a.* Wealthy; plentiful; snug.
To BIG. *v. a.* To build.
BIGG. See **BIG.**
BIGGER. *s.* A builder.
BIGGIN. }
BIGGING. } *s.* A building; house.
BIGGIT. *pret.* Built.
BIGGONET. }
BIGONET. } *s.* A linen cap.
BIKE. See **BYKE.**
BILL. *s.* A bull.
BILLIE. }
BILLY. } *s.* A young fellow; a brother.
BILT. *s.* A blow.
BINDWEED. *s.* Ragwort. [Othonna L.] A plant.

BINDWOOD. *s.* Ivy.
BING. *s.* A heap of grain, potatoes etc.
To BING. *v. a.* [slang dialect.] To go; to run.
BINK. *s.* The wild bee's nest; a bench; a bin; the wooden shelves in a kitchen where the plates are arranged.
To BINN. *v. a.* To bind.
BINNA. Be not.
BIRD. } *s.* A damsel, a term also applied
BURD. } to a man or woman in ironical familiarity.
BIRK. *s.* Birch. [Birke, Germ.]
BIRK. }
BIRKEN. } *a.* Birchen.
BIRKEN-SHAW. } *s.* A small
BIRKEN-WOOD-SHAW. } wood.
BIRKIE. *s.* A smart clever fellow.
To BIRL. *v.* To spend in drinking; to turn round a wheel; to throw down silver or gold in order to make it sound. — It conveys the idea of a joint reckoning in its first sense.
BIRLIEMAN. *s.* The petty officer of a burgh of barony.
BIRLING. *s.* Drinking; plying one with drink.
BIRN. *s.* A burnt mark; a burden; breeding.
BIRNS. *s. pl.* The stalks of burnt heath.
BIRR. } *s.* The sound emitted by any
BIRRING. } thing flying forcibly with noise, as partridges; also: force.
BIRSE. }
BIRSES. } *s.* Bristles. [Borsten, Germ.]
To BIRSE. *v. n.* To set up his bristles; to bristle.
To BIRSLE. *v. a.* To burn any thing brown, as coffee etc.
BIRTH. *s.* A roomy birth. A floor for dancing.
To BIRZE. *v. a.* To bruise; to press.
BIT. *s.* A spot; place; piece; crisis; nick of time.
BIT. *a.* Small; little. [Bissen, bißchen, Germ.]
BIT. [To take the- and the busset] *v. n.* To take up with the bad as well as the good from a person.
BITE AND SOUP. *s.* Something to eat and drink.
BITTLE. }
BEETLE. } *s.* A wooden mallet.
BITTOCK. *s.* A little bit.
To BIZZ. *v. n.* To buzz.
BIZZ. *s.* A hustle.
BIZZY. *a.* Busy.
BLAB. See **BLOB.**
BLACK-A-VICED. *a.* Of a dark complexion.
BLACK BE YOUR CAST. } A curse: ill
— — — FA'. } betide you!
BLACK-BOIDS. *s. pl.* Bramble-berries.
BLACK-FIT. *s.* A love messenger.
BLACK-MAIL. See **MAIL.**

BLACK-NEBS. *s. pl.* Democrats; factious revilers.
BLACK OX. *s.* An evil spirit or a disaster oppressing or weighing down a family.
BLACK-SOLE. } *s.* A person that goes a
BLACK-FOOT. } wooing or courting for another.
BLACKWARD TENURE. *s.* The state of serving one that is himself a servant.
BLADDERSKATE. See **BLETHERSKATE.**
BLADIER. *s.* The speaker or master of the ceremonies attending upon a Highland chieftain.
BLAE. *a.* [blau, Germ.] Livid; cutting; making look blue: applied to the wind.
BLAEBERRIES. *s. pl.* [Blaubeeren, Germ.] Bilberries.
BLAFLUM. See **BLAWFLUM.**
BLAIDRY. *s.* Foolish talk.
BLAND. *s.* A subacid liquor made out of the serous part of the milk.
BLASH. *s.* A large quantity of any liquid; a heavy fall of rain; a dash of water.
BLASHIN. *part.* Falling heavily with noise, like rain or water.
BLASHY. *a.* Watery.
BLAST. *s.* A boast.
To BLAST. *v. n.* To brag; to boast.
BLASTIE. *s.* A shrivelled child or dwarf: a term of contempt.
BLASTIT. *pret.* Blasted.
BLATE. *a.* Bashful; shamefaced; sheepish; shy. [blöde, Germ.]
BLATHER. } *s.* A bladder.
BLETHER. }
BLATHRIE. } See **BLAIDRY.** The talk about
BLETHRIE. } a thing; the report.
BLATTER. *s.* A rattling noise.
BLAUD. *s.* A broad piece of any thing; a sheet; a portfolio.
To BLAUD. *v. n.* To slap; to pelt: as rain etc.
To BLAW. *v. n.* To blow; to boast; to bloom; to flatter; to publish loudly.
BLAW. *s.* A blast; a boast; a jorum of liquor.
BLAW-IN-MY-LUG. *s.* A wheedling prattler; a flatterer.
To BLAW IN ONE'S EAR. To flatter, in order to obtain some end.
BLAWWART. *v.* A blue field flower.
BLAWFLUM. *s.* A deception; foolish fancy; gewgaw.
To BLEAR. } *v. a.* To make the eye water,
To BLEE. } or bedimmed with tears or rheum.
BLEARIE. }
BLEERIE. } *a.* Bedimmed.
BLEERIT. }
BLEERT. }
To BLECK. *v. a.* To overcome in argument.
BLEDD. *s.* A leaf; a blade. [Blatt, Germ.]
BLEE. *s.* The colour of the face.
BLEECH. *s.* A blow; a dashing fall.
To BLEECH. *v. n.* To fall with a dash.

To BLEECH. *v. a.* To bleach; to blanch. [bleichen, Germ.]
BLEEDING HEART. *s.* The cognizance of the Douglas family.
BLEECK. See **BLEECH.**
BLEER. See **BLEAR.**
BLEERIT. See **BLEARIE.**
BLEETER. *s.* Bleater, one that bleats: a sheep.
To BLEEZE. *v. n.* To blaze; to become acid; to boast; to spout; to harangue..
BLEEZE. *s.* A blaze; a flame; lustre.
BLEEZED. *a.* Fuddled; acid.
BLEID. *s.* Blood.
BLELIUM. *s.* A foolish talkative person.
To BLETHER. } *v. n.* To talk nonsense.
To BLUTTER. }
BLETHER. } *s.* Foolish talk.
BLUTTER. }
BLETHER. *s.* A bladder.
BLETHER-SKATE. *s.* A person who talks foolishly.
BLETHRIE. See **BLATHRIE, BLAIDRY.**
BLIN. *a.* Blind.
To BLIN. *v. n.* To cease.
BLIN' HARRY. *s.* Blind man's buff.
To BLINK. *v. n.* To wink; to look with the eye nearly closed; to smirk; to shine momentarily.
BLINK. *s.* A very little while; a momentary beam of sunshine; a look; a transient glance.
BLINKER. *s.* One nearly blind: a term of contempt.
BLINKIT. *a.* A little acid, used of milk; fuddled.
BLINLINS. } *a.* Blindly. [blindlings,
BLINDLINS. } Germ.]
BLIRT. *s.* Cold drift of snow; driving rain; harm; an effusion of tears.
To BLIST. *v. n.* To weep so as to affect the features; to rain; to snow.
BLITHEMEAT. *s.* A homely entertainment: generally of bread and cheese, given after the birth of a child.
BLOB. } *s.* A drop; a globe; a large bub-
BLAB. } ble of dew; a large gooseberry; the swell of a blister.
BLOODY-HAND. See **SHAMDEARG.**
BLUE. *s.* A cant name for whisky.
BLUES. } *s.* Those belonging to the
TRUE-BLUES. } political and religious party of the Covenanters; Presbyterians; those attached to the Hannoverian dynasty.
BLUE-GOWN. *s.* A kind of beggars in Edinburgh; a beggar who every King's birthday receives a blue cloak, a tin badge with the inscription *pass and re-pass*, a shilling Scots for every year of the Kings age, a pair of gloves, and a dinner.
BLUID. *s.* Blood. [Blut, Germ.]
BLUNTY. } *s.* A stupid fellow; one with-
BLUNTIE. } out genius.

BLUNTY. } *a.* Snivelling.
 BLUNTIE. }
 BLUTE. See BLUID.
 To BLUTHER. *v. a.* To soil; to bedaub.
 To BLUTTER. *v. n.* To talk nonsense; to bubble.
 BLYPE. *s.* A shred; a lump.
 BLYTHE. *a.* Cheerful.
 BLYTHSOME. *ad.* Gladly.
 BOAK. See BOCK.
 BOAL. } *s.* A small opening in a wall for
 BOLE. } depositing small things in; a cot-
 tage window; a piece of wood without
 glass, that shuts and opens.
 To BOAST. *v. n.* To scold.
 BOAT. } *s.* A tub.
 BOTTE. }
 BOBBLE. *s.* A slovenly fellow.
 To BOB. *v. n.* To dance; to jump.
 BOBIT. *a.* Laced.
 To BOCK. } *v. n.* To vomit; to gush in-
 To BOAK. } termittently.
 To BOUK. }
 BOD. *s.* [dimin. of *body*.] A person; a creature.
 BODDEN. *pret.* of *to bode*.
 BODDLE. See BODLE.
 BODDUM. *s.* The bottom. [der *Boden*, Germ.]
 To BODE. *v. a.* To force a thing on one.
 BODE. *s.* An offer from a buyer. [Gebet, Germ.]
 To BODE WHEEL. *v. a.* To hope for the best.
 BODEWORD. } *s.* An ominous word,
 BODEWORTH. } or message.
 BODLE. *s.* An old copper coin [the half of a plack], worth two pennies Scots, or one sixth of an English penny.
 BODY. *s.* A person: used in contempt or familiarity.
 To BOG. *v. a.* To engulph one's self or another in a slough or bog.
 BOG. *s.* A bug.
 BOGGEN. *s.* A boil; a tumour.
 BOGIE. *s.* [dimin. of *bog*.] A morass; a puddle.
 BOGLE } *s.* Spirit; hobgoblin.
 BOGLEBO. }
 BOG-STALKER. *s.* The bird called bog-trotter.
 BOIKIN. *s.* A bodkin.
 BOIN. *s.* A tub.
 BOLE. See BOAL.
 BOLL. See Bow.
 To BOMBAZE. } *v. a.* To confound; to
 To BUMBAZE. } affright.
 BOMBAZED. } *a.* Confused; stupified.
 BUMBAZED. }
 BONALLY. See BONNALLIE.
 BONIE. }
 BONNIE. } *a.* Beautiful; pretty; hand-
 BONNY. } some; pleasant.
 BONY. }
 BONNAIL. See BONNALLIE.

BONNALLIE. } *s.* A parting glass with
 BON-ALLER. } a friend.
 BONNET. [To have a bee in one's-] See BEE.
 BONNET-LAIRD. *s.* One who farms his own estate.
 BONNET-PIECE. *s.* A gold coin of James V., the most beautiful of the Scottish series, so called because the effigies of the sovereign is represented wearing a bonnet.
 BONNOCK. See BANNOCK.
 BONNY-WALLIES. } *s. pl.* Toys; trinkets.
 — WAVVLIES. }
 — DIES. }
 BOOBY-FORM. *s.* The last form or bench in a class at school.
 BOOK. See BOUK.
 BOONMOST. *ad.* Uppermost.
 BOORD. } *s.* Board. [Bord, Germ.]
 BOURD. }
 To BOORD. } *v. n.* To board; to stay
 To BOURD. } with.
 BOOR-TRIE. } *s.* The shrub Elder.
 BOOR-TREE. }
 BOOST. } *pret.* Behoved; must needs.
 BOOT. }
 BOOT. [to the- of that-] *ad.* Into the bargain; in addition.
 BOOTH. *s.* A shop; a stall. [eine Bude, Germ.]
 BORD. *s.* A ruffle; frill; border.
 BORDERERS. *s. pl.* The warlike inhabitants upon the borders, who lived in constant feud with their neighbours on the other side, making reciprocal inroads on each other's territories.
 BORDERS. *s. pl.* The marches between Scotland and England.
 BORE. *s.* A hole in the wall.
 BORRISTOUN. *s.* A borough town.
 BORTHWICK'S SEVEN SISTERS. Seven culverins so called, cast by one Borthwick.
 BOSS. *a.* Hollow; void.
 BOT. See BUT.
 BOTCH. *s.* An angry tumour.
 To BOTHER. *v. a.* To pother.
 BOTHY. *s.* A sort of a hut, occupied by unmarried men.
 BOTTOM-ROOM. *s.* Room for sitting.
 To BOU. *v. n.* To bow; to bend.
 BOUBIE. *s.* The lowest in a class of children at school.
 BOUET. *s.* A hand-lantern.
 BOUGARS. *s. pl.* Crossbeams connecting and supporting the roof of a house.
 BOUGH-HOUGH'D. See BOWHOUGH'D.
 To BOUK. *v. n.* See BOCK.
 BOUK. } *s.* Bulk; the body; carcase;
 BOWK. } a joint.
 BOUKIN'. *s.* A washing of clothes in a particular manner. [bauchen, Germ.]
 BOUKY. *a.* Bulky. [bauchig, Germ.]
 BOUL. *s.* A slight expression of contempt for a person, as: *an auld boul* etc.
 BOUL O' A PINT STOUP. The handle of

a Scotch pint.
BOULS. [of a pot] *s.* An iron instrument for lifting it off and on the fire.
BOUNE. See **BOWNE.**
BOUNTITH. *s.* A bounty; charity; bounty given in addition to servant's wages.
BOURACH. } *s.* A hut; a clump; a clus-
BOUROCK. } ter; a heap; a little hill.
BOURD. *s.* A jest; a jeer; board; table.
To BOURD. *v. n.* To jest; to jeer; to dally or tamper with.
BOUROCK. *s.* An inclosure — applied to the little houses that children build for play; a hut.
BOUR-TREE. See **BOOR-TREE.**
BOUSING. *s.* Drinking. See **BOWZE.**
BOUSTER. } *s.* A bolster.
BOWSTER. }
To BOUTCH. *v. a.* To spoil in executing; to bungle.
BOUT-GATE. *s.* A circuitous way.
BOUTGER. *s.* A glutton.
BOW. } *s.* A measure equal to a sack.
BOLL. }
To BOWDEN. *v. a.* To fill; to burden.
BOWDEN. *pret.* Filled; provided.
BOW-HOUGH'D. *a.* Having the lower part of the thigh bent or crooked.
BOWIE. *s.* A small tub.
BOWK. *a.* See **BOUK.** Bulky.
BOW-KAIL. *s.* Cabbage.
BOWLS ROW RIGHT OR WRANG, said of things going as they ought, or as they should not.
BOWLY. } *a.* Bent; crooked.
BOWT. }
To BOWNE. *v. a.* To make ready; to betake one self.
BOWS. *s. pl.* Bolts.
BOWT. *s.* An iron rod; a bolt.
To BOWT. *v. n.* To spring up or away; to bolt.
BOWT. *a.* See **BOWLY.**
BOWT OF NITTIN. *s.* A roll of tape.
To BOWZE. *v. n.* To drink hard.
To BOX. *v. a.* To cover with boards.
BRA. See **BRAW.**
BRACE. } *s.* Mantle-piece.
BRACE-PIECE. }
BRACHEN. See **BROCHAN.**
BRACHENS. } *s.* Fern.
BRACHAN. }
BRAIKEN. }
BRECKAN. }
BRACKEN. See **BRACHENS.**
To BRADE. *v. a.* To rush upon; to pull; to tug.
BRAE. *s.* A declivity; the slope of a hill; a hill; hillock.
BRAGIN'T. *pret.* Reel'd forward.
BRAGS AND CLAVERS. Boasting and nonsense.
BRAGS AND CLAVERS. *s. pl.* [from *Brache*, Germ., and *clover*.] Fallow grounds and clovers.

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To BRAID. *v. n.* To move quickly.
BRAID. *a.* Broad. [breit, Germ.]
BRAIGN'T. *pret.* See **BREINGE.**
BRAIK. *s.* A kind of harrow.
BRAIKEN. See **BRACHENS.**
To BRAIN. *v. a.* To beat violently.
To BRAINGE. *v. n.* See **BREINGE.**
To BRAIRD. *v. n.* To sprout into the leaf, as grain.
BRAIRD. *s.* The new sprouting corn.
BRAIRDS. *s. pl.* The best part of tow at a second heckling.
BRAISE. *s.* The roach [fish].
BRAK. *pret.* Broke; made insolvent.
BRANDER. *s.* A gridiron.
To BRANDER. *v. a.* To roast on a gridiron.
BRANDERED. *part. a.* Broiled on the gridiron.
BRANDS. } *s. pl.* The calves of the leg.
BRAVNS. }
BRANG. *pret.* Brought.
To BRANK. *v. n.* To prance; to caper.
BRANK. } *a.* Gay; prancing.
BRANKAND. }
BRANKIT. *a.* Primm'd up.
BRANKS. *s. pl.* A wooden curb for horses; a disease of the neck.
BRANKSOME. [my bonnie lass of-] My pretty, foolish infatuated girl.
BRANLE. *s.* A sort of dance in a circle.
BRANNEV. See **BRAWNEW.**
BRANNOCK. } *s.* The samlet [fish].
PAR. }
BRASH. *s.* A short fit of illness; a storm.
BRASHY. *a.* Subject to brashes; stormy.
BRATCHET. *s.* The slow-hound.
BRATS. *s. pl.* Coarse clothes, generally rags; a coarse apron.
BRATS O' DUDDIES. *s. pl.* Ragged clothes.
BRATT. *s.* Scum.
BRATTLE. *s.* A short race; hurry; fury.
To BRATTLE. *v. n.* To rattle; to run down; to fall hastily.
BRAVE. *a.* Dressed out; gay; well apparelled.
BRAVELY. } *ad.* Quite well.
BRAVELIES. }
BRAW. *a.* Fine; handsome; gaudy.
BRAWLY. } *ad.* Well; finely.
BRAWLIES. }
BRAWLYT. }
BRAWNEW. } *a.* Quite new.
BRANNEV. }
BRAWS. *s. pl.* Finery.
BRAXIE. *s.* A morbid sheep.
BRAXY MUTTON. *s.* Unsound mutton.
BREADBERRY. *s.* Pap for children.
BREAKING A PIECE OF GOLD OR SILVER BY WAY OF TROTH—PLIGHT. Lovers at parting break a gold or silver coin in two pieces, of which each wears one next to his heart, till it is exchanged upon their meeting again.
BREASKIT. See **BRISKET.**
To BREAST. *v. a.* To leap up to any thing,

B

so as to be able to rest the breast on it;
to overcome a difficulty; to swallow an
affront; to believe a wonder.
BREASTIE. *s.* Dimin. of Breast.
BREASTIT. *pret.* of To breast.
BREATHIN. *s.* A breathing; an instant of
time.
BRECHAM. *s.* A horse's collar.
To BRECK. *v. n.* To break; to become insol-
vent.
BRECKAN. See BRACHENS.
BREEKENS. See BREEKS.
BREE. *s.* The eyebrow; juice; sauce;
pickle; soup. [*Brühe*, Germ.]
BREEDS. *s. pl.* The pancreas.
BREEF. *s.* An invulnerable or irresistible
spell.
BREEKS. *s. pl.* Breeches.
BREEKUMSTOICH. *s.* A short thick child
in breeches.
BREID. *s.* Breadth. [*Breite*, Germ.]
To BREINGE. } *v. n.* To run against any
To BRAINGE. } thing with force and noise;
to reel forward.
BREETHER. *s. pl.* Brethren. [*Brüder*,
Germ.]
BREN. *s.* Child; man in general.
BRENT. *a.* Smooth.
BRENT-BROW. *s.* Smooth, open forehead.
To BREVV. *v. n.* To suspect; to fear future
harm; to meditate mischief.
BREW. *s.* Good opinion.
BREWIS. *s.* Soup. See BROOSE.
BRIDAL. } *s.* A wedding.
BRIDEL. }
BRIE. See BREE.
BRIEF. See BREEF.
BRIG. } *s.* Bridge. [*Brücke*, Germ.]
BRIGG. }
BRIM. *a.* Fierce.
BRINT. *pret.* Burnt.
BRISKET. *s.* The breast.
To BRISS. *v. a.* To press; to bruise.
BRITHER. *s.* Brother. [*Bruder*, Germ.]
BRIZ. See BIRZE.
BROCHAN. *s.* A sort of watergruel, made
of oatmeal, butter and honey. See BRE-
CHAN.
BROCK. *s.* Remnants of meat. [*Brocken*,
Germ.]
BROCK. *s.* The badger.
BROCKIT. See BRUDKIT.]
BROD. *s.* A goad; a board; a plate for
collection at church.
To BROD. *v. a.* To prick; to goad.
BROE. *s.* Broth. [*Brühe*, Germ.]
BROG. *s.* A small boring instrument.
To BROG. *v. a.* To incite; to bore.
BROGUE. *s.* A trick; a shoe made of horse-
leather.
To BROICH. *v. n.* To be warm with per-
spiration.
BROO. *s.* Notion, good opinion of a thing.
BROO. } *s.* Broth; liquid; waters. [*Brühe*,
BRUE. } Germ.]

BROODY. *a.* Prolifick.
BROOLIE. See BRUILZIE.
To BROOM. *v.* [*Term in the Shetland
whale fishery*] To make a sort of tele-
graphical signal with a broom, to signify
to any other ship the number of whales
caught.
BROOSE. } *s.* A dish made by pouring
BROSE. } boiling water on oatmeal and
stirring it; a race at a country wedding,
on returning from church to the bride-
groom's house, *brose* being allotted to him
who shall reach it the foremost.
BROTCH. *s.* Broach; a clasp worn as an
ornament on the breast.
BROTIKINGS. *s. pl.* Buskins.
To BROUK. } *v. a.* To enjoy. [*brau-*
To BRUICK. } *chen*, Germ.]
BROUN. *s.* Ale.
BROUNIE. } *s.* A sort of hobgoblin,
BROWNIE. } supposed to haunt farms
and old houses, and sometimes to do
the drudgery of the servants, during the
night.
BROUZE. See BROOSE.
BROWDENT ON. Excessively fond of.
BROWN COW. *s.* A name for beer or
ale, or perhaps for the mug containing it.
BROWST. *s.* A brewing.
BROWSTER. *s.* A brewer.
BRUCH. *s.* A halo round the sun or moon.
BRUCKET. } *a.* Dirty or blackened in
BRUCKIT. } the face; freckled.
BROCKIT. }
BRUCKLE. *a.* Brittle. [*bröcklich*, Germ.]
BRUE. See BROO.
BRUGH. *s.* A borough.
BRUICK. See BROUK. [*Brauch*, Germ.]
BRUILZIE. } *s.* A broil; a combus-
BRULZIE. } tion.
BROOLIE. }
BRULIMENT. }
BRUISTLE. *s.* A bustle.
BRUNG. *part. pret.* Brought.
BRUNSTANE. *s.* Brimstone.
BRUNT. *pret.* Burnt.
To BRUST. *v. n.* To burst.
BUAT. *s.* [*gaelick*] Lanthorn; *Mac Far-*
lane's बात, the moon.
To BUBBLE. *v. n.* To cry; to weep.
BUBBLES. *s. pl.* Snot.
BUBBLY. *a.* Snoty.
BUBBLY-JOCK. *s.* A turkey cock.
BUCHAN-BULLERS. The boiling of the sea
among the rocks on the coast of Buchan.
BUCHT. See BUGHT.
BUCK-TOOTH. *s.* A tooth projecting for-
ward from the rest.
BUCKIE. *s.* The sea-snail or the shell of it.
BUCKIE. [*The deil's-*] *s.* The devils' brat
or child.
To BUCKLE. *v. n.* To wed; to join.
To BUCKLE TO. *v. a.* To fall to.
BUCKSKIN. *s.* An inhabitant of Virginia.
To BUE. *v. n.* To low as cattle do.

BUFF. *s.* Nonsense.

To BUFF. *v. n.* To occasion such a sound as is emitted by a soft substance, when struck with the hand.

BUFFER. *s.* An appellation of slight disrespect or waggery from one boy to another.

BUFFET-STOOL. *s.* A stool used sometimes by country people as a table.

BUFFIE. *a.* Fat; short-breathed; panting.

BUFF-NOR-STYE. Neither one part nor another; not the smallest part.

To BUFF OUT. *v. n.* To laugh out suddenly.

BUG. *part. pret.* Built.

BUGGEN. *s.* The fold where the ewes are

BUCHT. *s.* inclosed at milking-time; a bight; a fold of a rope.

BUGHTIN-TIME. *s.* The time of collecting the sheep in the pens to be milked.

BUIRD. *s.* A board.

BUIRDLY. *a.* Tall and stout-made.

BUIST. *s.* A large meal chest; the brand or mark set upon sheep or cattle by their owners.

BUITH. See **BOOTH.**

BUKE. *s.* Book.

To BULGE. *v. n.* To swell.

To BULLER. *v. n.* To gurgle; to bubble, as water coming out of a hottle etc.

BULLET-STONE. *s.* A round stone used as a bullet for throwing along the highway in the game of lang-bullet.

BULL-SEG. *s.* A gelded bull; an ox.

To BULLYRAG. *v. n.* To haggle; to dispute loud and angrily; to wrangle.

To BUM. *v. n.* To buzz as bees do; to cry.

BU-MAN. *s.* A man who is an object of terror to children; the devil.

BUMBAZED. See **BOMBAZED.**

BUMBEE. *s.* The large field bee.

BUM-CLOCK. *s.* A humming beetle that flies about in summer evenings.

To BUMLE. *v. n.* To work confusedly; to bungle; to blunder.

BUMLE. *s.* A dolt; a stupid person; a bungler.

BUMMLER. *s.* A bungler; blunderer.

BUMMOCK. *s.* Mead.

BUN. *s.* A loaf baked with dried fruits etc.

BUNCH. *s.* A punch; thrust; hole.

BUND. *pret.* Bound.

BUNG. *a.* Completely fuddled.

BUNGY. *a.* Drunk; fuddled.

BUNKER. *s.* A low bench for sitting on, leaving a space below it for coals etc.; a window seat; a little sand pit.

BUNTLIN. *s.* A dwarf.

BURD. *s.* A bird.

BURDIE. *s.* Dimin. of bird; a term of familiarity or irony, used to a young man or woman.

BURD ALANE. Bird alone, having no person remaining with one.

BURD-MOU'D. *a.* Tender in finding fault; unwilling to scold.

BURE. *pret.* Did bear.

BURG. See **DUN.**

BURLY BAILIE. *s.* A court officer.

BURN. *s.* [Börn, Germ.] Water; a rivulet; a brook.

BURN. [The-where three Laird's lands meet.] A spell: You go out to a south running rivulet, where three laird's lands meet, and dip your left shirt sleeve. Go to bed in sight of a fire and hang your wet sleeve before it to dry. Lie awake and sometime near midnight, an apparition having the exact figure of your husband to be, will come and turn the sleeve, as if to dry the other side of it.

BURNEWIN. *s. i. e.* burn the wind. A blacksmith.

BURNIE. *s.* Diminutive of burn.

BURNING THE NUTS. A favourite charm. They name the lad and lass to each particular nut, as they lay them into the fire; and accordingly as they burn quietly together or start from beside one another, the issue of the courtship will be.

BURNY. *a.* Full of burns.

BURNS. [Robt.] A Scottish poet, born in 1759, in a small cottage near the banks of the Doon, about two miles from Ayr. He followed the profession of husbandry. — His works are greatly celebrated as a truly national monument of Scottish life etc.

BURSARY. *s.* An endowment for the support of a student at College.

BUSK. *s.* [Büschse, Germ.] Any iron ring inserted to prevent the effect of friction.

To BUSK. *v. a.* To deck; to adorn; to dress; to prepare for any purpose.

BUSKIE. *a.* Bushy. [buschig, Germ.]

BUSKING. *s.* Dressing.

BUSKIT. *a.* Dressed finely; decorated.

BUSKS. *s. pl.* Dresses.

BUSLE. *s.* Bustle.

BUSS. *s.* [Busch, Germ.] A bush; a shelter.

BUSSINS. *s.* A sort of headdress worn by old women.

BUSSE. See **BUSLE.**

BU-TINE. *s.* Fustian cloth; white dimitty.

BUT. *prep.* Without; except.

BUT AN' BEN. See **BEN.**

To BUTCH. *v. a.* To butcher; to do a thing badly.

BUTCHING. *s.* The butchering.

BUTT. See **BUT AN' BEN.**

BUTTLE. See **BATTLE.**

BUTTOCK-MAIL. *s.* The fine imposed upon fornicators, in lieu of sitting upon the stool of repentance.

BY. *prep.* Except; beyond; past.

BY. [I care na - what reck I - thee.] I

don't care for -, what care I for - thee.
 BY AND ATTOUR. *ad.* Over and above.
 BY. [*I haud little -*] I do not esteem or make much of.
 BYE, BYE-HAND. *ad.* Over; past.
 BYE-GANE. *ad.* By; past.
 BYE-GANES. *s. pl.* Things past.
 BY HIMSEL'. *a.* Lunatick; distracted.

BYE. *prep. conj. and ad.* Except; but; yonder; there.
 BYE-WORD. *s.* A proverb.
 BY-GANE. Ago.
 BYKE. *s.* A swarm; a nest of bees; beehive.
 BYRE. }
 BYAR. } *s.* A cow-house.

C.

To CA'. } *v. a.* To call; to name;
To CAVV. } to drive; to calve.
 CA' THE COWS OUT O' A KAIL-YARD.
 An old proverb, signifying that degree of incapacity which unfits a man for the easiest offices of life, for ex.: *He has nae the sense to ca' the cows etc.*
 CA'D OR CA'T. *pret.* Called; driven; calved.
To CADGE. *v. a.* To carry. [perhaps of the same origin with the German: *Köge, fetschen.*]
 CADGER. *s.* A country carrier.
 CADGIE. }
 CADGY. } *a.* Fond; happy; wanton;
 CAIDGIE. } merry; gay.
 CADIE. } *s.* A young fellow; an er-
 CADDIE. } rand-boy.
 CA'F. }
 CAUF. } *s.* A calf.
 CA'FS. }
 CAVFS. } *s. pl.* Calves.
 CA'F'S LICK. *s.* A part of the hair rising up on the forehead, so named from its looking as if licked upwards by a calf's tongue.
 CA'F LUVE. *s.* First love; youthful affection.
 CA'F-WARD. *s.* An inclosure for calves.
 CAFF. *s.* Chaff.
To CAFF. }
To COFF. } *v. a.* [*kaufen, Germ.*] To buy.
 CAFT. }
 COFT. } *pret.* Bought.
 CAIBER. See KAIBER.
 CAIDGIE. See CADGIE.
 CAILLIACH. *s.* [*gaelick*] Old woman.
 CAIM. See KAME.
 CAIRD. *s.* A tinker; a gipsy.
 CAIRN. *s.* A heap of stones.
 CAIRNGORUM. *s.* A mountain in Invernesshire, having a sort of pebble, much like the topaz.
 CAIRT. *s.* A cart; a chart; a card. See CARTES.
 CALD. *a.* [*kalt, Germ.*] Cold.
 CALDRIFE. See CAULDRIFE.
 CALF-WARD. *s.* A small inclosure for calves.
 CALLAN. } *s.* A stripling; a boy; a young
 CALLANT. } man; also a familiar appel-

lation to an acquaintance.
 CALLAR. }
 CALLER. } *a.* Fresh; cool; refreshing;
 CAULER. } sound.
 CAWLER. }
To CALLER. *v. a.* To cool.
 CALLERER. *a.* [from *caller.*] Cooler.
 CAM'. *pret.* [*fam, Germ.*] Came.
 CAMERONIANS. *s. pl.* A very strict and severe sect of the Presbyterians, so called from their leader Richard Cameron.
 CAMPIE. *s.* A smart young man.
 CAMSCHEUGH. *a.* Cross; ill-tempered.
 CAMSHAUCHLED. *a.* That walks inactive-ly, lamely, shovingly, as if the shoes were too large for the feet.
 CAMSTEARY. } *a.* Obstinate; quarrel-
 CAMSTAIRY. } some; froward.
 CANCART. See CANKERT.
To CANGLE. *v. n.* To wrangle.
To CANKER. *v. n.* To be ill humoured or fretful; to scold.
 CANKERT. } *a.* Fretful; ill-natured;
 CANCART. } peevish.
 CANNA. }
 CANNAE. } From *To can.* Cannot.
 CANNA. *s.* The cotton grass.
 CANNLE. *s.* Candle.
 CANNY. } *a.* Gentle; mild; dexterous;
 CANNIE. } safe; trustworthy; lucky;
 CANIE. } fortunate: used in a supersti-
 tious sense. In this sense it is often used negatively, as: *she's no canny*, i. e. she is something unlucky, unhallowed.
To CANT. *v. n.* [*cantare, Lat.*] To talk cheerfully.
 CANTANKEROUS. *a.* Crabbed; fretful.
 CANTLE. *s.* The head; the hair upon the head; the top.
 CANTRAPS. *s. pl.* Caltrops; a malignant trick.
 CANTRAIPS. } *s.* An incantation; a charm;
 CANTRIPS. } a spell.
 CANTRIPS. [*To cast -*] *v. a.* To make incantations.
 CANTY. }
 CANTIE. } *a.* Cheerful; merry,
 CAP. *s.* A small wooden dish, or cup.
 CAPIN. *s.* A capon.
 CAPOUT. }
 CLEAN-CAP-OUT. } The act of drinking the whole of the

beverage contained in a vessel.
CAPPER *s.* Copper.
CAPPERCAILZIE. CAPERCAILY. *s.* A sort of woodcock.
CAPPERNOITET. } *a.* Whimsical; testy.
CAPPERNOITIE. }
CAPPIT. *a.* Fretful; ill-tempered.
CAPRIN. *part.* Capering.
CAPSTANE. *s.* Cope-stone; key-stone.
To CAPSTRIDE. *v. a.* To put the glass past one whose turn it is to drink.
CAR. *s.* A sledge.
CARBUNCLE. *s.* Seen according to tradition, on the top of the Ward-hill in the Isle of Hoy, one of the Orkneys. [*Kar-funkel*, Germ.]
CARCUDEUCH. *a.* Fondly; familiar; intimate.
CARDINAL. *s.* A woman's mantle.
CAREERIN. *ad.* Swiftly; cheerfully.
CARENA. }
CARENÆ. } *Care not.*
CARFUFFLE. See **CURFUFFLE.**
CARK. *s.* Care.
CARKIN. *part.* Fretful; vexatious.
CARLE. } *s.* [*Kerl*, Germ.] An old man;
CARL. } *a rustick.*
CARL-HEMP. *s.* The largest stalk of hemp.
CARLIN. } *s.* An old woman; a stout
CARLINE. } *old woman.*
CARLISH. *a.* Peevish, as old people sometimes are; rustick.
CARRICK. The Earls of Carrick were the ancestors of Robt. Bruce.
CARRITCH. }
CARRITCHES. } *s.* A catechism.
CARRY. *s.* The clouds in motion.
CARSE. *s.* Low, flat, fertile land.
CARSES. *s. pl.* Cresses.
CARTER. *s.* A mountain on the border of England, above Tedburgh.
CARTES. *s. pl.* [Fr.] Cards.
CARTOUSH. *s.* A little frock for a girl; a woman's short gown.
CARTSADDLE. *s.* A coarse saddle, over which the chain or rope passes by which the shafts of a cart are suspended.
CARVEY. *s.* Caraway.
CASSILIS DOWNANS. Certain little romantick rocky green hills in the neighbourhood of the ancient seat of the Earls of Cassilis, visited by the fairies on Hallow-Eve.
CAST. *s.* Fate; predicament.
CAST. { *black be his-* } Ill betide him! fear
 { *fear a kittle-* } an ill fate!
CAST. [could be your -] Ill betide you.
CASTEN. *pret.* Cast; thrown.
CASTLE. *s.* The number four, used among children in reckoning cherry-stones.
CASTOCK. See **CUSTOCK.**
To CAST OUT. *v. n.* To fall out; to disagree.
To CAST UP TO. *v. a.* To reproach a person with a fault committed; to call ma-

liciously to a person's mind any thing he has done, which it is supposed he will be ashamed to hear mentioned.
CA'T. *pret.* Called.
CAT AND DOG. A play among children, resembling *cricket*.
To CATE. *v. n.* To desire the male, applied to cats.
CATERANS. }
CATERANES. } *s. pl.* Highland robbers that carry away by force cattle, corn etc.
CATTERANS. }
CATHERANES. }
CATHEL. *s.* A hot pot made of ale, sugar and eggs.
CA' THE SHUTTLE, A-BODY. A weaver, spoken in contempt.
CA' THRO'. }
CA' THROW. } *s.* Disturbance.
CATWITTED. *a.* Whimsical; hairbrained.
CAUDRON. *s.* [*chaudron*, Fr.] Caldron.
CAUF. See **CA'F.**
CAUFF. *s.* Chaff.
CAUGLE. *s.* The number four, See **CASTLE.**
CAUK AND KEEL. Chalk and red clay.
CAULD. *a.* Cold.
CAULD. *s.* A damhead.
CAULDRIFE. *a.* Easily affected by cold; coldish; chilly; indifferent; disaffected.
CAULER. See **CALLER.**
CAUM. *s.* A slate pen; a mould.
CAUM. *a.* Calm; smooth.
CAUM OR CAUMSTANE. *s.* Coarse fuller's earth.
CAUNLE. See **CANNLE.**
CAUP. *s.* A wooden drinking-vessel; the shell of a snail.
CAUR HANDIT. } *a.* Left handed.
CAVRY HANDIT. } See **KAUR.**
To CAUSEY. See **CAWSEWAY.** *v. a.* To cover with stones or gravel.
CAVE. }
CAVIE. } *s.* A hen coop.
CAVEL. *s.* Chance; luck.
CAVEY. See **CAVE.**
CAV. See **CA'.**
CAVVF. See **CA'F.**
CAVVK. *s.* Chalk.
To CAVVK. *v. a.* To chalk.
CAVVKER. *s.* A frost-nail; a glass of strong spirits, taken in the morning.
CAVLER. See **CALLER.**
CAVSEY. }
CAWSEWAY. } *s.* A causeway.
To CEET. *v. a.* To cite; to summon.
CEEVILEEZED. *a.* Civilized.
CERTIE, MY CERTIE. *interj.* In good truth; ay; indeed.
CESSSES. *s. pl.* Taxes.
CHACK. *s.* A luncheon.
To CHACK. *v. a.* To check; to squeeze.
CHACKIT. *pret.* Chequered; checked; squeezed.
CHAFRON. } *s.* Defensive armour for
CHANFREIN. } a horse's forehead.
CHAFT-BLADE. *s.* The jaw-bone.

CHAFTS. *s. pl.* The chops.
 To CHAINGE. *v. a.* To change.
 CHAINGE-HOUSE. *s.* A publick house.
 CHAISTEL. *s.* [*gaelick*] Tower; castle.
 CHAMPIT. } *prep.* Champed; mashed;
 CHAPPIT. } chewed.
 CHALMER. } *s.* Chamber.
 CHAUMER. }
 CHAMBER OF DEAS. See DEAS.
 CHANCY. *a.* Lucky; of good omen; gentle.
 CHANDLER CHAFTS. *s. pl.* Lean chops;
 a meagre visage.
 CHANGE-HOUSE. See CHAINGE-HOUSE.
 CHANNEL. *s.* Gravel.
 CHANTER. *s.* Part of a bagpipe.
 CHANTY. *s.* A chamber pot.
 To CHAP. } *v. a.* To chuse; to select; to
 To CHAUP. } knock; to chop; to strike
 as a clock.
 To CHAP AND CHUSE. *v. a.* To pick the
 choice of a parcel.
 CHAP. } *s.* A blow; a fellow.
 CHAUP. }
 CHAPMAN. *s.* A pedlar.
 CHAPPEN. } *s.* [*Schoppen*, Germ.] A
 CHAPPIN. } quart.
 CHAPPIN. [To take the -] To be addicted
 to drinking.
 CHAPPIN. *a.* Chopping; tall; lusty.
 CHAPPIN-STICKS. *s.* Sticks with which
 you may strike and hurt a person.
 CHARIOT. *s.* An urinal.
 To CHASTEN. *v. a.* To chastise.
 CHAT. *s.* The gallows.
 CHAUMER. See CHALMER.
 To CHAUNER. *v. n.* To fret; to murmur.
 CHAUP. See CHAP.
 CHEEK. See INGLE-CHEEK.
 CHEEK-BLADE. *s.* The cheek-bone.
 CHEEK FOR CHOW, CHEEK BY JOLE.
 Side by side.
 CHEEL. See CHIEL.
 To CHEEP. *v. n.* To chirp; to squeak.
 CHEEPOCK. *s.* The *pudendum mulieb.*
 CHEERFU'. *a.* Cheerful.
 CHESS. *s.* A window-frame.
 CHESSEL. *s.* A cheese press.
 CHEVERONS. *s.* Gloves of kid's leather.
 CHIEL'.
 CHIELD. } *s.* A fellow; a person; a
 CHEILD. } young man.
 CHEEL. }
 CHILDER. *s. pl.* Children.
 CHILI-BOARDS. *s. pl.* An appellation for
 Spanish dollars.
 CHIMLY. } *s.* A chimney; a grate.
 CHIMLIE. }
 CHIMLA. }
 CHIMLY-LUG. *s.* The fire-side.
 To CHIRL. } *v. n.* To sing as a bird; to
 To CHIRM. } chirp.
 To CHIRIN. *v. n.* To murmur; to fret;
 to chirp.
 To CHIRT. *v. a.* To press.

CHISP. *s.* A gap in the woof of cloth,
 generally occasioned by an inequality in
 the warp.
 CHISSAT. See CHESSEL.
 CHIT. *s.* A small creature or thing.
 To CHITTER. *v. n.* To shiver; to rattle the
 teeth from cold.
 CHITTERIN PIECE. *s.* A bit of bread
 taken after bathing, to remove the shiver-
 ing.
 CHOCKING. *part.* Choaking.
 CHOLLER. *s.* A double chin.
 To CHOVV. *v.* [*fauen*, Germ.] To chew.
 CHOW. *s.* A quid of tobacco.
 CHOWKS. *s. pl.* The throat.
 CHRISTENDIE. *s.* Christendom.
 CHUCKIE. *s.* A hen.
 CHUCKIE-STANES. } *s.* Pebbles; a game
 CHUCKS. } with such stones.
 CHUFFY. } *a.* Chubby; fatfaced.
 CHUFFIE. }
 CHURY. *s.* [*ruffian-cant*] A knife.
 CLACHAN. } *s.* A small village about
 CLAGHAN. } a church; a hamlet.
 CLAUCHAN. }
 CLAES. } *s. pl.* Clothes.
 CLAISE. }
 CLAES. [*ilka* -] *s. pl.* Clothes that are put
 on every day.
 To CLAG. *v.* To clog; to besmear.
 CLAGGY. *a.* Cloggy; adhesive.
 CLAGHAN. See CLACHAN.
 CLAIK. *s.* Clack.
 CLAINJAMFRIE. See CLAMJAMFRAY.
 CLAIRSHACH. } See CLAIRSHOES.
 CLASHACH. }
 CLAIRSHOES. *s.* A string-instrument,
 anciently in use amongst the Highlanders,
 with strings of brass-wire, those of their
 harps being of sinews.
 CLAISE. See CLAES.
 CLAITH. *s.* Cloth.
 CLAITHS. *s. pl.* Clothes.
 CLAITHING. *s.* Clothing.
 CLAIVERS. See CLAVERS.
 CLAMB. *pret.* Did climb.
 CLAMHEWIT. } *s.* A stroke; a blow.
 CLAMIHEWIT. }
 CLAMJAMFRAY. } *s.* Idle or worthless
 CLAMJAMPHRY. } company; mob.
 To CLAMP. *v. a.* To walk noisily.
 CLAMP. *s.* A noisy tramp.
 CLAM SHELL. *s.* A scallop.
 CLAN. *s.* A tribe; a family.
 CLANK. *s.* A hold taken hastily.
 CLAP. *s.* An instant; the clapper of a mill;
 the tongue of a bell; a sort of bell used
 by some town-criers.
 CLARK. *s.* A clerk.
 To CLARK. *v. n.* To write.
 CLARTS. *s. pl.* Mire.
 CLARTY. *a.* Dirty; bespattered.
 CLASH. } *s.* Idle talk; gossip; the story
 CLASHES. } of the day.
 To CLASH. *v. n.* To lie; to talk idly; to

throw mire on; to strike.
 CLAT. See CLAUT.
 CLATCH. }
 CLATTS. } s. Mire.
 CHAUTS. }
 To CLATCH. v. a. To bemire.
 To CLATTER. v. n. To talk loudly and idly;
 to prate; to chatter; to defame; to carry
 tales.
 CLATTERAN. part. Prating; chattering.
 CLATTS. See CLATCH.
 CLATTY. See CLARTY.
 CLAUCHIT. s. A blow.
 CLAUCHT. }
 CLAUCH. } pret. Snatched at; laid hold
 CLAUGHT. } of.
 CLAUMY. a. Clammy; viscous.
 CLAUT. s. An instrument for cleaning the
 streets; a heap; a great quantity.
 To CLAUT. v. a. To rake; to scrape to-
 gether; to clean.
 CLAUTS. See CLATCH.
 CLAVER. }
 CLAIVER. } s. Clover.
 To CLAVER. } v. n. To talk nonsense;
 To CLAIVER. } to prate; to chat.
 CLAVERS. } s. pl. Nonsense; idle gos-
 CLAIVERS. } sip.
 To CLAW. v. a. [from *Klaue*, Germ.] To
 scratch.
 CLAW. [She will — up your mittens] She
 will bring you to reason.
 To CLAW. v. n. To heed; to mind a thing.
 To CLAW FAVOUR WITH ONE. To
 sue for one's favour by flattery or obse-
 quiousness.
 CLAYMORE. s. A sort of broad sword,
 used anciently by the Scottish Highlanders.
 CLEAD. See CLEED.
 CLEAN. ad. Quite.
 CLEAN-CAUP-OT. See CAP-OUT.
 CLEAR. a. Bright; blank.
 To CLECK. v. a. To hatch; to breed.
 CLECKIN. }
 CLOCKIN. } s. A brood of chickens.
 CLECKING-TIME. s. Breeding-time.
 CLED. pret. Clad.
 CLED. See GLED.
 CLEED. } v. a. [Kleiden, Germ.] To
 CLEID. } clothe.
 CLEEDIN'. s. Clothing.
 CLEEDS. s. pl. Clothes.
 CLEEK. s. A hooked iron.
 To CLEEK. v. a. To lay hold of; to catch
 as with a hook.
 CLEESTER. s. A clister.
 CLEEVIN'. s. The division between the legs.
 CLEG. s. The horse-fly.
 To CLEIK. See CLEEK.
 CLEM'D. pret. Brought to a dying state;
 oppressed.
 To CLERK. v. n. To write; to compose.
 CLEUCH. s. A chasm between two rocks;
 a glen; a cliff.
 CLEUGH. See CLEUCH.

CLICK-CLACK. s. Constant talk.
 To CLIM. v. n. [Klimmen, Germ.] To
 climb.
 To CLINCH. v. n. To halt; to walk lamely.
 CLINK. s. Cash; a blow.
 To CLINK. v. n. To throw down or against
 with noise; to sound.
 CLINKUMBELL. s. A bellman; he who
 rings the churchbell.
 CLINKUM-CLANKUM. a. Tinkling; sound-
 ing.
 CLINTY. a. Hard; stony.
 CLIPPING-TIME. s. The nick of time.
 CLIPPY. a. Talkative; impertinent.
 CLIPS. s. pl. Shears; a wooden instrument
 for pulling thistles; an iron for lifting a
 pot.
 CLISH-CLASH. Idle talk; scandal.
 CLISHMACLAVER. s. Foolish talk.
 CLITTER-CLATTER. See CLISH-CLASH.
 To CLOCHER. v. n. To cough.
 CLOCK. s. A beetle.
 To CLOCK. v. n. To cluck; to hatch.
 [Klücken, Germ.]
 CLOD. s. A kind of small coarse loaf.
 To CLOD. v. a. To throw with violence;
 to fall with violence.
 CLODDER. Threw with violence.
 To CLOIT. v. To fall down.
 CLOOT. } s. The hoof of a cow, sheep
 CLOOF. } etc. [Klaue, Germ.]
 CLOOTIE. s. A name for the devil.
 CLOOTS. [To take-] To run off.
 CLOSS. s. A passage through a house; a
 lane.
 CLOUDEN. s. A tributary stream to the
 Nith.
 CLOUR. s. The swelling produced by a
 blow or fall; a fall.
 CLOURED. } a. Beaten, so as to show
 CLOWERED. } swellings.
 CLOUSSE. s. [écluse, Fr.] A sluice.
 CLOUT. s. A blow; a patch.
 To CLOUT. v. a. To beat; to strike; to
 mend; to repair.
 CLOUTED. Repaired.
 CLOWR. See CLOUR.
 To CLOY. v. a. To pilfer; to steal.
 CLUD. s. A cloud.
 CLUE. [Throwing the blue-] A spell.
 Steal out, all alone to the *Kiln*, and
 darkling throw into the pot a clue of blue
 yarn; wind it in a new clue off the old one;
 towards the end something will hold the
 thread. Ask: *who haud's*, an answer will
 be returned from the *Kiln-pot* by naming
 the christian and surname of your future
 spouse.
 CLUNG. a. Empty; drawn together.
 To CLUNK. v. n. To emit the noise made
 by liquor in a barril when shaken, or a
 bottle which is emptied.
 CLUNK. s. A blow.
 CLUTE. s. The hoof.
 To CLYPE. v. n. To tell secrets.

CLYRE. *s.* Glandular flesh.
 To CLYTE. *v. n.* To fall; applicable to animals only; a person falling down a stair, upon the street etc., is said to *get a Clyte*. [*ausgleiten*, Germ.]
 CLYTRIC. *s.* The intestines of animals.
 COBBLE. *v.* See COWBLE.
 COBLE. } *s.* A fishing-boat.
 COBBLE. }
 COCK. *s.* The mark played for at curling.
 COCK. *a.* Fuddled.
 COCK-A-LEEKY. See COCKYLEEKIE.
 COCK-A-RIDY. *ad.* The manner of carrying a child on the shoulders, with a leg on each side of the head of the person that carries it.
 COCK AND PAIL. A spigot and faucet.
 To COCKER. *v. a.* To fondle; to flatter; to encourage; to speak one fair.
 COCKERNONY. *s.* The gathering of a woman's hair, when it is tied up with a snood; a cap.
 COCK LAIRD. *s.* One who is the proprietor and cultivator of his own ground.
 COCKLE. *s.* A species of the scallop.
 COCK-PADLE. *s.* The lump fish.
 COCK-STOOL. *s.* The pillory.
 COCK-SURE. *a.* Quite certain.
 COCKYLEEKIE. } *s.* Soup made of a
 COCK-A-LEEKY. } cock, and seasoned
 with leeks.
 COD. *s.* A pillow.
 COD WAIR. *s.* A pillow slip.
 To COFF. } *v. a.* [*kaufen*, Germ.] To buy.
 To CAFF. }
 COFT. } *pret.* Bought.
 CAFT. }
 COG. } *s.* A wooden dish.
 COGUE. }
 COGGIE. } *s.* Dimin. of *Cog*. A drinking
 COGIE. } vessel.
 To COGGLE. *v. n.* To totter; to joggle.
 COGGLIE. *a.* Tottering; joggling.
 COGHLING. See DROGHLING.
 COGUE. See COG.
 COILA, from Kyle, a district of Ayrshire.
 COILUS. } An ancient King of the Picts.
 COIL. }
 COLEAN. See COVE.
 To COLL. *v. n.* To clip; to snuff a candle.
 COLLEGEANER. } *s.* A student at a
 COLLEGIONER. } college.
 COLLOP OF THE FORAY. *s.* A portion of the robber's booty, paid by him to the laird or chief, through whose grounds he drove his prey.
 COLLY. } *s.* A general, and sometimes a
 COLLIE. } particular name for curs.
 COLLYSHANGY. } *s.* Quarrel; riot.
 COLLIESHANGIE. }
 COMMAN'. } *s.* Command.
 COMMAUN. }
 To COMPLEEN. *v. n.* To complain.
 CONDIE. See CUNDIE.
 To CONFEIR. *v. n.* To confer; to converse.

CONFEISED. *part.* Confused.
 To CONTRADICK. *v. a.* To contradict.
 CONTRAR. *a.* Contrary.
 COOD. } *s.* The cud,
 CUDE. }
 COODIE. *s.* A tub; an urinal.
 COOF. } *s.* A stupid fellow.
 CUIF. }
 COOKIE. For COUKIE.
 COOKIT. *pret.* of to Cook. See COUK.
 To COOLY. } *v. a.* To flatter; to wheedle.
 To CULZY. }
 COONY. *s.* [from *coin*, Fr.] A corner.
 COONY. } *s.* [from *coin*, Engl.] Mo-
 CUNZIE. } ney.
 To COOR. *v. a.* To cover.
 COOSER. } *s.* A stallion; a libertine.
 CUISER. }
 CUSSER. }
 COOSER. [*Country or kintra-*] A stout vulgar country fellow.
 COOST See CUIST.
 COOSTIN. See CUISTEN.
 COOT. } *s.* The ankle, or foot.
 KOOT. }
 KUIT. }
 COOT. } *s.* A fowl whose legs are feather-
 COOTIE. } ed; a wooden dish.
 COOTIKENS. *s. pl.* Spatter-dashes.
 To COOTLE. } *v. a.* To manage carefully
 To COOTER. } or tenderly, as a sick-
 nurse does one ailing: see CUTLE.
 CORBY. } *s.* [*corbeau*, Fr.] A raven.
 CORBIE. }
 CORBY MESSENGER. *s.* A tardy one; one who does not return with his message at all.
 CORE. *s.* A corps; a party; a set; the under or interior part of any thing.
 CORKY. *a.* Merry with liquor; spirited.
 To CORN. *v. a.* To feed with oats.
 CORNERAIK. *s.* The landrail: a bird.
 CORN'T. *part. pret.* Fed with oats.
 CORONACH. *s.* A song of lamentation over the body of a departed friend, with the Highlanders; the lamentation for a deceased warrior sung by the aged of the clan.
 CORP. *s.* A corpse.
 CORPSE-LIGHT. *s.* A light seen in the dark, foreboding the death of a person.
 CORRI. } [*gaelick*] *s.* A bottom; a glen;
 CORRIE. } the hollow side of a hill, where
 CORRAN. } game usually lies.
 CORSE. *s.* A cross.
 CORSINCON. *s.* A high hill at the source of the Nith.
 CORSYBELLY. *s.* An infant's first shirt.
 COSEY. See COZIE.
 COSH. *a.* Convenient; snug; quiet: familiar.
 COSHERING. See COSH.
 COSIE. See COZIE.
 COTTAR. } *s.* A country tenant; a cottager.
 COTTER. }

To COUCH A HOGSHEAD. [*ruffian cant.*]

To lay down to sleep.

COUCHER. *s.* A coward.

COUD. } *pret.* Could.

COUTH. }

COUDA. Could have.

COUDNA. } Could not.

COUDNAE. }

To COUK. *v. n.* To appear and disappear by fits; to manage dexterously.

COUKIE. *s.* [*Ruchen*, Germ.] A sort of tea bread, a small sweet roll.

COUL. *s.* A nightcap.

COUL. } [King-] See COILUS.

COWL. }

COULTER. See COUTER.

COUM. *s.* Culm; coaldust; soot.

To COUM. *v. a.* To soil with soot or coaldust.

COUNTRA. *s.* Country.

To COUP. } *v. n.* To barter; to fall; to

To COWP. } tumble over; to upset; to exchange.

To COUP THE CRAN. *v.* Proverbial, to overset; to upset; to throw down.

COUP. *s.* Overturn; fall; tumble; company.

COUPAR. } *s.* [*Käufer*, Germ.] A dealer.

COUPER. }

COWPER. }

COUPAR. } [*He that will to -, maun to -*]

CUPAR } He that will, will.

COUPERS. } *s. pl.* Parting of the mount-

COWPERS. } ing of a weaver's loom.

To COUR. *v. n.* [*fauern*, Germ.] To couch as if afraid.

COURED. *a.* Recovered. [*cured*.]

COURSE. *a.* Coarse.

COUTER. } *s.* Colter; the iron of a

COULTER. } plough perpendicular to the share.

COUTH. *a.* Familiar; kind; frank.

COUTH. Could.

COUTHY. } *a.* Frank; kind; affable;

COUTHIE. } loving.

COVE. *s.* A cave.

COVE. [*The gentry — of the ken*, slang dialect.] The gentleman [master] of the house.

COVE OF COLEAN. A noted cavern near Colean-house, a favourite haunt of the fairies.

COVENANT. } *s.* One adhering to the

COVENANTER. } party of those that had

subscribed to the *Covenant*, i. e. the re-

nunciation of popery. One of the Protest-

ant party.

To COW. } *v. a.* To cut; to clip; to poll

To COWE. } the head; to lop.

COWAN. *s.* A term applied to one not initiated in the mysteries of masonry.

To COWBLE. } *v. a.* To overturn; to overset.

To COBBLE. }

To COWE. *v. a.* To frighten; to overbear; to lop.

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COWE. *s.* A frightful object; a bush or branch, generally of broom, as: a *brown-cowe*: a person whom we fear or stand in awe to disoblige; a goblin.

COWL. [*Night-*] *s.* Night-cap.

COWP. *s.* See COUP.

COWPER. *s.* See COUPAR.

COWPERS. *s.* See COUPERS.

COWR. See COUR.

COWT. } *s.* A colt; a horse.

COWTE. }

COZIE. *a.* Well secured; sheltered; warm; snug.

CRABBIT. *a.* Crabbed; ill-natured.

CRACK. *s.* A short space of time; a familiar conversation; a story; a tender name for a lie.

To CRACK. *v. n.* To chat familiarly; to become bankrupt.

CRACK. [*To ca' the-*] To converse familiarly; to hold jovial conversation.

CRACKLINS. *s. pl.* Foul tallow.

CRACKY. *a.* Talkative.

CRAEM. See CRAIN.

CRAFT. } *s.* A field near a house.

CROFT. }

CRAIG. *s.* A crag; a rock; the throat; the neck. [*Kragen*, Germ.]

To CRAIG. *v. n.* To creak; to make a harsh noise.

CRAIGIE. *s.* The diminutive of *eraig*.

CRAIGSMAN. *s.* One who is dexterous at climbing amongst cliffs.

CRAIGY. *a.* Rocky.

CRAIGIE-BURN-WOOD. On the banks of the river Moffat, about three miles distant from the village of that name, celebrated for its medicinal waters.

To CRAIK. *v. n.* To harp; to cry for a thing repeatedly, and ill-naturedly.

CRAIKS. *s. pl.* A bird, the curlew; incessant calls or cries.

CRAIM. *s.* [*Kram*, Germ.] A merchant's shop.

CRAIT. } *s.* A hamper for carrying glass.

CRATE. }

CRAMBOCLINK. } *s.* Rhymes; doggrel

CRAMBOJINGLE. } verse.

CRAMPET. *s.* A cramp iron for the end of a staff; an iron fixed on the sole of a shoe in time of frost.

CRAMP-RING. [*To scour the-*, slang dialect] To wear fetters.

CRAN. *s.* The tripod.

CRAN. [*coup the-*] See COUP.

CRANK. *s.* The noise of an ungreased wheel.

CRANK. *a.* Weak; infirm. [*Kranf*, Germ.]

CRANKOUS. *a.* Fretful; captious.

CRANREUCH. *s.* Hoar-frost.

To CRAP. *v. a.* To crop; to creep.

CRAP. *s.* A crop; the top of a thing, as: the crop of a fishing-rod.

CRAPPIE. } *s.* The craw or crop of a fowl.

CRAP. }

C

CRAPPIT-HEADS. *s.* A dish composed of haddocks and oatmeal.
To CRAUK. *v. n.* To fret; to complain.
To CRAW. *v. n.* To crow; to exult; to boast; to triumph. [*frähen*, Germ.]
CRAW. [*To pluck a-*] To challenge one about a supposed fault.
CRAW. *s.* The crow of a cock; a boast; a triumph; a hook; a rook.
CRAW FLOWER. } *s.* The ranunculus;
CRAWTAE. } also a name given to the flowers of the hyacinth.
CRAWBERRY. *s.* The bilberry; whortleberry.
CRAWTAES. *s. pl.* Caltraps.
CREACH. *s.* Highland foray, a predatory incursion of a highland chief into the district of his neighbours or of the Lowlanders. [*Krieg*, Germ.]
CREAN. See **CRINE**.
CREASH. }
CREESH. } *s.* Grease.
To CREASH. *v. a.* To grease; to make greasy.
CREEL. *s.* A kind of osier basket.
CREEL. [*To have one's head or wits in a-*
to be in a-] To be stupid, confused, fascinated.
CREEPIE. *s.* A small seat; an iron grapple.
CREESH. See **CREASH**.
GREESHY. }
CREESHIE. } *a.* Greasy.
CREISH. *s.* **CREASH**.
CRENELL'S. *s.* Apertures in a wall for shooting arrows.
CRESS. *s.* A crease; a rumple.
To CRESS. *v. a.* To crease; to rumple.
CREWE. See **CROO**.
CREWELS. See **CRUELS**.
CRICHTON-CASTLE. A ruinous castle on the banks of the Tyne. The dungeon vault in it bears the name of *Massy-More*.
To CRIMP. *v. a.* To enlist.
To CRINE. } *v. n.* To shrink from dry-
To CRYNE. } ness.
CRISH. See **CREASH**.
CROCK. *s.* A large earthen vessel. [*Krug*, Germ.]
CROCKS. *s. pl.* Old ewes that have given over bearing.
CROFT. See **CRAFT**.
To CROICHLE. *v. n.* To cough.
CROICHLE. *s.* A cough.
CROIL. *s.* A deformed dwarf.
CROMBIE. See **CRUMMIE**.
CRONACH. See **CORONACH**.
CROO. }
CREWE. } *s.* A bed; a mean hut.
To CROOD. }
To CROUD. } *v. n.* To coo as a dove.
To CROON. } *v. n.* To hum a tune; to moan;
To CRUNE. } to make a hollow kind of noise.
CROON. } *s.* A moan; a melancholy drawl-
CRUNE. } ing tune; a hollow, continued moan, or roaring.

CROOVE. *s.* A sort of basket for catching fish.
CROP-EARED. *a.* A contemptuous epithet given to the Puritans or those of the Presbyterian party, by those of the Kirk of Scotland originating from their wearing their hair closely shaved, so as to make their ears peculiarly conspicuous, which also gave rise to the appellation of: *prick-eared*.
CROSS O' GLASGOW OR EDINBURG. *s.* Market- or publick places in those towns.
CROSS. [*the fiery*] *s.* A signal for the clans-men to assemble in arms. It is a cross of wood seared at the ends and extinguished in the blood of a killed goat, carried from place to place by foot messengers relieving each other, to summon all men from fifteen to sixty immediately to gather in arms.
CROUCHIE. *a.* Crook-backed.
CROUD. See **CROOD**.
CROUKIE. See **CRUCKIE**.
CROUN. *s.* A crown; the scull.
CROUP. *s.* An extreme difficulty of breathing affecting children. A term now adopted by the faculty for a kind of squinancy.
CROUSE. *a.* Courageous; proud; spirited; cheerful.
CROVE. *s.* A little hutch or lodge; a cottage.
CROWDIE. *s.* Gruel; a composition of oat-meal and boiled water, sometimes from the broth of beef, mutton etc.
CROWDIE-TIME. *s.* Breakfast-time.
To CROWL. *v. n.* To crawl.
CROWN O' THE CAUSEWAY. *s.* Top of the causeway.
CROWN. [*To keep the - of the causeway.*] Proverbially: to walk boldly and independently.
CRUCK. *s.* A crook.
CRUCKIE. } *s.* A cant name for a six-
CROUKIE. } pence.
CRUCKIT. *pret.* Crooked.
CRUDS. *s. pl.* Curds.
CRUELS. *s. pl.* [*écrouelles*, Fr] The King's evil.
CRUISIE. *s.* An oil-lamp.
CRUIZE. } *s.* A small iron lamp. See
CRUISE. } **CRUISIE**.
To CRULGE. *v. a. and n.* To draw or press together; to be in a state of contraction.
CRUMMIE. } *s.* [from *frumm*, Germ.]
CRUMMOCK. } A cow with crooked horns.
CRUMP. } *a.* Friable; hard and brittle,
CRUMPIE. } like bread.
To CRUMP. *v. a.* To grind a friable substance with the teeth.
To CRUNCH. *v. a.* To break with the teeth.
CRUNCH. *s.* A small piece.
CRUNE. See **CROON**.
To CRUNKLE. *v. a.* To crease; to rumple.
CRUNT. *s.* A blow on the head with a cudgel.

CRUPPEN. } *pret.* Crept.
 CRUPPIEN. }
 To CRY. *v. n.* To be in labour; to publish
 the bans of marriage; to call.
 CRYING-WIFE. *s.* A woman in labour.
 CRYNE. See CRINE.
 CUBBIRT. *s.* A cupboard.
 CUD. *s.* A short cudgel.
 CUDDEIGH. *s.* A bribe; a present.
 CUDDIE. } *s.* An ass.
 CUDDY. }
 To CUDDLE. *v. a.* To fondle; to caress.
 CUDE. See COOD.
 CUFF OF THE NECK. *s.* The fleshy part
 of the neck behind.
 CUFFIN. [*ruffian-rant*] A justice of peace.
 CUIF. See COOF.
 CUISER. See COOSER.
 CUIST. *pret.* Did cast.
 CUISTEN. *part.* Cast; thrown.
 CUITLE. See CUTLE.
 To CUITLE. } *v. a.* To flatter; to wheedle;
 To CUITTLE. } to win by flattery; to fa-
 vour with.
 CULDEE. *s.* A Scottish or Irish monk.
 CULL. } *s.* A fool; a simpleton; one who
 CULLY. } suffers himself to be imposed
 upon.
 CULLY-HAIKIE. See CURRIE-HAIKIE.
 CULZIE. See COOLY.
 CUMFREY. *s.* Camphire.
 CUMMER. *s.* Comrade; a gossip; incum-
 brance.
 To CUMMER. *v. a.* To cumber.
 CUMMOCK. *s.* A short staff with a crooked
 head.
 To CUN. *v. a.* To taste; to con; to learn;
 to know.
 CUNDIE. *s.* A conduit.
 CUNZIE. See COONIE.
 CUPPLE. *s.* A rafter.
 CUPPLIN. *s.* The bottom of the back bone.
 CURCH. } See CURSHE. The hair cover-
 CURTCH. } ing the head. [*Couvre-chef*, Fr.]
 CURCHIE. *s.* A curtesy.
 To CURCHIE. *v. n.* To curtesy.
 CURCUDDIE. *s.* A play among children
 in which they hop in a crouching manner.
 CURCUDYUCH. *a.* Fond; familiar.
 CURFUFFLE. *s.* Tremor; agitation.
 To CURFUFFLE. *v. a.* To dishevel.
 CURLER. *s.* A player at *curling*.
 CURLIE. *a.* Curled; one with curled hair.
 CURLIE-WURLIES. *s. pl.* A curled kind
 of architectural ornaments.

CURLIES. *s. pl.* Curled coleworts.
 CURLIN. } *s.* A game on the ice.
 CURLING. }
 CURLIN-STANE. *s.* The stone used in the
 above game.
 CURMURRIN. } *s.* Murmuring; a rum-
 CURMURRING. } bling noise.
 CURN. *s.* A small parcel or quantity.
 CURNEY. } *a.* In small particles.
 QUAIRNY. }
 CURPIN. } *s.* The crupper; the rump.
 CURPON. }
 CURPLE. }
 To CURR. *v. n.* To crouch; to squat.
 CURRACH. [*gaelick*] *s.* A boat; a kind
 of light skiff.
 CURRAN BUN. *s.* A currant loaf.
 CURRYHAIKIE. } *s.* The name given to
 CULLYHAIKIE. } the act of lifting a child
 by the arms, and carrying him when he
 is fatigued, sometimes used to shove him
 forward on the ice in winter.
 CURSHE. *s.* A kerchief.
 CURTLE. *s.* A sluttish girl.
 CUSHET. } *s.* The wood pigeon;
 CUSHAT. } the ringdove.
 CUSHET DOU. }
 CUSHAT DOU. }
 CUSSER. See COOSER.
 CUSSER. *s.* Courser; stallion.
 CUSTOCK. *s.* The stalk of cabbages or
 coleworts, or more properly, the heart of
 the stem.
 CUT. *s.* A certain quantity of reeled yarn.
 CUT BOON WHIDS. See WHIDS.
 CUTCHIN. *s.* A coward.
 To CUTLE. } *v. a.* To guide a person
 To CUILE. } carefully and expertly, or
 To COOTLE. } as if in a wheedling man-
 ner.
 CUTTED. } *a.* Short; snappish.
 CUTTIT. }
 CUTTIT. *pret.* of *cut*.
 CUTTS. *s. pl.* Lots for drawing, generally
 made of straws cut into unequal lengths.
 CUTTY. *s.* A short or broken spoon; a
 pipe; a light woman.
 CUTTY. *a.* Short.
 CUTTY-spoon. A short horn-spoon.
 CUTTY-STOOL. *s.* The stool on which
 culprits sit when making publick atonement
 in the church for a crime committed; a
 small stool.
 CUTTY-STOUP. *s.* A quartern measure.

D.

DA. *s.* Dad; father.
 DA'. } *s.* An indolent wench.
 DAV. }
 DAB. *s.* A small piece of any thing; a pro-
 ficient.

To DAB. *v. a.* To peck.
 To DABBLE. *v. a.* To chew.
 To DAD. *v. a.* To beat one thing against
 another.
 DAEZT. See DAIZ'D.

To DAFF. *v. a.* To sport.
 DAFFERY. } *s.* Sport; folly.
 DAFFIN. }
 DAFFING. *a.* Sportful; merry.
 DAFT. *a.* Merry; foolish; giddy; deprived of reason.
 DAFTDAYS. *s. pl.* Days of merriment, like those about Christmass or New year's day.
 DAG. *s.* Thick fog or small rain.
 To DAG. *v. n.* To be foggy; to drizzle.
 To DAIBLE. *v. n.* To play with one's drink as an infant; to drink in a slovenly manner.
 To DAIDLE. *v. n.* To tittle; to eat in such a manner as to bedabble one's self; to walk so as to bespatter one's self.
 DAIDLE. [*To be on the -*] To be on the ramble.
 DAIDLIE. *s.* A cloth put before children to keep them clean.
 DAIGH. *s.* Dough. [*Zeig, Germ.*]
 DAIGHIE. *s.* A simpleton.
 DAICHY. *a.* Resembling dough; simple; soft in the temper to the extreme.
 To DAIKER. *v. n.* To walk; to wander; to saunter.
 DAIKERING. *a.* Sauntering about with an appearance of thoughtfulness.
 DAIL. *s.* Deal; board. [*Diele, Germ.*]
 DAIMEN. *a.* Rare; now and then.
 DAIMEN-ICKER. An ear of corn now and then.
 DAINTITHS. *s. pl.* Dainties; delicacies.
 DAINTY. *a.* Pleasant; agreeable; good-humoured.
 DAIS. See DEAS.
 To DAIVER. *v. a.* To stun.
 DAIVER. *s.* A stunning blow.
 To DAIZE. } *v. n.* To go about in a
 To DAIZIE. } stupid, inactive, deranged-like manner.
 DAIZ'D. *a.* Stupified.
 DALES. *s. pl.* Plains; valleys. [*Thäler, Germ.*]
 DALL. *s.* A doll; a silly woman dressed in a flaunting manner.
 DAM. *s.* Urine.
 DAMBROD. *s.* A draught-board. [*Damenbrett, Germ.*]
 DAMMER. *s.* A miner.
 DAMS. *s. pl.* The game of draughts; also the pieces used for playing with.
 To DANDER. } *v. n.* To wander; to
 To DAUNDER. } walk without thinking
 To DAUNER. } whither; to saunter.
 DANDERS. } *s. pl.* Ashes from a furnace;
 DAUNDERS. } the scoria of metals.
 DANDILLY. *s.* A fondling; generally a woman who is much fondled; or makes too much of herself.
 DANG. *pret.* of *ding*.
 DANNER. See DANDER.
 To DANT. } *v. a.* To terrify; to in-
 To DAUNTON. } timidate.

To DANTON. *v. a.* To frighten.
 DARBIES. *s. pl.* Chains; fetters.
 DARG. }
 DAURG. } *s.* A day's work.
 DAURK. }
 DARKLINS. *ad.* Darkling.
 DARKMANS. *s.* [A cant word.] The night; darkness.
 DARLE. *s.* A small piece: usually applied to oaten cake.
 To DARN. } *v. a.* To conceal; to hide;
 To DERN. } to lurk; to mend.
 DARN. *a.* Secret; hidden; lonely.
 DARNA. Dare not.
 To DASH. *v. a.* To put out of countenance; to browbeat; to confound.
 To DAUD. } *v. a.* To thrash; to beat;
 To DAVD. } to abuse; to drive as in shutting a door forcibly; to fall down with force.
 DAUD. } *s.* A stroke; a fall; a large piece.
 DAVD. }
 DAUG. See DAG.
 DAUK. *s.* A species of clay used for making fire-bricks for smelting-furnaces.
 DAUNDER. See DANDER.
 DAUNER. See DANDER.
 DAUNTON. See DANT.
 DAUPIT. } *a.* Stupid; foolish.
 DAVPIT. }
 To DAUR. *v. n.* To dare; to defy; to venture.
 DAURG. } See DARG.
 DAURK. }
 DAURT. *pret.* Dared.
 DAUT. See DAWT.
 DAUTET. See DAWTIT.
 DAVOC. *s.* David.
 To DAW. *v. n.* To dawn. [*tagen, Germ.*]
 DAVD. See DAUD.
 DAWIN. *s.* The dawn.
 To DAWT. } *v. a.* To fondle.
 To DAUT. }
 DAWTIE. *s.* A fondling.
 DAWTIT. } *pret.* Fondled; caressed.
 DAUTET. }
 DEAD. } *s.* Death.
 DEADAL. }
 DEAD-BELL. *s.* A tingling in the ears, which is believed to indicate some friend's decease.
 DEAD-HOUSE. } *s.* A grave.
 DEAD-HOLE. }
 DEAD-NIP. *s.* A blue mark, supposed of ominous import.
 DEAD-SET. *a.* Quite determined on.
 DEAD-SWEAR. *a.* Very unwilling.
 DEAD-THRAWS. *s. pl.* Last agonies of expiring nature; the state of a thing left unfinished.
 DEARTH-FU'. *a.* Dear; high priced.
 DEAS. } *s.* Place on a hall somewhat elevated above the rest of the floor,
 DAIS. } for the persons of higher rank; a canopy; a turf seat. [*dais, Fr.*]

DEAS. } [*chamber of-*] *s.* The state-room;
 DAIS. } the hall; the best bedroom.
 DEASIL. [*To make the-*] The ceremony
 of walking three times round the couch
 of a sick person, in the direction from
 East to West, imitating the sun, as per-
 formed by a Highland surgeon, before
 attending upon the patient.
 To DEAVE. *v. a.* To deafen.
 DECAY. *s.* A consumption.
 DECREE. *s.* A determination or judgment.
 To DEE. *v. n.* To die; to do.
 DEEING. *a.* Doing.
 DEE'T. *pret.* Did die.
 DEEBLE. *s.* Dibble.
 To DEEBLY. *v. a.* To dabble.
 DEED. *ad.* Indeed.
 DEEL. See DEIL.
 DEEPDRAUGHT. *s.* A crafty circumven-
 tion.
 DEEPIN. *s.* A net.
 DEES. *s. pl.* Dairy maids.
 DEID. *s.* Death.
 DEIL. }
 DEEVIL. } *s.* Devil.
 DEIL-BE-LICKET. *s.* Nothing.
 DE' IL HAET O'ME. See HAET.
 DEIL-MA-CARE. *interj.* What do I care!
 no matter! for all that!
 DEIL'S BUCKIE. *s.* Imp of satan: applied
 to an ill-natured child, while bellowing
 and weeping aloud.
 DEIL'S DIRT. *s.* Assa foetida.
 DEIL'S DIZZEN. *s.* The number thirteen.
 DEIL GAED O'ER JOCK WABSTER.
prov. Every thing went topsy turvy.
 DELEERIT. *a.* Delirious.
 To DELVE. *v. n.* To dig with a spade.
 DEMENTED. *a.* Doating; insane.
 DEMENTIT. *a.* Out of all patience, as if
 mad with pain and anxiety; out of one's
 senses.
 To DEMMISH. *v. a.* To stun by a blow or
 fall. [*dä mīsch machen*, Germ.]
 DEN. *s.* A deep dell or dingle.
 DENTY. *a.* Dainty.
 To DEPONE. *v. n.* To declare on oath.
 DERAY. *s.* Merriment; disorder.
 DERN. See DARN.
 To DESCRIBE. *v. a.* To describe.
 DEUK. *s.* A duck.
 To DEVAL. See DEVEL. *v. n.* To descend;
 to fall; to hurry.
 To DEVALD. } *v. a.* To cease; to give
 To DEVAULD. } over.
 To DEVEL. *v. a.* To strike, as with the elbow.
 DEVEL. *s.* A blow given with force.
 DEWGS. *s.* Shavings of cloth.
 DHU. [*gaelick*] *a.* Black.
 DHU. [*Skene-*] See SKENE.
 To DIBBLE. *v. a.* To make a hole in the
 ground with a round piece of wood, into
 which to put a plant; to plant.
 DICED. *part. pret.* Woven in squares, ge-
 nerally of various colours.

To DIGHT. } *v. a.* To rub; to wipe; to
 To DIGHT. } dress; to array; to make
 ready; to prepare; to clean corn from
 chaff.
 DIGHTINGS. *s. pl.* Refuse; dust.
 To DIDDLE. *v. n.* To walk with short
 steps as a child; to shake; to jog.
 DIDNA. }
 DIDNAE. } Did not.
 DIE. *s.* A gewgaw; a toy.
 DIFFER. *s.* A misunderstanding.
 DIGHT. See DIGHT.
 DIKE-LOUPER. *s.* One that overleaps the
 bounds of duty or law.
 DILLY-DALLY. *s.* An indolent woman.
 DILP. *s.* A slattern.
 DIN. *a.* Dun; ill-coloured; sallow.
 DINE. *s.* Dinner.
 To DING. *v. a.* To push; to throw; to
 overcome; to defeat; to excel; to beat.
 DING-DANG. *ad.* In quick succession.
 To DINGLE. *v. n.* To tingle.
 DINGLT. *a. and pret.* Stupid; stupified.
 To DINK. *v. a.* To dress.
 DINK. *a.* Neat; trim.
 DINKIE. *a.* Neat; trim.
 DINMONT. *s.* A wether of one year old.
 DINNA. }
 DINNAE. } Do not.
 To DINNLE. *v. n.* To quiver with pain or
 cold; to shake.
 DINNLIN. *part.* Quivering.
 DINT. *s.* A momentary opportunity; a
 blow.
 DIRD. *s.* A knock; a blow.
 DIRDUM. *s.* Noisy sport; an achievement;
 an uproar; a squabble; bitter words.
 DIRGIE. *s.* A funeral feast.
 DIRK. }
 DURK. } The Scots dagger.
 DURL. *s.* A sharp stroke; a slight tremulous
 motion or pain.
 To DIRD. *v. a.* To cause tremulation by
 a stroke.
 DIRTEN. *a.* Befouled.
 DIS. Does.
 To DISH. *v. a.* To push with the horns as
 a bull etc.
 DISHES. [*The three-*] A spell: take three
 dishes: put clean water in one, foul wa-
 ter in an other, leave the third empty;
 blindfold a person and lead him to the
 hearth; he dips the left hand, if by chance
 in the clean water, the future wife will
 come to the bar of matrimony a maid;
 if in the foul a widow; if in the empty
 dish no matrimony at all will take place.
 DISHILAGO. *s.* Tussilago; colt's foot.
 To DISHONNER. *v. n.* To dishonour.
 DISHORT. *s.* An inconvenience; a disad-
 vantage.
 DISJASHED. } *a.* Dejected; worn out and
 DISJASKIT. } disordered with fatigue.
 DISNA. }
 DISNAE. } Does not.

To DISPONE. } *v. a.* To dispose
 To DISPONE UPON. } of; to give away.
 To DIT. *v. a.* To stop up a hole.
 To DITE. *v. a.* To indite; to dictate.
 DIV. as: *I div*, I do.
 DIVET. }
 DIVOT. } *s.* A turf.
 DIVNA. }
 DIVNAE. } Do not.
 DIXIE. *s.* A severe reproof.
 DIZZEN. }
 DIZ'N. } *s.* A dozen.
 DOBBIE. *s.* A bugbear, to frighten children with.
 DOCHAN DORROCH. [*gaelick*] *s.* The stirrup cup; in law: a standing cup not to be paid for.
 DOCHT. See DUCHT.
 DOCHTER. *s.* Daughter. [*Tochter*, Germ.]
 DOCHTY. See DUCHTY.
 DOCKEN. *s.* The dock herb.
 DOCUS. *s.* A stupid fellow.
 DODDS. [*To take the- or: to be in the-*] To take a fit of sulkiness.
 DODDY. *a.* Liable to take sulky fits.
 To DODGE. *v. a.* To trudge; to follow one upon the heels.
 DOGDRIVE. *s.* Ruin; bankruptcy.
 DOG-HEADS. *s. pl.* A sort of small firearms.
 DOGIE. *s.* The diminutive of *dog*.
 DOGIES-messan. *s. pl.* Small dogs.
 DOILED. }
 DOIL'T. } *a.* Silly; crazed; bewitched;
 DOYLT. } infatuated; dizzy; giddy.
 DOLT. }
 DOIT. *s.* [*Deut*, Germ.] Copper coin; the twelfth part of an English penny.
 To DOIT. *v. n.* To walk in a stupid, deranged-like manner.
 DOITED. }
 DOITIT. } *a.* Stupid; stupified; confused.
 DOITRIFIED. See BEDOITRIFY.
 DOLT. See DOILED.
 DOLL. *s.* A large piece of any thing, see DOOL.
 DOMINIE. *s.* A schoolmaster.
 DON. *s.* An intimate acquaintance.
 DONE. *ad.* Down.
 DONNA. Do not.
 DONNART. }
 DONNER'T. } *a.* In dotage; stupid.
 DONNART. }
 DONOCHT. *s.* A mountain in the north of Scotland.
 DONSY. *a.* Neat; clean; trim; unlucky.
 DOO. *s.* Dove. See Dou.
 DOOF. }
 DOOFART. } *s.* A stupid, inactive person.
 DOOFY. *a.* Stupid; inactive.
 DOOK. See DOUK.
 DOOKET. *s.* Dove-cot.
 DOOKIT. *part. pret.* of *dook*, to duck.
 DOOL. *s.* Sorrow; the jail; a large piece.
 DOOL. [*To sing-*] *v. n.* To lament; to mourn.

DOOLANCE. *interj.* A lak-a-day!
 DOOLESS. *a.* Inactive.
 DOOMS. *ad.* DOOMS CERTAIN, absolutely certain, dooms desperate: altogether desperate.
 DOON. *pret.* Done.
 DORE. *s.* Door. [*Thor*, Germ.]
 DORECHECK. *s.* The doorpost.
 DORESTANE. *s.* The thresholdstone.
 DORLACH. *s.* The portmanteau.
 DOROTY. *s.* A dancing Doroty; a doll.
 To DORT. *v. n.* To take a fit of sulkiness.
 DORTS. *s. pl.* The sullens. See MEG DORTS.
 DORTY. *a.* Liable to fits of sulkiness; proud; saucy; nice; easily offended.
 To DOSEN. } *v. n.* To benumb with cold;
 To DOZEN. } to grow cold; to decay.
 DOTTLE. *s.* The remainder of tobacco left in the pipe after smoking.
 DOTTLED. *a.* In a state of dotage or stupidity.
 DOU. } *s.* Dove, an expression of kindness to a woman.
 DOO. }
 DOUBLE. *s.* A duplicate.
 DOUCE. }
 DOUSE. } *a.* Grave; sober; prudent.
 DOUCELY. *ad.* Gravely; soberly; prudently.
 To DOUDLE. *v. a.* To dandle.
 DOUFF. *a.* Dull; phlegmatick; pithless; wanting spirit; melancholy.
 DOUG-FISH. *s.* Dog-fish, in the West of Scotland; a seal.
 DOUGHT. See DUCHT.
 DOUK. *s.* A wooden peg driven into a wall, for nailing any thing to; sailcloth.
 To DOUK. *v. n.* To dive; to bathe; to dip. [*tauchen*, Germ.]
 DOUKET. See DOOKET.
 DOUKIN. *s.* A ducking; a drenching.
 DOUN. *ad.* Down.
 DOUNDRAUGH. *s.* Overburdening weight; oppression.
 DOUN-I'-THE MOUTH. Disheartened; dispirited.
 DOUNWITH. *ad.* Downwards.
 DOUNNA. }
 DOUNA. } See DOUNA.
 DOUP. } *s.* The breech; the end of a
 DOWP. } candle; the bottom of an egg.
 DOUR. *a.* Sullen; obstinate.
 DOUR. *a.* Hard; impenetrable; sulky; proud. [*from durus*, Lat. *dure*, Fr.]
 DOUR AND DIN. Sullen and sallow.
 DOURE. *a.* Stout; durable; hard; stubborn; sullen. [*from dauern*, Germ.]
 DOURLACH. See DORLACH.
 DOUSE. See DOUCE.
 To DOUT. *v. n.* To doubt.
 DOUT. *s.* A doubt; fear. [*doute*, Fr.]
 DOUTSOME. *a.* Disposed to doubt.
 To DOVER. *v. n.* To slumber.
 DOVER. *s.* A slumber.
 DOVERING. Half-asleep; nodding.
 DOVERING. *a.* Slightly intoxicated; half

seas over.

To DOW. *v. n.* To be able; to thrive; to wither as flowers; to decay as liquor.

DOW. See DOU.

DOWCE. *s.* A blow.

To DOWER. *v. a.* To last; to continue. [bauern, Germ.]

DOWF. } See DOUFF.

DOWFF. }

DOWGS. See DEWGS.

DOWIE. } *a.* Inclining to decay; melan-

DOWY. } choly; languid.

DOWLESS. *a.* Weak; unhealthy; inactive.

DOWNA. } Cannot; cannot bear or

DOWNAE. } endure.

DOWNANS. See CASSILIS.

DOWP. See DOUP.

To DOWP } down. To squat down.

To DOUP }

DOWP. [in a-] In a trice.

DOWPS. *s. plur.* Silk mounting belonging to a weaver's loom.

DOYLT. See DOILED.

DOYT. See DOIT.

DOZEN. See DOSEN.

DRAFF. *s.* Brewers dregs.

DRAFF-POCK. *s.* A draff-bag; a failing; a weakness.

To DRAIBLE. *v. a.* To besprinkle, as if with spilt soup.

DRAIDGIE. *s.* A funeral entertainment.

To DRAIGLE. *v. a.* To bespatter, as with mire.

DRAIGLE-TAIL'D. *a.* Bemired.

To DRAIK. *v. a.* To drench.

DRAMMOCK. See DRUMMOCK.

To DRANT. } *v. a.* To drawl.

To DRAUNT. }

DRAP. *s.* A drop.

To DRAP. *v. n.* To drop; to give the slip to company.

DRAPPIE. *dimin.* Little drop.

DRAPPIE. [to tak' the-] To be addicted to drinking.

DRAUGHT. *s.* A circumvention; the pluck of a sheep etc.

DRAUNT. See DRANT.

DRAVE. *s.* A drove; a croud.

DRAVE. *pret.* Did drive.

To DRAW. *v. a.* A technical term in weaving.

DRAWBOY. *s.* The boy employed in drawing as above.

To DREDGE. *v. a.* To fish.

DREDGE-BOAT. *a.* A fisherboat.

To DREE. } *v. n.* To endure; to suffer.

To DRIE. }

To DREEL. *v. a.* To drill.

To DREEP. *v. n.* To drip; to drop; to ooze.

DREGPOT. *s.* A teapot.

DREICH. *a.* Slow; tedious. [träg, Germ.]

To DRESS. *v. a.* To drub; to smooth linen.

DRIB. } *s.* A small quantity of any

DRIBBLE. } liquor; a drop; drizzling; slaver.

To DRIBBLE. *v. a.* To let liquor or soup fall in small quantity; to bespatter with

any thing liquid.

DRIBBLE. [to tak' the-] To tipple.

To DRIDDLE. *v. n.* To saunter; to spend time idly; to be insignificantly diligent.

DRIE. See DREE.

DRIECH. } See DREIGH.

DRIEGH. }

DRIFT. *s.* A drove, usually of sheep; intention; design; the driving snow, hail or rain.

DRILLS. *s. plur.* Drops.

To DRING. *v. n.* To hang on lazily instead of working; to hum a tune.

DRODDUM. *s.* The breech.

DROGGIST. *s.* A druggist. [droguiste, Fr.]

DROGGIT. *s.* Drugget; a sort of woollen cloth.

DROGGS. *s. plur.* Drugs. [drogues, Fr.]

DROGHLING COGHLING. Wheezing and blowing.

DROICH. *s.* A little unwieldy person.

DRONE. *s.* Part of a bagpipe; the boy who is lowest in a class of children at school.

To DRONE. *v. n.* To speak in a drawling or groaning manner; to sit lazily; to move heavily.

DROOP-RUMPL'T. *a.* That droops at the crupper.

To DROUK. *v. a.* To drench.

DROUKIT. *a.* Wet.

DROUTH. *s.* Drought; thirst.

DROUTHY. *a.* Dry; thirsty; addicted to tippling.

DROW. *s.* Mist; fog.

DROWS. } *s.* The dwarfs of the Scalds.

TROWS. }

DRUCKEN. *a.* Drunken.

DRUDGING-BOX. *s.* Flour-box.

DRUM. *s.* A hill.

DRUM. *a.* Muddy; thick.

DRUMMOCK. } *s.* Oatmeal mixed with

DRAMMOCK. } cold water.

DRUNT. *s.* Gloom; pet; ill-humour.

DRY MULTURES. See MULTURES.

DUB. *s.* A small pond; a dirty, little pool.

DUBBS. } *s. plur.* Mire; water gathered in

DYBS. }

holes; puddles.

DUCAT-STREAM. *s.* A noted ford, just above the auld Brig in the borough of Ayr.

DUCHT. } *pret.* Could; was able.

DOCHT. }

DUCHTLESS. *a.* Weak; silly.

DUCHTY. } *a.* Powerful; able; assuming.

DOCHTY. } [tüchtig, Germ.]

DUDDY. }

DUDDIE. } *a.* Ragged.

DUDS. }

DUDDS. } *s. plur.* Rags.

DUFFART. See Door.

DUINHE WASSEL. } *s.* [gaelick.] A

DUNIE WASSEL. }

gentleman; a clans-

DAOINE WASSEL. }

man of some rank.

DUKE OE EXETER'S DAUGHTER. *s.* The rack, so called in England in King James I. time.

- DULE. *s.* Sorrow. See DOOL.
 DULSE. *s.* Sea-weed.
 DULT. *s.* A dolt.
 DUMBARTON YOUTH. *s.* A person beyond thirty-six years of age, generally applied to a woman.
 To DUMFOUNDER. *v. a.* To stun by a blow; to stupify.
 DUN. *s.* In Scotland and the Isles, a kind of miserable habitation, built up of loose stones, without receiving any strength from lime or cement of any kind, or from timber etc. remaining over from the most ancient times and generally found in ruins. — In the Shetland islands they are called: *Burghs* or *Picts-houses*.
 DUNCH. See DUNSE.
 To DUNDER. *v. n.* To make a thundering noise.
 DUNDERHEAD. *s.* A loggerhead.
 DUNE. *pret.* Done.
 DUN-EDIN. *s.* EDINBURGH.
 DUNG. *pret.* Overcome; worsted; pushed; driven; exhausted. See *To DING*.
 DUNKLE. *s.* A dimple; a hollow made in metal by a stroke or fall.
 DUNMOTT. See TOWMONT.
 To DUNSE. } *v. n.* To jog as with the elbow.
 To DUNSH. }

- DUNT. *s.* A surprise; a blow; a large piece.
 To DUNT. *v. n.* To palpitate; to beat.
 DUNTY. *s.* A doxy.
 DURE. See DOURE.
 DURK. *s.* See DIRK.
 To DUSH. *v. a.* To push as a ram, ox etc.
 DUST. *s.* A riot.
 To DWALL. *v.* To dwell.
 DWALLIN. *s.* A dwelling.
 DWALLIN-STEAD. *s.* Dwelling place.
 To DWAM. } *v. n.* To faint suddenly.
 To DWAVWM. }
 DWAN. *s.* A sudden faintness; a swoon.
 DWARFIE-STONE. *s.* A large stone in the isle of Hoy, Orkneys, connected with some of the superstitious traditions amongst the inhabitants.
 DWYBE. *s.* An overtall, slender person.
 To DWYNE. *v. n.* To decay; to waste; to pine.
 DWYNING. *s.* A decay; a consumption.
 DYB. See DUBBS.
 DYKE. *s.* The wall of an inclosure; a ditch. [*Deich*, Germ.]
 DYN. *s.* Din.
 DYVOUR. } *s.* A bankrupt.
 DYVOR. }
 DYVER. }

E.

- EAG. See EGG.
 EARD. *s.* Earth.
 To EARD. *v. a.* To inter.
 To EARN. *v. a.* To coagulate milk.
 EARN. *s.* The Scottish eagle. [*Har*, Germ.]
 EARNING. *s.* Rennet; the coagulating matter used for curdling milk.
 EASEL. See EASTLIN.
 EASENING. *a.* Feeling desire.
 EASING. *s.* The eaves of a house.
 EASTLIN. } *a.* Belonging to the East.
 EISTLIN. }
 EASEL. }
 EATCHE. *s.* Adze; addice.
 EBB. *a.* Shallow; not deep.
 EDDER. See ETHER.
 EDGE. [*of a hill*] *s.* The side or top.
 E'E. *s.* The eye.
 E'E WINKERS. *s. plur.* The eye lashes.
 E'E BRIE. *s.* The eye brow.
 EECHIE NOR OCHIE. Neither one thing nor the other.
 To EEK. } *v. a.* To eke; to make an addition to.
 To EIK. } [*augere*, Lat.]
 EELIST. *s.* A deformity in, or any thing noxious to the eyes.
 EEMUCK. *s.* An ant.
 EEN. *s. plur.* The eyes.
 EEN. } *s.* The evening.
 E'ENIN. }
 E'EN. Even it; even so.

- EEN'S. Even as.
 E'ENOW. *ad.* Even now; at present.
 EERAND. *s.* An errand.
 EERIE. *a.* Frighted; dreading spirits; in such terror as is frequently inspired by solitude; frightful.
 EEROCK. *s.* A chicken.
 EETCH. *s.* An adze.
 EFFEIR. *s.* Apparel; order; outfitting.
 To EFFEIR. *v. a.* To appertain; to belong to.
 To EGG. *v. a.* To invite; to incite; to stir up.
 EIDENT. *a.* Diligent.
 EIK. See EEK.
 EILD. *s.* Old age.
 EILDENS. *a.* Of the same age.
 EILDING. See ELDING.
 EISTACK. *s.* A rarity.
 EISTLIN. See EASTLIN.
 EITH. *a.* Easy.
 EITHER. *a.* Easier.
 EITHLY. *ad.* Easily.
 EL. *s.* Elf.
 ELBUCK. *s.* The elbow.
 ELDIN. } *s.* Fuel; as: *cóal*, wood,
 ELDING. } peats etc.
 ELDREN. *a.* Oldish.
 ELDRISH. } *a.* Hideous; frightful;
 ELDRITCH. } ghastly.
 ELRITCH. }
 ELEVENHOURS. *s.* A luncheon taken at eleven o'clock.

ELFSHOT. *a.* Shot by the fairies; bewitched; planetstruck.
 ELLER. *s.* The elder tree. [*Ëlle*, Germ.]
 ELRITCH. See ELDRISH.
 ELSE. *ad.* Already.
 ELSHENDER. } See ELSHINTER.
 ELSHIE. }
 ELSIN. } *s.* A shoemaker's awl.
 ELSHIN. }
 ELSHINTER. Alexander.
 ELWAND. *s.* A wooden clothmeasure; a yard. [*Ëlle*, Germ.]
 EME. *s.* Uncle. [*Ëhm*, Germ.]
 EMBRO'. }
 EMBRUGH. } Edinburgh.
 ENBRUGH. }
 EN'. *s.* End.
 ENBRUGH. See EMBRO'.
 ENDLANG. *ad.* and *prep.* An uninterrupted succession; along. [*entlang*, Germ.]
 ENEUGH. } *ad.* Enough.
 ENEW. }
 ENLANG. } *prep.* Along.
 ENDLANG. }
 ENGLISHERS. *s. plur.* Englishmen; English.
 EQUALS-AQUALS. *ad.* Equally; in equal shares.
 ESENZIE. *s.* War-cry; gathering word.
 To ERGH. *v. n.* To dread; to be loath, shy, afraid of, scrupulous or timid etc.
 ERGH. *a.* Half boiled.
 ERN. }
 ERNE. } See EARN.
 EIRNE. }
 ESPECIAL. *ad.* Especially.
 ESTLER. } *s.* Hewn stone.
 ASHLER. }

ESTLINS. *ad.* Rather.
 ESHER. } *s.* Adder.
 EDDER. }
 To ETTER. *v. n.* To fester.
 ETTER. *s.* The matter from a suppuration. [*Ëiter*, Germ.]
 ETTERCAP. *s.* A spider; a wasp; an ill-natured person.
 To ETTLE. *v. n.* To endeavour; to try; to aim; to attempt.
 ETTLE. *s.* An aim; an endeavour.
 ETTRICKE FOREST. Now a range of mountainous sheep walks, anciently reserved for the pleasure of the royal chace.
 To EVEN. *v. a.* To compare; to straighten; to impute to one.
 EVENDOWN. *a.* Perpendicular; honest; frank; ingenuous.
 EVENING. *a.* Comparing. To even one-self is to presume to compare oneself.
 EVERLY. *a.* Always; constantly.
 EWDENDRIFT. *s.* Snow driving by the wind.
 EWEST. *a.* Nearest; contiguous.
 EVWK. See YEUK.
 EWKING. *s.* [*jucken*, Germ.] Itching.
 To EXACK. *v. a.* To exact.
 EXACK. *a.* Exact.
 EXACKLY. *ad.* Exactly.
 To EXCAMB. *v. a.* To exchange.
 EXEEMED. *a.* Exempted.
 To EXEM. *v. a.* To examine.
 EXEMMIN. *s.* An examination.
 EXIES. *s. plur.* Hystericks.
 EYDENT. See EIDENT.
 EYESS. } *s.* An unfledged hawk.
 EYAS. }

F.

To FA. *v. a.* To take; to acquire; to procure; to have for one's lot; to befall.
 To FA. *v. n. impers.* To become; to suit; to befall.
 FA'. *s.* Lot; a mouse trap. [*Fall*, *Falle*, Germ.]
 To FAB. *v. a.* To fob; to trick; to cheat.
 FAB. *s.* A fob; a trick; a cheat.
 To FADDOM. *v. a.* To fathom; to comprehend.
 FADDOM. *s.* A fathom.
 FADDOM THE STACK. A spell: Take an opportunity of going, unnoticed, to a barley-stack and fathom it three times round. The last fathom of the last time you will catch in your arms the appearance of your future husband or wife.
 FADGE. *s.* A sort of bread.
 FAE. *s.* The foe.
 FAE. } *prep.* From.
 FRAE. }
 FAE. *pron.* [*Aberd. shire.*] Who.
 FAEM. *s.* Foam.

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To FAIK. *v. a.* To fail; to stop; to fold; to tuck; to abate any thing in price.
 FAIK. *s.* A failure; a fold; a tuck.
 FAIKET. *a.* Unknown; unemployed.
 FAIL. *s.* Thick turf, such as are used for building dikes, or inclosures.
 FAIL-DYKE. *a.* A wall of turf.
 To FAILZIE. *v. n.* To fail; to die.
 FAIN. *a.* Glad.
 FAIR. *s.* See HOLY FAIR.
 FAIR-FA'-YE. *interj.* Good luck betide ye.
 FAIR-FAIR-DAYS. *s.* Day-light.
 FAIR-FARAND. *a.* Well favoured.
 To FAIRD. *v. n.* To bustle; to bandy ill words with.
 FAIRD. *s.* A bustle; a sudden displeasure; a bandying of hot words.
 FAIRNYTICKLES. *s. plur.* Freckles.
 FAIR-STRAE DEATH. *s.* Death in the ordinary course of nature.
 FAIT. *a.* Feat; neat.
 FALD. See FAULD.

D.

FAL-LALLS. *s. plur.* Caudy dress.
 FALLOW. *s.* A fellow.
 To FALLOW. *v. a.* To follow.
 FALSET. *s.* Falsehood; untruth; lies.
 To FAN. *v. a.* To winnow grain; to do.
 FAN. *ad.* When.
 FAND. *pret.* Did find. [*fand*, Germ.]
 FANFARONA. *s.* [Span.] A name given to the gold chains, formerly worn by military men.
 FANG. *s.* Catch; as in buying; a cheap bargain. [*ein guter Gang*, Germ.]
 FANGS. *s. plur.* The talons of a fowl. [*Fänge*, Germ.]
 To FANKLE. *v. a.* To entangle; to disarrange.
 FANKLE. *s.* An entanglement.
 FANNERS. *s. plur.* An instrument used for winnowing.
 FAR AVVA. *a.* Distant in relationship, as: a *far awa* cousin, a cousin in a far degree.
 FAR'D. See FAUR'D.
 FARDEN. *s.* A farthing.
 FARDER. }
 FAR'ER. } *a.* Farther.
 FARER. }
 To FARE. *v. n.* To go.
 FARE. *s.* Countenance; manner.
 FARL. }
 FARLE. } *s.* An oaten cake.
 FARM. [*led-*] *s.* A farm, where the farmer does not reside himself, but which is managed by a steward.
 FARY. [Aberd.] Very.
 FA'S. Does fall.
 FA'S. *s.* Water-falls.
 FASH. }
 FASHES. } *s.* Trouble; care; vexation.
 To FASH. *v. a.* To trouble; to care for. [*se fâcher*, Fr.]
 FASH. [*never-your thumb-, your beard-, your head-, about it.*] Never mind it; don't care about it.
 FASHERIE. *s.* Trouble; vexation; dispute; quarrel; difference.
 FASHIOUS. } *a.* Troublesome. [*fâcheux*,
 FASHEOUS. } Fr.]
 FASHNA. Don't mind.
 FASSON. *s.* A fashion. [*façon*, Fr.]
 FASTENE'EN. } *s.* The evening be-
 FASTERNE'EN. } fore Lent; Shrove-
 FASTREN'SE'EN. } Tuesday. [*Fastnacht*,
 Germ.]
 FAT. *pron.* [Aberdeen-shire.] What.
 FATTRELS. } *s. plur.* Ends of ribbons
 FATTRILS. } etc.
 FAUGH. *s.* Fallow land.
 To FAUGH. *v. a.* To fallow land.
 FAUGH. *a.* Reddish.
 FAUGHT. *s.* A fight.
 To FAUGHT. *v. n.* To fight. [*fechten*,
 Germ.]
 FAULD. }
 FALD. } *s.* A fold; a leaf.

To FAULD. *v. a.* To fold.
 FAUN. *pret.* Fallen.
 FAUN. See FAWN.
 FAUND. See FAND.
 FAUR'D. *a.* As: *weel-faur'd*, *ill faur'd*, well- or ill favoured.
 FAUSE. *a.* False; rascally; lubberly.
 FAUSE-HOUSE. When the corn is in a doubtful state, by being too green or wet, the stack-builder, by means of timber makes a large appartement in his stack with an opening exposed to the wind: this he calls a *fause-house*.
 FAUSE-TAIL. *s.* A braid of hair.
 FAUSITY. *s.* A falsity. [*fausseté*, Fr.]
 FAUT. *s.* A fault; a want. [*faute*, Fr.]
 FAWN. *part. pret.* Fallen.
 FAWSONT. *a.* Decent; seemly.
 FAWT. *s.* Fault.
 FAY. *s.* Faith. [*foy*, Fr.]
 FEAD. }
 FEED. } See FEID.
 FEAL. *s.* A field.
 FEAL. *a.* Smooth.
 FEAL-DYKE. *s.* A low, rude inclosure, built of turf.
 To FEAR. *v. a.* To frighten.
 FEAR. See FIER.
 FEAR'T. *pret.* Frighted.
 FECHT. *s.* A fight; toil; struggle.
 To FECHT. *v. n.* To fight; to toil; to struggle. [*fechten*, Germ.]
 FECK. *s.* A quantity.
 FECK. [*maist-*] *s.* The greatest part.
 FECKET. *s.* A waistcoat; a jacket.
 FECKFU'. *a.* Able; stout; large; brawny.
 FECKLESS. *a.* Weak; feeble; puny; silly.
 FECKLY. *ad.* Almost; nearly; weakly.
 FEE. *a.* Under a fatality.
 To FEE. *v. a.* To hire.
 FEEDOM. *s.* A fatality.
 FEEL-BODY. *s.* [Aberd. sh.] Fool-body.
 FEERIE. *a.* Nimble.
 To FEEZE. *v. n.* To emit the squeaking sound of a screw entering a cask; to saunter about a spot.
 FEG. *s.* A fig.
 FECS. *interj.* A petty oath.
 FEID. }
 FEIDE. } *s.* Feud; enmity. [*Feide*, Germ.]
 FEIGH. An interjection of disgust. [*fi!* Fr.]
 FEIGHTAN. *part.* Fighting.
 FEIL. } *a.* Many; fully; abundantly.
 FIEL. } [*viele*, Germ.]
 FEIND. See FIENT.
 FEIR. See FIER.
 To FEIT. *v. n.* To quit the farm.
 FELL. *s.* A field, pretty level on the side or top of a hill; a rocky height; a craig; the flesh immediately under the skin.
 FELL. *a.* Keen; biting; able; vigorous; cunning; prudent; many.
 FELL. *ad.* Very.
 FELTIFARE. *s.* The bird fieldfare.

FEN. *s.* Successful struggle; fight.
 To FEND. } *v. n.* To shift; to be able
 To FEN. } merely to support one's self;
 to live comfortably; to move up and down,
 making wind by motion.
 To FEND. *v. a.* To defend; to keep out
 bad weather.
 FEND. } *s.* A shift; a bare support.
 FENDING. }
 FEND. [*to make a-*] To make a shift.
 FENDED. *a.* Poorly provided.
 FENDY. *a.* Provident; careful; industrious.
 FENT. *s.* An opening left at the bottom of a
 shirt, or in a sleeve.
 FENT-PIECE. *s.* A piece of cloth sewed at
 the upper end of a sent, to prevent its
 tearing.
 FERE. See FIER.
 FERE. [*in-*] *ad.* Together.
 FERGUSSON. [*Robt.*] A Scottish national
 poet.
 FERINTOSH. *s.* A sort of whisky, so called
 from the place of that name.
 To FERLY. } *v. n.* To wonder.
 To FERLIE. }
 FERLY. *s.* A wonder; a term of contempt.
 FERNYER. *ad.* Last year. [*fernd*, Germ.]
 FERRARA, ANDRO-, See ANDRO FERRARA.
 To FERRY. *v. a.* To farrow, as a sow.
 FERRY. *s.* A sow's litter.
 FERY-TICKLES. See FAIRNY-TICKLES.
 To FESH. *v. a.* To fetch.
 FESSEN. *part. pret.* Fetched; brought.
 To FETCH. *v. a.* To pull by fits.
 To FETCH A WALK. To take a walk.
 FETHER. *s.* A feather. [*Feder*, Germ.]
 FETHERFEWIE. *s.* The shrub feverfew.
 FETTLE. *s.* Energy; the power of exertion.
 FEUGHT. *pret.* Fought.
 FEY. *s.* Foe.
 FEY. *a.* Moved on to an evil and unlucky
 deed by some foreign and irresistible
 power; approaching to one's end, because
 of any unexpected change in a person's
 character or condition.
 FIARS. *s. plur.* The average price of grain
 for a year.
 To FICKLE. *v. a.* To puzzle.
 FIDDER. *s.* A load of a certain weight.
 [*Fuder*, Germ.]
 FIDGIN-FAIN. *a.* Very anxious; desirous;
 very glad.
 FIE. [*a- man.*] *s.* A madman.
 FIEL. *a.* Soft; smooth.
 FIEL. See FEIL.
 FIEN. *s.* A fiend.
 FIENT. *s.* Fiend.
 FIENT-A-ME. *interj.* Devil take me, if etc.
 FIENT-A-BIT. }
 FIENT-A-HAET. } The devil a bit.
 FIER. }
 FIERE. } *a.* Sound; healthy.
 FERE. }

FIER. *s.* A brother; a friend.
 FIFISH. *a.* The same with *daft*.
 FIKE. See FYKE.
 FIKING. *a.* Troubling oneself, or others.
 To FILE. } *v. a.* To defile; to dirty; to void
 To FYLE. } the excrement.
 FILIBEG. *s.* A kilt; a part of dress made
 of tartan like a petticoat, used by the men
 in the Highlands of Scotland.
 FILLAN. ST.- A Scottish saint of much re-
 putation, to whom several wells and
 springs are dedicated, thought to be par-
 ticularly efficacious in cases of madness.
 FILLER. *s.* A funnel for filling with.
 To FIN. *v. a.* To find.
 FINDSILY. *a.* Apt to be finding.
 FINDY. *a.* Solid; substantial.
 To FINGER. *v. a.* To work the flowers on a
 web, in the progress of weaving.
 FINGERER. *s.* The boy or girl, who fin-
 gers as above.
 To FIRE. *v. a.* To make bread ready by
 applying it to the fire.
 FIRE-FANGED. *a.* Cracked, as cheese is
 by heat in the drying.
 FIRE-FLAUGHT. *s.* A flash of fire or
 lightning.
 FIRLOT. } *s.* A corn measure, nearly
 FURLET. } equal to an English bushel.
 FIRRY-FARRY. *s.* Confusion; uproar; haste;
 bustle. [*Birrwar*, Germ.]
 FIRTH. *s.* A frith.
 To FISLE. }
 To FISSLE. } *v. n.* To rustle; to stir.
 To FISSEL. }
 To FISTLE. }
 FISSENLESS. } *a.* Without strength or
 FIZENLESS. } substance; decayed; with-
 ered.
 FISSIL. See FISLE.
 FIT. *s.* Foot.
 FIT. [*First-*] *s.* The person who first enters
 a house on New-year's day, expected not
 to come empty handed, which would be
 ominous of misfortunes.
 To FITCH. *v. n.* To move; to remove.
 FITE. *a.* White. [*Aberdeenshire.*]
 FITSTED. } *s.* The print of the foot.
 FITSTEAD. }
 FITTIE-LAN. } *s.* The nearer horse of the
 FITTY-LAN. } hindmost pair in the plough.
 FITTING. *s.* The footing.
 FIVESUM. *a.* Five together.
 To FIZ. } *v. a.* To hiss.
 To FIZZ. }
 FIZ. *s.* A hissing; a bustling attention.
 FLACHT. *s.* A handful.
 FLAES. *s.* Fleas.
 To FLAFF. *v. n.* To raise wind by motion,
 as is produced by wings, or by a fan.
 FLAGAIRIES. } *s. plur.* Gewgaws; whim-
 FLEGAIRIES. } seys; fancies.
 FLAINEN. } *s.* Flannel.
 FLANNIN. }

To FLAM. } *v. a.* To baste; to drip
 To FLAMB. } butter upon meat on the spit.
 FLANE. *s.* An arrow.
 FLANG. *pret.* Did fling.
 FLATE. *pret.* of *flyte*. Did scold.
 FLAUGHT. *s.* A sudden puff of wind, of smoke, of vapour, of fire; a sudden fright.
 To FLAUGHTER. *v. a.* To cut turf from the ground.
 FLAUGHTERING. *a.* Light, shining fitfully. [*flaechernd*, Germ.]
 FLAW. *s.* A soft expression for lie.
 To FLAW. *v. n.* To lie.
 FLECHAN. *s.* Nearly the same as *flaught*.
 FLECKERT. *a.* Freckled.
 To FLEE. *v. n.* To fly as a bird.
 FLEE. *s.* A fly. [*Fliege*, Germ.]
 To FLEE. } *v. a.* To frighten.
 To FLEY. }
 FLEE. [*let that — stick in the wa'.*] See LET.
 To FLEECH. } *v. a.* To flatter with the
 To FLEETCH. } intention of gaining some end.
 FLEEGAIRIES. See FLAGAIRIES.
 FLEESH. *s.* Fleece. [*Bließ*, Germ.]
 FLEESUM. *a.* Frightful.
 FLEETCH. See FLEECH.
 To FLEG. *v. a.* To frighten.
 FLEG. *s.* A fright; a blow; a kick.
 FLEGH. *s.* A flea.
 FLEID. *pret.* of to *fley*.
 FLEIGHTER. See FLICHTER.
 FLEMENS-FIRTH. *s.* An asylum for outlaws.
 FLEMIT. *a.* Frightened.
 FLESH AND FELL. *s.* Carcase and skin.
 FLESHER. *s.* A butcher. [*Fleischer*, Germ.]
 FLET. *pret.* of *flyte*. Scolded.
 To FLETHER. *v. a.* To decoy by fair words.
 FLETT. *s.* A saucer.
 FLEUK. *s.* A flounder.
 FLEWET. } *s.* A smart blow.
 FLEWIT. }
 FLEY. See FLEE.
 FLEYT. See FLET.
 FLICHAN. *s.* A sudden glow of heat; a fright; a sudden surprise; a flake of snow or soot.
 To FLICHTER. } *v. n.* To flutter.
 To FLIGHTER. }
 To FLINCH. *v. a.* [*tech. term.*] The operation of slicing the blubber or flesh from the bones of the whale.
 FLINDERS. *s. pl.* Shreds; broken pieces; splinters.
 To FLING. *v. a.* To kick; to throw off, as a horse does his rider; to dance; to jilt.
 FLING. *s.* A sort of Highland dance.
 FLING. [*To give the—*] To reject; to renounce one.
 FLING. [*To take the—*] To become suddenly averse or opposed to; to go off at a tangent, in a fit of humour.
 FLINGING-TREE. *s.* A flail; a piece of

timber hung by way of partition between two horses in a stable.
 To FLIRD. *v. n.* To flounce; to flaunt.
 FLIRDS. *s. pl.* Vain finery.
 To FLISK. *v. n.* To flaunt; to behave foolishly; to skip; to fret under the yoke.
 FLISKING. *a.* Whisking up and down.
 FLISKMAHOY. *s.* A jill; a flirt.
 To FLIT. *v. n.* To remove from one house to another; to assist one in removing; to expire.
 To FLITTER. *v. n.* To flutter.
 FLOCHT. *s.* A flight; a sudden gust of passion; a sudden change of opinion.
 FLOCHTY. *a.* Flighty; unsteady; easily angered.
 FLORENTINE. *s.* A large pie.
 FLORY. *s.* An empty, vain, ostentatious person.
 FLOT-WHEY. *s.* The curdled scum of whey when it is boiled.
 FLUISH. *s.* A flood.
 FLUME. *s.* Phlegm; defluxion.
 FLUNKIE. *s.* A servant in livery.
 FLURRISH. *s.* A blossom.
 To FLURRISH. *v. n.* [*from flourish.*] To blossom.
 FLUSTER. *s.* Hurry; confusion from surprise, fright, or being hurried.
 To FLUSTER. *v. a.* To confuse.
 FLUTHER. *s.* Nearly synonymous with *fluster*.
 To FLYPE. *v. a.* To turn outside in; to flay.
 FLYPE. *s.* A flap; a shred.
 To FLYTE. *v. a.* To scold.
 FOCHTEN. *a.* Distressed; fatigued.
 FOCKS. See FOWK.
 FODGEL. *s.* A plump unwieldy person.
 FOG. }
 FUG. } *s.* Moss.
 FOGAGE. }
 FOGGAGE. }
 FOGGIE. *s.* A garrison soldier.
 FOHN. *s.* [*gaelick.*] The song of songs.
 FOLLOWING. *s.* The feudal retainers.
 FOORD. *s.* A ford.
 To FOORD. *v. a.* To ford.
 FORAGAINST. See FOREGAINST.
 FOR ANE. For one; for my own part.
 FORANENT. See FORENENT.
 To FORAT. *v. a.* To further.
 FORAT. }
 FORRET. } *ad.* Forward.
 FORRIT. }
 FURRET. }
 FORAY. See CREACH. A predatory incursion of a Highland chief into a district of his neighbour.
 FORAYER. *s.* He that makes a hostile incursion or inroad.
 FORBEARS. } *s. pl.* Forefathers.
 FOREBEARS. }
 FORBYE. *prep.* Besides; more-over.
 FORE-A-HAND. See HAND-AFORE.
 FORE. [*To the—*] Remaining.

FOREDAYS. *s.* The morning far advanced; fair daylight.
FOREGAINST. *prep.* Opposite to.
FORENENT. } *prep.* Over against.
FORENENS. }
To FORESPEAK. *v.* To bode ill to one; to bespeak.
FORESTAM. *s.* The forehead.
FORFAIRN. *a.* Overcome with fatigue; forlorn; lost; gone; distressed; abused; bespattered.
FORFOCHTEN. } *a.* Fatigued.
FORFOUCHTEN. }
To FORGATHER. } *v. a.* To meet; to
To FORGETHER. } fall in with.
FORGETTLE. *a.* Apt to forget.
To FORGIE. *a.* To forgive.
FORJESKIT. *ad.* Jaded with fatigue.
To FORLEET. *v. a.* To forget; to forsake; to abandon.
FORNENT. } See FORENENT.
FORNENS. }
FORPET. } *s.* The fourth part of a peck.
FORPIT. }
FORRET. See FORAT.
FORROW-NOWT. *s.* Oxen used in the plough.
FORSCOMFISHT. *a.* Overcome with heat or exertion.
FORTH OF. *ad.* Out of; away from.
To FORYET. *v. a.* To forget.
FOTHER. *s.* Fodder.
To FOTHER. *v. a.* To feed.
FOU. }
FOUW. } *ad.* Full; drunk.
FU. }
FOUAT. *s.* A kind of mushroom.
FOUGHTEN. *a.* Troubled; harassed.
FOUK. See FOWK.
FOUL. *a.* Wet; rainy; ill.
FOUL-FA'-YE. Ill befall ye.
FOUMART. *s.* A polecat.
To FOUNDER. *v. a.* To stun by a blow; to stumble.
FOURHOURS. *s.* A slight repast, once taken at four o'clock, now applied to tea.
FOURNEUKIT. *a.* Quadrangular.
FOURSOME. } *a.* Four together.
FOURSUM. }
FOUS. *s. pl.* The house leek.
FOUSUM. *a.* Nauseous; surfeiting.
FOUTH. } *s.* The plenty.
FOWTH. }
FOUTH. *a.* Abundant; many.
FOUTY. *a.* Mean; base.
FOW. *a.* See Fou.
FOW. *s.* A bushel; a pitchfork.
FOWK. } *s.* Folks.
FOCKS. }
FOY. *s.* A bon aller; a parting glass with a friend.
FOZY. *a.* Spungy.
FRACK. See FRECK.
FRACTIONOUS. *a.* Testy; fretful.

FRAE. } *prep.* From.
FROE. }
FRAETH. } *s.* Froth.
FREATH. }
FREETH. }
To FREATH. *v. n.* To froth.
FRAIM. See FREMM.
FRAIS. [*To make a-*] To make a great ado about a thing, more than it is worth.
FRAISE. See PHRAIZE.
FRA'THAT. For all that.
FRAUCHT. *s.* A freight. [*Fracht*, Germ.]
To FRAUGHT. *v. a.* To freight. [*befrachten*, Germ.]
FRAWA-STACK. } *s.* Maidenrock, an in-
FRAW-STACK. } accessible cliff, divided by a narrow gulph from the island of Papa, [Shetland] which on its summit has some ruins of which there is a legend similar to that of Danae.
FRECK. *a.* [*freck*, Germ.] Stout; firm, generally applied to strong, aged people; bold; forward.
FREE. *a.* Brittle; friable.
FREEND. *s.* FRIEND.
FREENDLY. *a.* Friendly.
FREETH. See FRAETH.
FREETTS. *s. pl.* Superstitious opinions.
FREIK. *s.* A troublesome or whimsical person.
FREIKS. *s. pl.* Freaks; impertinent, foolish fancies.
FREIT. *s.* A kind of superstitious belief; a sort of omen; ominous circumstance, foreboding of evil.
FREMM. } *a.* Foreign; not a kin.
FREMD. } [*fremd*, Germ.]
FREMMIT. }
FRESH. *s.* An increase in the stream of a river.
FRESH. *a.* Soft; moist: applied to the weather.
FRIAR RUSH. A sort of strolling demon; a Robin Goodfellow; a will o' the wisp or Jack o' the Lanthorn.
FRICHT. *s.* A fright.
FRIEN'. *s.* A friend.
FRIGHTSOME. } *a.* Frightful.
FRICHTSOME. }
To FRIST. *v. a.* To trust.
FROE. See FRAE.
FROW. } *s.* A lusty woman.
FROWDIE. }
To FRUMMAGEM. *v. a.* To seize and examine all the pockets.
FRUSH. *a.* Brittle; hasty in the temper.
FU. See Fou.
FUD. *s.* The scut or tail of the hare, coney etc.
FUDGIE. *a.* Gross; fat.
To FUFF. *v. n.* To puff.
FUFF. *s.* A sudden displeasure; a puff.
FUFF. [*To take a-*] To take a sudden displeasure.

To FUFFLE. *v. a.* To put into disorder :
applied to dress.

FUG. See FOG.

FULE. *s.* A fool.

FUND. *part. pret.* Found.

FUNK. *s.* A blow.

To FUNK. *v. n.* To wince, as a horse does.

FUNNIET. *a.* Easily affected by cold.

FUR. *s.* A furrow.

FUR-AHIN. *s.* The last horse on the right
hand in a plough.

FURDER. *a.* Further.

To FURDER. *v. a.* To further; to prosper.
[fördern, Germ.]

FURESDAY. *s.* Thursday.

FURLET. See FIRLOT.

FURM. *s.* A form; a bench.

FURRET. See FORRET.

FURTIGUE. *s.* Fatigue.

To FURTIGUE. *v. a.* To fatigue.

FURTHY. *a.* Affable; cheerful; frank.

FUSHE. }
FUISH. } Did bring.

FUSHEN. *part. pret.* Brought.

FUSHT. *interj.* Tush!

FUSION. *s.* Strength; taste; spirit.

FUSIONLESS. *a.* Weak; insipid; spiritless.

FUSTIT. *a.* That has lost its strength or
is decayed in its substance.

FYFTEEN. Fifteen.

FYKE. *s.* Trouble; uneasiness; trifling cares.

To FYKE. *v. a.* To be in a fuss about trifles;
to piddle.

FYKEFACKS. *s. plur.* Whims which are
troublesome to others. [Gickfackereyen,
Germ.]

FYLE. See FILE.

G.

To GA'. *v. a.* To give.

GAB.

GABBLE. } *s.* The mouth; talk; chat.

To GAB.

To GABBLE. } *v. n.* To speak; to talk
pertly or loquaciously.

GABBART. See GABERT.

GABBIT. Did talk; mouthed, as: *thrawn-*
gabbit, crossmouthed.

GABBOCKS. *s. pl.* Mouthfuls.

GABBY. *a.* Talkative.

GABERLUNZIE. *s.* A wallet; one that
carries it; an old beggar.

GABERLUNZIEMAN. *s.* One that carries a
wallet.

GABERT. *s.* [gabarre, Fr.] A lighter.

CAD. *s.* A road of land; the fourth part
of an acre.

GADE. See GAED.

To GADGE. *v. n.* To dictate to in an im-
perious manner; to talk idly with a stu-
pid gravity.

GADGE. *s.* A gauge; a rule.

GADSMAN.

GAUDSMAN. } *s.* A ploughboy.

To GAE. *v. n.* To go. [gehen, Germ.]

GAED. }
GADE. } *pret.* Did go; went.

CAE-DOWN. *s.* A drinking bout.

GAEN.

GANE. } *part.* Gone; going.

GAET.

GATE. } *s.* Road; way; manner.

GAET. [Back the-] Back the same way.

GAET. [No-] No wise; no where.

GAET. [Gang your-] Go away.

GAET. [Come out o' the-] Come quickly;
be quick; don't stay.

GAET. [Some-] In some way or manner;
somehow.

GAFAY. See GAFFA.

To GAFF. *v. n.* To laugh loud,

GAFFA. *s.* A loud laugh.

GAIR. *a.* [from Gier, Germ.] Intent on
gain; niggard.

GAIR. See GORE.

GAIRFISH. *s.* The tortoise.

GAISLING. *s.* A gosling; a term of dis-
paragement to a child.

GAIST. } *s.* [Geist, Germ.] A ghost; a
GHAIST. } spirit; a sort of stone found
amongst coal; coal reduced to a white,
chalky substance.

GAIT. *s.* A goat. [Geiß, Germ.]

GALLANT. *a.* Large; jolly.

GALLIARD. *a.* Brisk; lively. [gaillard, Fr.]

GALLOWGLASSES. }
GALLYGLASSES. } *s. pl.* Irish soldiers;
GALLA-GLASSES. } lance bearers.

GALLOWAY. *s.* A small horse.

GALORE. *s.* Plenty.

GAMFREL. *s.* An idle foolish person.

GAMS. *s. pl.* The gums. [Gaumen, Germ.]

GANE. See GAEN.

To GANG. *v. n.* To go; to walk.

GANG. *s.* [of water]: as much as is brought
from the well at one time.

GANG-BYE. [to gie the - to one.] To
evade; to put upon a wrong scent.

GANG-THERE-OUT. *a.* Being a good
walker.

GANGREL. *a.* Creeping; walking with short
steps as a child.

GANGREL PUIR BODIES. Poor foot-tra-
vellers.

GANSEL. } *s.* A gabble; snappish lan-
GANSHEL. } guage.

To GANSEL. *v. n.* To bandy testy, severe
language.

To GANSH. *v. a.* To snap at any thing as a dog.

GANT. See GAUNT.

GANTREE. *s.* A wooden frame to support
a cask.

GAPPOCKS. See GABBOCKS.

To GAR. }
To GARRE. } *v. a.* To force; to com-
To GARREN. } pel; to make.

GARLAND. *s.* [Relating to Shetland whale-fishery.] A coronet of ribbands given by young women on the Shetland isles, who take an interest in a whaling vessel; it is always displayed from the rigging and preserved with great care during the voyage.

GARPAL-WATER. In the west of Scotland, the banks of which are, according to the popular belief, haunted by ghosts.

GARSE. } *s.* Grass.
GERSE. }

GART. *pret.* of *gar*. Caused; made.

GARTEN. *s.* A garter.

GARVIE. *s.* A small fish.

GASH. *a.* Witty; talkative; sagacious.

To GASH. *v. n.* To talk loquaciously.

GASH. *s.* Talk; loquacity.

GASHBEARD. } *s.* One with a long chin.
GASHGABBIT. }

GASHGABBIT. *a.* Long chinned.

GASHLY. *ad.* Wittily.

GAT. *pret.* Did get.

GATE. See GAET.

GATE-END. *s.* Neighbourhood.

GAUCY. } *a.* Jolly; tall; large.
GAWSIE. }

GAUD. *s.* The ploughshare.

GAUDSMAN. See GADSMAN.

GAUN. *part.* Going.

To GAUNT. } *v. n.* To yawn; to grunt.

To GANT. } [gähnen, Germ.]

GAUNTREE. See GANTREE.

GAVEL. *s.* The gable of a house.

To GAW. *v. a.* To gall.

GAWCIE. See GAUCY.

GAWF. See GAFF.

GAWKIT. } *a.* Half-witted; foolish;
GAWKY. } romping.
GOWKIT. }

GAWKY. *s.* A foolish person.

GAWN. See GAUN.

To GAWP UP. *v. a.* To swallow up greedily.

GAWS. *s. pl.* Galls or marks on the skin; nut galls.

GAWSIE. See GAUCY.

GAY. } *a.* and *ad.* Pretty consider-
GAYAN. } able; tolerable; pretty much;
middling.

GAYLY. } *ad.* In tolerable health; pretty
GAILIES. } well.

GEAR. } *s.* Riches; wealth; goods of any
GEER. } kind; furniture; the testicles.

GEBBIE. *s.* The craw or crop of a fowl, used sometimes for stomach.

To GECK. *v. n.* To toss the head in wantonness or scorn; to affect scorn; to loath; to mock.

GECKED. *pret.* Jeered; threw up the head.

GED. *s.* A pike; any thing under water,

which fastens a hook so, as the line cannot pull it out.

GED'S HOLE. See JOHNNY.

GEE. *s.* A fit of obstinacy or sulkiness.

GEE. [To tak' the-] To take a fit of sulkiness or obstinacy.

GEEN. *s.* The wild cherry.

GEER. See GEAR.

GEEVELOR. [G. soft.] *s.* A jailor.

GEING. } [G. hard.] *s.* Human or-
GEINGO. } dure.

To GEISEN. } *v. n.* To shrink as the staves
To GYSEN. } of a cask with dryness.
To GYZEN. }

GELL. *s.* A leech.

To GELL. *v. a.* To ache.

GENTLE. *a.* High born or bred; high-blooded.

GENTLES. *s. pl.* Great folks.

GENTY. *a.* Handsome; genteel; slender and neat.

GEORDIE. A cant name for a guinea.

GERSE. See GARSE.

GET. *s.* Brat; a child.

GETTLIN. *s.* A child.

CHAIST. See GAIST.

GIBBY-GABBLE. *a.* and *s.* Foolish; nonsense.

To GIE. *v. a.* To give.

GIED. *pret.* Gave.

GIELANGER. [G. hard.] *s.* An ill debtor.

GIEN. *part. pret.* Given.

GIES. Give us.

GIES'T. Give us it.

GIF. *conj.* If.

GIFF-GAFF. *s.* Exchange of gifts.

GIFTIE. *s.* Dimin. of *gift*.

GIG. *s.* A fit of humour; a whim; a charm; a curiosity; an ingenious artifice.

GIGLETS. } *s. pl.* Playfull girls; gil-
GIGLITS. } flirts.

GILES ST.- *s.* The tutelar saint of Edinburgh.

GILLIE. } *s.* A sort of henchman or atten-
GILLY. } dant upon a Highland chieftain.

GILLIGACHUS. } [G. hard.] *s.* A fool.
GILLIGAWPIE. }

GILLS. [White o' the-] Pale in the face.

GILPIE. } *s.* A half-grown, half-in-
GILPEY. } formed boy or girl; a romping lad or hoiden.

GILPIN HORNER. *s.* A mischievous goblin, in the form of a dwarf, distorted in features and mis-shapen in limbs.

GILSE. See GRILSE.

GIMMER. *s.* A ewe from one to two years old; a term of reproach or familiarity to a woman.

GIN. *conj.* and *prep.* If; against.

GIO. *s.* [In Shetland.] A deep ravine which admits the sea.

GIPON. } *s.* A sort of doublet, worn be-
GIPPON. } neath the armour. [jupon, Fr.]
GIPPO. }

GISSEY. *s.* A young girl.

GIR. } *s.* A girth; a hoop; a blow.
 GIRD. } *s.* A girth; a hoop; a blow.
 To GIRD. *v. a.* To keep fast to a thing; to strike; to pierce.
 GIRDLE. } *s.* A round plate of iron, for
 GIRL. } toasting bread etc. over the fire.
 GIRN. *s.* A grin; a snare.
 To GIRN. *v. n.* To grin.
 GIRNEL. *s.* A garner; a meal-chest.
 To GIRNEL. *v. a.* To lay up in a garner.
 GIRNIGO-GIBBIE. [*G. hard.*] *s.* A fretful child.
 GIRNIN'. *a.* and *part.* Grinning; fretful.
 GIRSLE. *s.* Gristle.
 GIRSLY. *a.* Gristly.
 GIRT. *s.* A girth; *girt* of the leg, the calf of the legs.
 GIRT. *a.* Great.
 GITE. } [*G. hard.*] *a.* Enraged; out-
 GYTE. } rageous; set on any thing; giddy.
 GIZZ. *s.* A periwig; a gizzard.
 GIZZENED. }
 GYZZENED. } See GYZENT.
 GEIZENED. }
 GLACK. See GLEN.
 To GLAIK. *v. n.* To fool; to wanton; to trifle.
 GLAIKET. } *a.* Foolish; wanton; playful;
 GLAIKIT. } sportive; inattentive; trifling.
 GLAIKIN. } *s.* Folly; trifling play-
 GLAIKERY. } fulness.
 GLAIKS. *s. pl.* Tricks; an idle good for nothing fellow.
 GLAIKS. [*To give the- to some-body.*] To reflect the sun from a mirror on any thing; to dazzle.
 To GLAISTER. *v. n.* To bawl; to bark.
 GLAIVE. *s.* [*Fr.*] A sword.
 To GLAIZE. *v. a.* To glaze; to graze in passing.
 GLAIZE. *s.* A warming at a fire.
 GLAIZY. *a.* Sleek; glittering; shining like glass.
 GLAMOUR. }
 GLAMOR. } See GLAUMOUR.
 To GLAUM. *v. a.* To grope; to catch or grasp at; to aim at.
 GLAUMOUR. } *s.* Incantation; magical
 GLAMER. } delusion.
 GLAUR. } *s.* Mire.
 GLAR. }
 GLECK. See GLEG.
 GLED. *s.* A kite; a hawk; a falcon.
 To GLEDGE. *v. a.* To look sharp about.
 GLEDGE. [*To gie a-*] To give a squint, a look aside.
 To GLEE. } *v. n.* To squint.
 To CLEY. }
 GLEE'D. } *a.* Squinting, from the straight
 CLEY. } way.
 GLEED. See GLEID.
 GLEE-MAIDEN. *s.* A girl that accompanied a band of jugglers, who amused the spectators by tumbling and dancing, and was bondswoman to her master.

GLEG. } *a.* Sharp-sighted; ready-wit-
 GLECK. } ted; active; keen; bright.
 GLEIBE. } *s.* Glebe.
 GLEIB. }
 GLEID. } *s.* A small remainder of red
 GLEED. } embers in a fire. [*Glut, Germ.*]
 GLEN. *s.* A narrow vale; a large chasm between two mountains.
 GLENBUCK. *s.* The source of the river Ayr.
 GLENT. See CLINT.
 GLEY. See GLEE.
 GLIB - GABBIT. *a.* Having readiness of speech.
 GLIFF. } *s.* A very short space of time;
 GLIFFIN. } a moment; a fright; a surprise; a sudden glow of heat.
 GLIM. *s.* A gonorrhea.
 To GLINT. } *v. n.* To peep.
 To GLENT. }
 GLINT. *s.* A peep; a glance.
 To GLINT BY. *v. n.* To move quickly on.
 GLISK. *s.* A transient view; a glimpse.
 GLOAMIN. } *s.* The twilight.
 GLOAMING. }
 GLOAMIN-SHOT. *s.* A twilight interview.
 GLOIT. *s.* A lubberly, inactive person.
 GLOOM. See GLOUM.
 GLOOVE. See GLUIVE.
 GLORE. *s.* Glory.
 GLOSS. *s.* A fire of red embers without flame.
 To GLOUM. } *v. n.* To frown.
 To GLOOM. }
 GLOUM. *s.* A frown.
 GLOUMINLY. *ad.* In a frowning manner.
 GLOUMY. *a.* Gloomy.
 GLOUMILY. *ad.* Gloomily.
 To GLOUT. *v. n.* To pout.
 To GLOWR. } *v. n.* To stare; to gaze;
 To GLOWER. } to look.
 GLUIVE. } *s.* Glove.
 GLUVE. }
 GLOOVE. }
 GLUM. *a.* Sour; sulky, as one smothering resentment.
 To GLUMSH. } *v. n.* To frown; to look
 To GLUNSH. } sulky.
 To GLUNCH. }
 GLUNDY. *s.* A fool; an inactive person.
 GLUNSHOCH. *s.* A sulky person.
 GLYBE. *s.* Glebe land.
 GOAN. *s.* A wooden dish.
 GOAVAN. *a.* Walking stupidly or awkwardly.
 GOADSMAN. See GADSMAN.
 GOASTY. See GOWSTLY.
 GOGGLES. *s. pl.* Blinds applied to horses that are apt to be scared.
 GOLACH. } *s.* A beetle; an earwig.
 GOLOCH. }
 GOLF. See GOWF.
 GOMERIL. *s.* A fool; a silly stupid person.
 GOOD. With its different compositions, as: father, man etc. See GUID.
 GOOLIE. See GULLY.

CORBALS. *s.* Part of the town of Glasgow.
 To GORBLE. *v. a.* To devour quickly.
 GORBLINGS. } *s.* Young, unfledged birds.
 GORLINGS. }
 GORE. *s.* Hardened rheum in the eye.
 GORE. } *s.* A piece of cloth of a triangu-
 GAIR. } lar form, generally cut off from
 the cloth of a shift etc. in order to make
 them wider at the bottom than at the top.
 [die Gehre, Germ.]
 GOS. *s.* The gos-hawk or falcon.
 GOSSIE. } *s.* A gossip.
 GOSS. }
 GOTT. *s.* A ditch.
 GOU. *s.* Gout; taste; the earliest sound of
 an infant expressing happiness.
 GOUK. See GOWK.
 COUKSTON. } [John-] A cuckold; a
 COUKSTONE. } person imposed upon.
 GOWKSTONE. }
 GOULDSPINK. See GOWDSPINK.
 COUPIN. See GOWPEN.
 GOUSTIE. *a.* Dreary; dismal.
 COUTTE. *s.* [Fr.] A drop.
 To GOVE. *v. n.* To stare. [gaffen, Germ.]
 GOWAN. *s.* The daisy; dandelion; hawk-
 weed.
 GOWANY. *a.* Daisied.
 GOWD. *s.* Gold.
 GOWDEN. *a.* Golden.
 COWDIE. [Heels ow'r-] Heels over head.
 COWDSPINK. } *s.* A goldfinch.
 GOULDSPINK. }
 COWF. } *s.* A game peculiar to Scot-
 GOWFF. } land; a blow.
 GOLF. }
 To COWF. *v. a.* To strike.
 GOWK. *s.* A cuckoo; a cuckold; one
 easily imposed on; a simpleton; a fool.
 [Gauch, Germ.]
 COWKIT. } *a.* Foolish.
 GAWKIT. }
 To COWL. *v. n.* To howl; to scold.
 COWLS. *s. pl.* The privities.
 To GOWP. *v. n.* To ache; to gulp.
 COWP. *s.* An ache; a gulp; a large mouth-
 ful, generally of liquids.
 COWPEN. *s.* The hands joined to contain
 any thing, as grain etc.; also the quantity
 so contained; the name of a petty perqui-
 site of a miller.
 COWSTLY. *a.* Ghastly; desolate.
 GRACE DRINK. *s.* Grace cup.
 GRAFT. } *s.* A grave.
 GRAFF. }
 To GRAFT. *v. a.* To engraft.
 GRAIN. See GRANE.
 GRAIP. See GRAPE.
 GRAITH. *s.* Accoutrements; dress; har-
 nessing; the privities; stuff; furniture.
 GRAITHED. *part.* Accoutred; dressed.
 GRAMARYE. *s.* Magick.
 GRAMASHANS. *s. pl.* Ridinghose; gaiters.
 [Ramafchen, Germ.]
 GRAN'. *a.* Grand.

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GRANE. *s.* A groan.
 To GRANE. *v. n.* To groan. [greinen, Germ.]
 GRANED AND GAUNTED. *pret.* Groaned
 and grunted.
 GRANGE. *s.* [Fr.] A granary; a farmhouse.
 GRANNY. } *s.* Grand-mother.
 GRANNUM. }
 To GRAPE. } *v. n.* To grope; to search.
 To GRAIP. }
 GRAPE. *s.* A dungfork.
 GRAPIT. } *pret.* Groped; searched.
 GRAIPIT. }
 GRASSMARKET. *s.* A publick place in
 Edinburgh, where the executions took
 place.
 GRAT. *pret.* of greet. Wept.
 To GRAT AND GRANE. *v. n.* To weep
 and groan.
 GRAUNIE. See GRANNY.
 GRAYBEARD. *s.* A stone-bottle.
 GRAY-GATE. See GREY. [A-gate.]
 GRAYS. *s. pl.* Coleworts and cabbages mash-
 ed together, a dish used by country-peo-
 ple in Scotland.
 GREAT. } *a.* Great; intimate; familiar.
 GRIT. }
 To GREE. *v. n.* To agree; to reconcile.
 GREE. *s.* Degree; victory; price.
 GREE. [To bear the-] To be decidedly
 victor.
 To GREEN. } *v. a.* To long for; to thirst
 To GREIN. } after.
 GREEN-LINTY. *s.* A green linnet.
 GREENS. *s. pl.* Coleworts.
 GREESHOCH. *s.* A fire of red embers
 without flame.
 To GREET. *v. n.* To cry; to weep.
 GREICE. See GRYSE.
 GREIN. See GREEN.
 GRESS. *s.* Grass.
 GREW. *s.* A greyhound.
 To GREW. *v. n.* To feel fear or horror.
 [Grauen, Germ.]
 GREWSOME. See GROUSOME.
 GREY. [A-gate.] *s.* A step that a person
 repents.
 GREY-BEARD. See GRAYBEARD.
 GRICE. *s.* A little pig.
 GRIEVE. *s.* An overseer.
 GRILSE. } *s.* A small salmon; an un-
 GRILSH. } wieldy little child.
 GILSE. }
 To GRIP. *v. a.* To catch; to gripe. [greifen,
 Germ.]
 GRIPPIT. } *a.* Sprained; caught.
 GRUPPIT. }
 GRIPPLE. } *a.* Greedy; avaricious.
 GRIPPY. }
 GRIPS. *s.* The holding fast with the hands.
 GRIST. *s.* The thickness or coarseness of
 any thing, as yarn etc.; a miller's fee
 for grinding.
 GRIT. See GREAT.
 GRIT. *s.* [Gries, Germ.] Sand.
 To GRIT. *v. n.* To emit a sound from

E

the teeth, as if they were closing upon sand.

GRITTY. *a.* Sandy.

GROANIN-MAUT. *s.* Malt in the state of fermentation.

GROAT. [*To get the whistle of one's-*] *To* play a losing game.

GROATS. } *s. pl.* Milled oats.

GROTS. }

GROFF. *a.* Gruff; coarse; gross; large in girth.

To **GROOZLE.** *v. n.* *To* breathe with difficulty: applied generally to children.

GROPSY. *s.* A glutton.

GROSART. }

GROSSART. } *s.* The gooseberry.

GROZET. }

GROTS. See **GROATS.**

To **GROU.** *v. n.* *To* shudder with loathing. [*grauen*, Germ.]

To **GROUFF.** *v. n.* *To* sleep heavily and in a restless manner, as if ready to awake.

GROUFF. *s.* A short or disturbed heavy sleep; the belly.

GROUSOME. *a.* Very loathsome; frightful; disgusting. [*grauenvoll*, Germ.]

To **GROWBLE.** *v. a.* *To* swallow up hastily.

GROZET. See **GROSART.**

GRUIP. *s.* A gutter; a channel; a drain, in a cowstable.

GRUISHIE. See **GRUSHIE.**

GRUMLY. }

GUMLY. } *a.* Muddy.

To **GRUMP.** }

To **GRUMPH.** } *v. n.* *To* grunt.

GRUMPHIE. *s.* A hog; a sow.

GRUN. *a.* Ground; whetted; ground on a stone: said of corn.

GRUNDS. *s. pl.* Grounds; sediments.

GRUNSTANE. }

GRUNDSTANE. } *s.* A grindstone.

To **GRUNTLE.** *v. n.* *To* grunt.

GRUNTLE. *s.* The snout; the phiz.

GRUNZIE. *s.* The mouth.

GRUPPIT. *a.* Sprained.

GRUSHIE. }

GRUISHIE. } *a.* Thick, or thriving growth; flabby; frowzy.

GRUSOME. See **GROUSOME.**

GRUTTEN. *part.* Wept; cried. See **GREET.**

GRYSE. }

GREICE. } *s.* A pig.

To **GUDDLE.** *v. a.* *To* cut awkwardly.

GUDE. }

GUID. } *a.* Good.

GUDE. *s.* The supreme Being.

GUDESIRE. *s.* Grandfather.

GUDGIE. *a.* Thick and short.

GUFF. *s.* An inhalation of smoke or vapour.

GUFFA'. *s.* A loud burst of laughter.

GUID. See **GUDE.**

To **GUIDE.** *v. a.* [*guider*, Fr.] *To* manage; to take care of; to husband; to treat.

GUIDE US. *interj.* The Lord help us!

GUIDFATHER. *s.* Father-in-law.

GUIDMAN. *s.* Goodman; husband; master of the house.

GUIDMITHER. *s.* Mother-in-law; mistress of the house.

GUIDSIRE. *s.* Grandfather.

GUIDSON. *s.* Son-in-law.

GUIDWIFE. *s.* The wife; mistress of the house.

GUIDWILLY. *a.* Liberally hearted; ready to bestow; willing to oblige. [*gutwillig*, Germ.]

GUISARDING. See **GYZARDING.**

GUISARDS. See **GYZARTS.**

GULE. *s.* Wild marygold.

GULLER. See **BULLER.**

GULLY. }

GULLIE. } *s.* A large clasp-knife.

GULLEY. }

GULRAVAGE. *s.* Running in a confused, disorderly manner.

GUM. *s.* A dispute; a misunderstanding.

GUMLY. See **GRUMLY.**

GUMPTION. *s.* Sense; knowledge; understanding; judgment.

GURAN. *s.* A tumour; a boil.

GURLY. *a.* Cold; rough; boisterous.

GUSE. *s.* Goose.

GUSING-IRON. *s.* The smoothing iron; the tailor's goose.

GUST. *s.* A taste; tasting.

To **GUST.** *v. a.* [*gôûter*, Fr.] *To* taste something; to taste after or like etc., well or bad; to cram.

GUSTY. *a.* Tasteful; savoury.

GUTCHER. *s.* Grandfather.

GUTSY. *a.* Cluttonous.

GUTTERBLOOD. *s.* A raggamuffin; a rascal.

GUTTERS. *s. pl.* Mire; puddles.

GUTTERY. *a.* Miry.

GUTTY. *a.* Big-bellied; thick.

GUZZORN. *s.* The gizzard.

GY. *s.* A rope.

GYBE. [*ruffian-cant.*] *s.* A pass; passport.

GYRE-CARLINE. *s.* A witch.

To **GYSE.** *v. a.* *To* disguise.

GYSEN. See **GYZEN.**

GYTE. See **GITE.**

GYTE [*Gaun-*] Going distracted.

GYTLIN. See **GETLIN.**

GYZARDING. [*Go a-*] Go about in disguise.

GYZART. }

GUISARDS. } *s. pl.* People disguised.

To **GYZEN.** *v. n.* *To* shrink with dryness as a cask.

GYZENT. *part. pret.* Shrunk; withered.

H.

To HA'. }
To HAE. } *v. a.* To have.

HA'. *s.* A hall.

HAAF-FISH. *s.* [In Shetland.] The larger seal or sea-calf.

HAAF-FISHING. *s.* [In Shetland.] The deep-sea fishing, in distinction to that which is practised along shore.

HA'BIBLE. *s.* The great bible that lies in the hall.

HABBERS. *s. pl.* Halvers; a copartnership between two, in which each shares equally. Only used among young people or in affectation.

To HABBLE. *v. n.* To hobble; to walk lamely.

HABBLE. } *s.* A mob; fight; wrangle; a
HOBBLE. } confusion; a difficulty.

HABBY. *a.* Stiff in motion.

HACK-BUT. } *s.* A sort of firearms; a
HAG-BUT. } musket. [*Hackenbüchse*,
Germ.]

HACKBUT MAN. See HAGBUTMAN.

HACKBUTT-BENT. *a.* Gun cocked.

HACKBUTTEER. *s.* Musketeer.

HACKBUTT-MAN. *s.* A hackbutteer.

HACKIT. See HAWKIT.

HACKS. *s. pl.* Chops in the hands or feet.

HAD. See HALD.

HADDEN. } *s.* So much land as can be
HADING. } ploughed in a day with one
pair of horses, and one man.

HADDEN. *part. pret.* Holden.

HADDIE. } *s.* A haddock.
HADDO. }

HADING. *s.* See HADDEN.

HADNA. }
HADNAE. } Had not.

To HAE. *v. a.* To have.

HAE. *imperat.* Have! take.

HAEN. *part. pret.* Had.

HAERST. } *s.* Harvest.
HAIRST. }

HAET. *s.* The smallest quantity.

HAET. [*Fient-*] A petty oath of negation; the devil a bit; nothing.

HA'F. *s.* The half. See HAUF.

HA'F-MARK. See HAUF-MARK.

HA'F-MARROW. See HAUF-MARROW.

HAFF. } *a.* Half.
HAF. }

HAFFET. *s.* The temple; the cheek; the side of the head.

HAFFIT. See HAFFET.

HAFFLINS. }
HA'FLIN. } See HAUFLIN, HAUFLINS.
HAFLIN. }
HA'FLINS. }

To HAFT. *v. n.* To be *hafted*. To be domesticated, settled, fixed. [*haften*, *gehes-*
tet, Germ.]

To HAG. *v. a.* To hatch.

HAG. *s.* A hatch.

HAG. See HAGS.

HAGABAG. *s.* Huckaback; coarse napery.

HAGALEF. *s.* [In Shetland.] A certain sort of dues paid by the subjects to their Lords.

HAGBUT-MAN. *s.* A musketeer.

HAGGIS. } *s.* A kind of pudding boiled
HAGGIES. } in the stomach of a cow or
sheep.

To HAGGLE. *v. n.* To contend eagerly in cheapening.

HAGGLE-BARGLE. See AURGEBARGLE.

HAGGS. See HAGS.

To HAG-RIDE. *v. a.* To jade by riding through hags; to fatigue to death.

HACS. *s. pl.* Morasses; breaks in mossy ground; a wood cut down and afterwards inclosed to protect the young growths.

To HAIK. *v. n.* To go about idly from place to place.

HAIL. } *a.* Whole; sound; healthy.
HAILL. } [*heil*, Germ.]

HAILSCART. *a.* Wholly sound; wholly unhurt.

HAILSCART. *s.* The total.

HAIMART. }
HAIMELT. } See HAMEART.
HAMALD. }

To HAIN. *v. a.* To spare; to save; to use sparingly. [*hegen*, Germ.]

To HAINSH. *v. a.* To heave a particular way.

HAIR. *s.* A small quantity.

HAIRIBEE. *s.* The place of executing the Border marauders at Carlisle.

HAIRNS. See HARNS.

HAIRSE. *a.* Hoarse.

HAIRSHAW. *s.* The hare-lip. [*Häsen-*
charte, Germ.]

HAIRST. See HAERST.

HAIRUMSCAIRUM. *a.* Hairbrained; wild; distracted; inattentive.

HAIRUMSCAIRUM. *s.* Wildness; nonsense; foolishness.

HAIST. *s.* Haste. [*Haft*, Germ.]

HAISTERT. Hurried.

HAISTOW. *imperat.* Haste thou, or haste thee!

HAITH. *interj.* A petty oath: in faith.

To HAIVER. }
To HAVER. } *v. n.* To talk foolishly.

HAIVEREL. } *s.* A fool; a half-witted
HAVEREL. } person.

HAIVERS. *s. pl.* Nonsense.

HAIVINS. *s.* Behaviour; good manners.

HAIVIOUR. *s.* Behaviour in general.

HAL'. } *s.* A house; a place of abode.
HALD. }

To HALD. } *v. a.* To hold.
To HAD. }

HALE. See HAIL.

HALESOME. *a.* Wholesome.

HALIDOM. [*By my-*] Holidom, by the saint virgin.

HALIDOM HILL. The place where the battle of Melrose was fought.
HALIER. See **HELYER.**
HALL, A HALL! A HALL! The ancient cry to make room for a dance or pageant.
HALLAN. } *s.* A particular partition wall
HALLEN. } in a cottage extending from the forewall backward, to shelter the inner part of the house from the air of the door; a seat of turf at the outside.
HALLENSHAUKER. } *s.* A tatterdema-
HALLENSHAKER. } lion; a ragged fellow. [*Hallunke*, Germ.]
HALLION. *s.* A term of abuse; a rascal; a great tall booby.
HALLOCKIT. See **HILLOCKIT.**
HALLON-SIDE. By a holly tree.
HALLOWEEN. } *s.* Hallow eve; all
HALLOWMASS. } saints eve; the 31st. October.
HALLOWEEN SUPPER. Always consists in *Sowens* with butter instead of milk.
HALSE. See **HAUSE.** [*Halß*, Germ.]
HALSOME. See **HALESOME.**
HALY. *a.* Holy. [*heilig*, Germ.]
HALOWHOU. *s.* The thin membrane, covering the head of the foetus in the uterus, which, when found on the infant at birth, was supposed a presage of good fortune to it.
HALUCKET. See **HILLOCKIT.**
HAMALD. See **HEMEART.**
HAME. *ad.* Home. [*heim*, *daheim*, Germ.]
HAME. [*Tak the tale- to one's self.*] Feel one's self what one would make others feel; apply to one's self what was meant for others, or what one sees in the example of others.
HAMEART.
HAIMART. } *a.* Domestick; home-made;
HAIMALD. } home-bred.
HAIMELT. }
HAMELINESS. *s.* Homeliness; unaffectedness; frankness; affability.
HAMELY. *a.* Homely; unaffected; frank; affable.
HAMISH. [*Gaelick.*] James, Jacob.
To HAMPER. *v. n.* To be pinched for room.
HAMSCHOCH. *s.* A bruise; a sprain.
HAMSUCKEN. *s.* The crime of assaulting a person in his own house. [*heimsuchen*, Germ.]
HAN. *s.* Hand. See **HAUN.**
HAND-AFORE. *s.* The fore-horse on the left hand in a plough.
HAND-AHIN. *s.* The last horse on the left hand in a plough.
HANFASTED. *part. pret.* To be man and wife for a year and a day, upon trial.
HANDSEL. } *s.* The first gift received on a
HANSEL. } holy-day, or compliment on wearing a new dress.
HANDSEL-MONDAY. } *s.* The first monday
HANSEL-MONDAY. } after New-year's day.
HANG. *pret.* Hung.
HANKLE. See **FANKLE.**

HANSH. See **HAUNSH.**
HANT. [*Fou'*-] *a.* Full handed.
HANTLE. *s.* A great quantity; a great deal.
HANTY. } *a.* Handy; convenient; manage-
HAUNTY. } able with ease.
To HAP. *v. n.* To hop; to fall down; to cover warmly.
HAP. *s.* A cover; a warm outer garment.
HAPPER. *s.* The hopper of a mill.
HAP-STEP-AN'-LOUP. } Hop, skip and
HAP-STEP-AN'-LOWP. } leap.
HARD. *a.* Miserly tenacious; illiberal; griping.
HARDLIES. *ad.* Scarcely.
To HARKEN. *v. n.* To whisper; to hearken.
HARKENT. } *pret.* Whispered; did whisper;
HARKIT. } hearkened.
To HARL. } *v. a.* To drag; to peel; to
To HAURL. } give a coating of lime and sand to the outer wall of a building.
HARLAND. } *pret.* Dragging after; attend-
HARLIN. } ing closely to a thing.
HARLIN. *s.* The peeling.
HARN. *s.* Very coarse linen.
HARNPAN. *s.* The scull.
HARNS. *s. pl.* The brains. [*Hirn*, Germ.]
HARRIGALS. *s. pl.* The pluck of a sheep.
To HARRY. See **To HERRY.**
HARSHIP. *s.* Ruin.
HAR'ST. See **HAERST.**
HART. *s.* The heart.
To HART. *v. a.* To stun by a blow given opposite to the heart.
HARTSEAD. } *s.* The heart-burn.
HARTSUED. }
HARTSOME. See **HEARTSOME.**
HASH. *s.* A fellow who neither knows how to dress or act with propriety; a vulgar name of endearment to a body.
To HASH. *v. a.* To slash; to abuse by carelessness or wearing carelessly.
HASP. } *s.* A quantity of reeled yarn.
HESP. } [*abgehaspeltes Garn*, Germ.]
HASS. *s.* Hash. [*hachis*, Fr.]
HASSOCK. *s.* A great bunch, as of hair etc.
To HASTER. *v. a.* To perplex; to tease and vex a person.
HASTOW. Hast thou.
HASTIT. *pret.* Hastened.
HA TIL MI TULIDH. [*Gaelick.*] We return no more; a Highland farewell song.
HATTER. *s.* A rash of pimples.
To HAUD. *v. a.* To hold; to keep; to support.
HAUD A CARE. Take care.
To HAUD AWA. *v. a.* To direct one's steps.
HAUD awa. *imp.* Keep off! keep aloof!
To HAUD light by a thing. *v. n.* To hold a thing lightly; not to think much of.
To HAUD on. *v. n.* To go on; to continue.
To HAUD out. *v. n.* To take aim.
To HAUD. [*-with.*] *v. a.* To keep fast; to keep good hold of a thing.
HAUDING. *s.* Holding; support; main-

tenance.
 To HAUF. }
 To HAF. } *v. a.* To halve.
 HAUF. *s.* The half; behalf; half.
 HAUFLIN. *a.* Half grown.
 HAUFLIN CALLANT. A half grown boy.
 HAUFLINS. *ad.* Half; nearly.
 HAUF-MARK MARRIAGE. *s.* A clandestine marriage.
 HAUF-MARROW. *s.* An husband or wife.
 HAUF-WUTTIT. *a.* Half-witted; foolish.
 HAUGH. *s.* A holm; a level plain.
 HAUGHS. *s. pl.* Low grounds by river sides; valleys.
 To HAUGHT. *v. n.* To make an effort in order to bring phlegm up the throat.
 HAULD. See HAL.
 HAUN. *s.* The hand.
 To HAUNSH. } *v. a.* To snap at; to make
 To HANSH. } an effort; to bite.
 HAUNTY. See HANTY.
 HAUR. *s.* A fog; a mist.
 HAURLE. }
 HAURL. } See HARL.
 HAURY. *a.* Foggy; misty.
 HAUSE. *s.* The throat. [*Haß*, Germ.]
 HAUSEBANE. *s.* The collarbone.
 HAUVERMEAL. *s.* Oatmeal. [*Habermehl*, Germ.]
 HAVER. See HAIVER.
 HAVERED. *pret.* Talked without method.
 HAVEREL. See HAIVEREL.
 HAVINGS. }
 HAVINS. } See HAIVINS.
 HAVIOUR. See HAIVIOUR.
 HAWICK GILL. *s.* A gill or quarter pint, as used at Hawick, a small place in Scotland.
 HAWKHEN. *s.* [In Shetland.] A certain sort of dues paid by the subjects to their Lords.
 HAWKIE. *s.* A cow, properly one with a white face; a cant term for a prostitute.
 HAWKIE. *s.* A drinking vessel, the same as a coggie, but only used for beer.
 HAWKIT. } *a.* Applied to beasts: having
 HACKIT. } white spots on the face, legs etc.
 HAVVS. See HAUSE.
 HAVSLOCK. *s.* Wool next the windpipe.
 HAWTREE. *s.* The hawthorn.
 HEAL. *s.* Health. [*Heil*, Germ.]
 HEALSOME. *a.* Healthful; wholesome. [*heil-sam*, Germ.]
 HEAP. *s.* A great number.
 HEARSTO. Hearst thou?
 HEARSE. }
 HAIRSE. } *a.* Hoarse.
 HEART. *s.* [*A leaden-*] Used in the way of a sympathetick remedy.
 HEART OF MID LOTHIAN. *s.* Name for the strong prison in Edinburgh, also called: Tolbooth.
 HEARTSOME. } *a.* Cheerful; gladsome;
 HARTSOME. } pleasant.
 HEATHER. *s.* Heath.

HEATHER-BELLS. *s. pl.* The blossoms of the heath.
 HEATHERY. *a.* Heathy.
 HEBEN. *s.* Ebony. [*Ebenholz*, Germ.]
 HECH. }
 HECH. } *interj.* Oh! strange! an expression of surprise, sorrow or fatigue.
 HEGHME. }
 To HECHT. *v. a.* To promise; to foretell; to offer; to name.
 HECK. *s.* A hay rack in a stable.
 HECKLE. *s.* A hackling comb. [*Hechel*, Germ.]
 To HACKLE. *v. a.* To hackle; to use one roughly; to nettle by argument; to vex with difficult questions. [*hecheln*, Germ.]
 HEDDLES. *s. pl.* Part of a weaver's loom.
 HEELAN. See HIGHLAN.
 HEELS-OWRE-HEAD. }
 HEELS-OWRE-BODY. } *ad.* Topsy-turvy.
 HEEPIE. *s.* A listless or melancholy person.
 HEER. *s.* A certain quantity of reeled yarn.
 HEEST. *s.* Haste.
 HEEST YE. *imper.* Make haste!
 To HEEZE. *v. a.* To lift up; to elevate; to raise.
 HEEZIE. *s.* Motion in a swing, or over the top of a wave.
 HEEZIE. [*To lend a person a-*] To lend a lift to somebody, used contemptuously.
 To HEFF. *v. a.* To lodge; to inhabit.
 HEFTTEL. } *a.* Accustomed to live in a
 HEFTIL. } place.
 HEGH. See HECH.
 HEIGH. *a.* High.
 HEIGHT. *s.* Top of the hill.
 HELLCATE. *a.* Lightheaded; boisterous; improper.
 HELLIM. *s.* The rudder or helm.
 HELYER. } *s.* [In Shetland.] A subterranean cavern near the sea, open to the influx of the tides.
 HELIER. }
 HEMPSEED. [*Sowing-*] A spell: Steal out unperceived and sow an handful of hemp-seed. Repeat now and then: *hemp-seed I sow thee, him that is to be my true love, come after me and harrow thee.* Look over your left shoulder and you will see the appearance of the person invoked.
 HEMPY. *s.* A tricky youth, as one for whom the hemp grows; a young wild girl.
 HENCHMAN. *s.* An attendant upon a Highland chieftain.
 HENWIFE. *s.* A woman who takes care of, or sells poultry.
 HERD. *s.* [*Hirt*, Germ.] A shepherd.
 To HERD. *v. a.* To tend a flock.
 HERE AVVA'. *ad.* In this quarter.
 HEREIT, or HERRIED. Ruined in estate; broke; spoiled.
 HEREZELD. } *s.* The best horse of a vassal,
 HERIOT. } to which his master was in some cases entitled.
 HERRIN. *s.* A herring.
 To HERRY. *v. a.* To take away; to plunder: also said of plundering bird's nests.

HERRYMENT. *s.* A plundering.
HERSE. See **HAIRSE.**
HERSEL. See **HIRSEL.**
HERSEL'. *pron.* Herself.
HERSHIP. See **HAIRSHIP.**
To HESP. *v. a.* To fasten or strengthen with a clasp.
HESP. *s.* A clasp; a hook; a bar; a bolt.
HESP. See **HASP.**
HET. *a.* Hot; desirous of the male.
HETHER. See **HEATHER.**
HETHER-BELLS. See **HEATHER-BELLS.**
HETHERY. See **HEATHERY.**
HET-PINT. *s.* A beverage presented on a new-year's-day morning by the *First-fit.* See **FIT.**
HEUGH. *s.* A crag; a coal-pit.
HEUGH-HEAD. *s.* Head of a cliff or precipice.
HEUK. *s.* A sickle.
HIDDILS. } *s. pl.* Lurking-places. [from
HIDLINGS. } *to hide.*
HIDDLINS. *ad.* By stealth; secretly.
HIDDRICK. *s.* The head ridge on which a plough turns.
HIDDY-GIDDY. *s.* An instrument fixed on the trace between two bullocks to keep them from resting on one another.
HIDDY-GIDDY. *a.* Confused; giddy; wanton.
HIDLINGS. See **HIDDILS.**
HIE. } See **HEIGH.**
HI' }
HIELAN. } See **HIGHLAN.**
HILAN. }
HIERYESTREEN. *ad.* The night before last.
HIGHLAN. } *a.* Highland.
HEELAN. }
HIGHT. *s.* Height.
To HILCH. } *v. n.* To hobble; to halt.
To HILSH. }
HILLOCKIT. } *a.* Light; foolish; giddy;
HALLOCKIT. } wanton.
HILSH. See **HILCH.**
HILT-AN-HAIR. Every part of a thing.
HILT-NOR-HAIR. No part of a thing.
HILTIE-SKILTIE. *ad.* In rapid succession.
HIMSEL'. *pron.* Himself.
HINDERIN. *s.* The close; the latter end; the hind end.
HINDERLANS. } *s. pl.* The hind parts.
HINDERLETS. }
HINDER NIGHT. *ad.* Last night.
HINDMAST. } *ad.* Hindmost; the last.
HINDMAIST. }
HINEY. } *s.* Honey; an appellation of
HINNEY. } endearment; my dear.
HINNY. }
To HING. *v. n.* To hang. [hängen, Germ.]
HINT. } *prep. and ad.* Behind. [hinten,
AHINT. } Germ.]
To HIP. *v. a.* To miss; to pass over. [überhüpfen, Germ.]
HIPPIN. *s.* A towel wrapt about the hips of an infant.

HIRDIE GIRDIE. *s.* A hurdy gurdy; a thing that turns round, said of the head, when confused.
HIRDIE GIRDIE. *a.* Mad; quite wild.
HIRDSEL. See **HIRSEL.**
To HIRPLE. *v. n.* To walk lamely or with the infirmity of age; to creep.
HIRPLOCK. *s.* A lame creature.
HIRSALE. See **HIRSEL.**
HIRSEL. }
HIRDSEL. } *s.* A flock; so many cattle as
HISSEL. } one person can attend.
HERSEL. }
To HIRSLE. *v. n.* To move with a rustling noise; to slide on the breach.
HIRST. *s.* A little hill, or a bare place on it. [Hurst, Germ.]
HIRSTY. }
HISTY. } *a.* Dry; bare; barren.
HISTIE. }
HISSEL. See **HIRSEL.**
HISSIE. See **HIZZIE.**
HIT. *pron.* It; in vulgar conversation.
HITCH. } *s.* A loop; a running noose;
HITCHT. } a knot; motion by a jerk.
HITE. } *a.* Mad; enraged; excessively
HYTE. } keen.
HIVY. See **HYVY.**
HIZZIE. } *s.* A hussy; a girl; a wo-
HISSIE. } man.
HO. }
HOE. } *s.* A single stocking.
HOAST. *s.* A cough.
To HOAST. *v. n.* To cough. [husten, Germ.]
HOBBIE. *s.* Diminutive for Halbert.
To HOBBLE. *v. a.* To dandle on the knee.
HOBBLE-SHEW. } *s.* A rabble; a crowd;
HOBLE-SHEW. } a confusion; riot;
HUBBLE-SHEW. } quarrel.
HOCH-HEY. *interj.* An expression of grief or fatigue.
HOCHMAGANDY. *s.* Fornication.
HOCUS. *s.* A stupid person.
To HOD. *v. a.* To jog as a person on horseback.
HODDENGGRAY. } *s.* A gray colour; a
HODDINGREY. } coarse gray cloth of wool made in Scotland.
HODDIN. *a. and part. pres.* Humble; deliberately jogging, as on horseback.
HOG IN HARST. *s.* A lamb etc. coming upon the table roasted whole, i. e. with head and legs.
HOGSCORE. *s.* A sort of distance line in the game of curling, drawn across the rink.
To HOGSHOUTHER. *v. n.* To jog or push with the shoulder, used to a person whose banns have been published in church; to juggle.
HOGSHOUTHER. *s.* A kind of horseplay, by juggling with the shoulder.
HOGMANAY. *s.* The expression used by children, who go about begging on the last day of the year; the name given

to the day itself, or to a present given or received on that day.

To HOLE. *v. a.* To hollow; to bore. [*höhlen*, Germ.]

HOLLEN. } *s.* The holly shrub.

HOLLIN. }

HOLY FAIR. *s.* Divine service in or near a country church, upon particular occasions, to which people assemble in great numbers.

HOLYROOD-HOUSE. Once a residence of the Kings of Scotland in Edinburgh, with an extensive, very romantick park near it; both the palace and park serve as a sanctuary to insolvent debtors.

HOME. See HAME.

HONNER. *s.* Honour.

HOOD. [*Lucky-*] *s.* See HALOWHO.

HOOL. *s.* The husk; nutshell; peasecod; hollow place.

To HOOL. *v. a.* To shell; to deprive of the husk.

HOOL'T. *part.* Shelled.

HOOLY. } Slow; leisurely; take leisure;

HOOLIE. } stop!

HOOR. See HURE.

To HOORD. *v. a.* To hoard.

HOORD. *s.* A hoard.

HOORDET. *pret.* Hoarded.

HORL. *s.* A small iron or wooden ring used as a pulley.

HORN. *s.* Any drinking cup, probably from the horn tumblers formerly in use; a horn spoon.

HORNER. See GILPIN HORNER.

HORNIE. *s.* The devil.

HORNINGS. *s.* A warrant granted for arresting a person.

HORN MAD. *a.* Quite mad.

HORSE COUPER. } *s.* A horsedealer.

HORSE COVPER. } [*Pferdeäuser*, Ger.]

HOSENET. *s.* A difficulty.

HOST. See HOAST.

To HOTCH. *v. n.* To move up and down; to move as a collection of maggots; to blend; to mix.

HOTCHPOTCH. *s.* Hodgepodge; any confused mixture.

HOU. *s.* A nightcap. [*Haube*, Germ.]

HOUDIE. See HOWDIE.

HOUFF. See HOWFF.

HOUGH. *a.* Low; mean.

HOUGH. *s.* The lower part of the thigh.

HOUGHMAGANDIE. See HOCHMAGANDIE.

HOULET. } *s.* An owlet.

HOWLET. }

To HOUND. *v. a.* To hunt. [from *Hund*, Germ.]

HOUK. See HOWK.

HOUP. } *s.* Hope.

HOWP. }

To HOUP. *v. n.* To hope.

HOUSAL. *a.* Domestick. [*Haushalt*, Germ.]

HOUSIE. *s.* Diminut. of *house*.

HOUT. *interj.* Tut; fy!

HOUT AWA'. *interj.* Fie; for shame.

HOUTFY. *interj.* For shame!

HOUTS, for HOUT.

HOUT TOUT. *interj.* Silence! nonsense! hoity toity!

To HOVE. *v. n.* To heave; to swell.

HOW. See HOWE.

HOW-BACKIT. *a.* Sunk in the back, spoken of a horse etc.

To HOWDER. *v. a.* To hide; to conceal.

HOWDER'T. *part. pret.* Hidden.

HOWDIE. } *s.* A midwife.

HOWDY. }

HOWE. *a.* Hollow; a hollow or dell.

To HOWE. *v. a.* To hollow. [*höhle*, Germ.]

HOWE. *s.* A hoe. [*Haue*, Germ.]

To HOWE. *v. a.* To hoe. [*hauen*, Germ.]

HOWFF. } *s.* A place of resort; a favourite

HOUFF. } haunt; a landlady.

To HOWK. *v. a.* To dig. [*hacken*, Germ.]

HOWKIT. *part. pret.* Dug.

HOWLET. } See HOULET.

HOWLIT. }

HOWM. *s.* A plain; a flat; a valley by a riverside. [*Holm*, Germ.]

HOWP. See HOUP.

HOWT. See HOUT.

HOW-TOWDIE. *s.* A young hen.

To HOY. *v. a.* To urge.

HOYSE. *s.* A pull upwards.

HOY'T. *pret.* Urged.

To HOYTE. *v. n.* To amble crazily; to move clumsily.

HUBBLE-SHOW. See HOBBLE-SHEW.

HUD. *s.* The trough used by masons for carrying lime; a hod.

HUDDER. See HUTHER.

HUGGERS. *s. pl.* Coarse stockings without feet.

HUGGRYMUGGRY. *a.* Clandestine; clandestinely.

HUGGYMUGGRY. *s.* Clandestine conduct.

HUGHOC. *s.* Diminut. of HUGH.

HULLION. *s.* A sloven.

To HUM. *v. a.* To trick; to deceive.

HUM. *s.* A sham; a quiz; a trick.

HUM - DUDGEON. *s.* Needless noise; much ado.

HUMLE. See HUMMILT.

HUMLOCK. *s.* Hemlock.

HUMMILT. *a.* Having no horns.

To HUMPH. *v. n.* To begin to putrify.

HUMPLOCK. *s.* A small rising ground; a hard heap of earth etc.

HUMSTRUM. *s.* A pet; a fit of sulkiness.

HUND. *s.* A hound. [*Hund*, Germ.]

HUNDER. } *numb.* A hundred.

HUNNER. }

To HUNKER. *v. n.* To crouch; to squat on the hams.

HUNKERS. *s. pl.* The hams or hinder part of the thigh.

To HUP. *v. a.* To hop; to spring; to go on: said of horses, as: make them neither hup nor wind. [*hüpfen*, Germ.]

HURCHEON. } *s.* A hedgehog; a term of
HURCHIN. } slight anger.
HURDIES. *s. pl.* The loins; the buttocks;
the crupper.
HURDLE. See HURKLE.
HURE. *s.* A whore. [*Hure*, Germ.]
HUREDOM. *s.* Whoredom.
To HURKLE. *v. n.* To draw one's self
together in a couching manner as a dog
asleep.
HURLEBARROW. *s.* A wheelbarrow.
HURLEY-HOUSE. *s.* An old house in a
tottering condition.
HURROE. *interj.* Holla!
HUSHION. *s.* A cushion; stockings with-
out feet.

I' *prep.* In.

JABBLE. *s.* A large blunt needle or knife;
soup.
JACK. *s.* A jacket; a jacket of iron mail.
JACK-MEN. *s.* Men who instead of iron
armour, had jackets of wire-mail.
JACKET. [*Wear the-*] This phrase alludes
to a custom, by which on paying a cer-
tain fee to the huntsmen of the *Caledo-
nian hunt*, any citizen whose rank did
not entitle him to be elected member of
the society was tolerated to *wear the jacket*
of the order.
JAD. } *s.* A jade; a familiar term
JADD. } among country folks for a giddy
JAUD. } young girl.
To JAD. } *v. a.* To jade.
To JAUD. } *v. a.* To jade.
To JAG. *v. a.* To prick as with a pin.
JAGG. *s.* A point; a prong; a tooth.
JAGGER. [*In Shetland.*] *s.* A wandering
pedlar.
JAISIE. See JESSIE.
To JALOUSE. *v. a.* To suspect; to be
jealous of.
JANNOCK. *s.* The same as: Bannock, oat-
meal bread.
JAP. See JAWP.
JARK. *s.* [*Russian cant.*] A seal, [*upon a
letter etc.*]
JARTO. [*Norse, used in Shetland.*] My
dear.
JAUD. See JAD.
JAUG. *s.* A kind of basket put upon a
horse's back, to hold merchandise.
To JAUK. *v. n.* To waste one's time idly;
to trifle; to dally.
To JAUMPH. *v. a.* To travel with exertion,
as if on bad roads.
JAUP. See JAWP.
JAW. *s.* A wave or dash of water; a large
quantity of any liquid, or dash of it;
coarse raillery.
To JAW. *v. a.* To throw out any liquid
forcibly; to shut.

To HUSSLE. *v. a.* To shove with a rustling
noise; to rustle.
HUSSLE-BUSSLE. *s.* A confusion.
HUTCH. *s.* A cottage.
To HUTHER. } *v. n.* To work confusedly.
To HUDDER. } [*hudehn*, Germ.]
HUTHERIN. *a.* Confused.
HUTHERON. *s.* A slatternly woman.
HUZ. Bad pronunciation of *us*.
HYJINKS. *s. pl.* Drinking by lot.
HYTE. See HITE.
HYVES. *s. pl.* A particular sort of eruption
affecting children.
HYVY. *a.* Rich; in comfortable circum-
stances; having hyves.

I.

To JAVVP. *v. a.* To splash; to bespatter
with mire; to throw water upon.
JAVVPS. *s. pl.* Spots of mire, drops of
water thrown on a person.
JAZIE. *s.* A periwig.
ICE-SHOOGLES. *s. pl.* Icicles.
ICHIE-NOR-CHIE. Neither one nor an-
other; undetermined; irresolute; wavering.
ICHIE-OR OCHIE. The one or the other.
ICKER. *s.* An ear of corn.
ICY-BOORD. *s.* A floating piece of ice.
IDLESET. *s.* Idleness.
JEDDART. *s.* A forest in Selkirkshire, once
haunted by robbers.
JEDWOOD-AXE OR STAFF. } *s.* A sort of
JEDDART-AXE OR STAFF. } partizan.
To JEE. *v. n.* To incline or move to
one side.
JEEDGING. *part.* Judging.
JEEG. See JIG.
To JEEL. *v. a.* To congeal. [*geler*, Fr.]
JEEL. } *s.* A jellie.
JEELIE. } *s.* A jellie.
JEEST. *s.* A joist; a jest.
JEEST. *Just.*
JEISTIECOR. *s.* [*Fr. just au corps.*] A coat.
JELLY. *a.* Jolly; large; plump.
JELOUSE. See JALOUSE.
JESSIE. } *s.* A wig.
JAISIE. } *s.* A wig.
IER-OE. *s.* A great grand child.
JIFFIE. } *s.* An instant.
JIFFIN. } *s.* An instant.
To JIG. } *v. n.* To creak.
To JEEG. } *v. n.* To creak.
JILLET. *s.* A jilt; a giddy girl.
To JIMP. *v. a.* To jump.
JIMP. *a.* Slender in the waist; handsome.
JIMP. *ad.* Barely; scarcely.
To JINK. *v. n.* To turn suddenly when
pursued; to avoid a blow by stooping
hastily or turning aside; to give the slip to.
JINKER. *s.* A gay sprightly girl; a wag.
JINKIN'. *part. a.* Appearing suddenly and
unexpected.

JINKS. *s. pl.* Sport.
 JIP. *s.* A gipsy.
 To JIRG. *v. n.* To creak; to grind the teeth.
 JIRK. *s.* A jerk.
 ILK. } *pron.* Each; every; the same.
 ILKA. }
 ILKA CLAES. *s. pl.* Clothes worn every day.
 ILK. [*Of that.*] Of a place bearing the name of its proprietor: as *Knock winnock* of that ilk, is *Knock winnock* of *Knock winnock*.
 ILL. *ad.* Difficultly.
 ILL-DEEDY. *a.* Mischievous.
 ILL-FAR'D. } *a.* Ill-favoured.
 ILL-FAURED. }
 ILL-GAETIT. *a.* Having bad habits.
 ILL-LESS. *a.* Harmless.
 ILL-LESS GUIDLESS. *a.* Neither bad nor good.
 ILL-SCRAPIT TONGUE. *s.* An ill tongue; bad language.
 ILL-SORTED. *a.* Ill satisfied.
 ILL-WILLY. } *a.* Ill natured; illiberal;
 ILL-WILLIE. } niggardly.
 IMMERT. *s.* Emmet; ant.
 To IMP. *v. a.* To graft. [*impfen*, Germ.]
 IMRIGH. [*Gaelick.*] *s.* A sort of strong soup, made out of a particular part of the inside of the beeves.
 IN. *ad.* In friendship.
 INCH. *s.* A small island.
 INCOME. *s.* An affection of any part of the body not arising from outward injury.
 INDULGENCE. *s.* A licence to preach, given by the Scottish government to such of the Presbyterian clergymen, as agreed to comply with certain regulations, by which they exposed themselves to severe censure from those more rigid of their own sect.
 INFIELD-LAND. *s.* Land which is continually under the plough, in opposition to that which is never tilled.
 INGAN. *s.* An onion.
 ENGINE. *s.* Genius; ingenuity.
 INGLE. *s.* Fire; fire-place.
 INGLE-CHEEK. } *s.* The fire-side.
 INGLE-SIDE. }
 INKLING. *s.* Information; a hint.
 INLAKE. *s.* Deficiency; shortcoming.
 To INLAKE. *v. n.* To fall short of weight or measure.
 INLYING. *s.* Child bearing.
 INOWR. *ad.* In and over; an invitation from an individual to *come inowr*, is to enter their house.
 IN OWER AND OUT OWER. *ad.* Violently; despotically; against all opposition.
 To INSIST. *v. n.* To continue in a discourse.
 INSTRIKING. *s.* The disappearance of an eruption from an outward cause.
 INTACK. *s.* A contraction, as by sewing; a cheat; a circumvention.
 To INTERDICK. *v. a.* To interdict.

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INTILL. *prep.* Into; within.
 INTOWN MULTURE. *s.* A certain mul-
 ture that must be given by compulsion,
 as due to the mill of the district.
 INWARDS. *s.* The entrails.
 INWITH. *ad.* Inwards.
 JO. } *s.* A sweetheart.
 JOE. }
 JOCK. *s.* John; Jack.
 JOCKEY-COAT. *s.* A great-coat.
 JOCTALEG. } *s.* A large claspknife.
 JOCKTELEG. }
 JOCTELEG. }
 JOE. See Jo.
 JOGTROT. *s.* A slow jolting motion on horseback; pertinacious adherence to a practice or opinion, that has been long continued.
 JOHNNY GED'S HOLE. *s.* The grave digger.
 ST. JOHNSTONE'S TIPPET. *s.* A rope; a halter.
 JOKIE. *s.* Diminutive of Jock.
 JOKUL. [*Norse, used in Shetland.*] Yes, Sir!
 JOL. *s.* A solemn feast of the heathen Danes; Christmass.
 JORRAM. *s.* A boatsong of the Highlanders, while rowing a boat.
 JOUGS. See Jugg.
 To JOUK. *v. a.* To bow or stoop, as if to avoid a blow or to conceal ones self.
 JOUKERY-PAUKERY. *s.* Juggling; roguery.
 To JOW. *v. n.* To swing with sound as a bell; to rock.
 JOWING. *part.* Rocking.
 JOWK. See JOUK.
 IRIE. See EERIE.
 I'. *s.* I am.
 I' SE. I shall or will.
 ISK. } *s.* The call given to a dog.
 ISKIE. }
 ISLES. *s.* Embers.
 ISNA. } Is not.
 ISNAE. }
 IOTHER. *pron.* Other; not the same; one another.
 ITSEL'. *pron.* Itself.
 To JUGGLE. *v. a.* To joggle.
 JUGGS. *s. pl.* A punishment, in which the culprit has an iron collar round his neck, which is fastened by a chain to the wall.
 To JUNDIE. *v. a.* To jostle.
 JUNNICE. *s.* A jostle; a blow; a jog.
 To JUNNY. *v. a.* To jog; to shake a vessel with liquor, so as to produce the sound occasioned by the dashing of the liquor within it.
 JUNT. *s.* A large piece, generally of butcher meat; a joint.
 JUPE. *s.* [*jupe*, Fr.] A woman's short gown.
 JUTE. *s.* Sour or dead liquor; the cant name for whisky; a jade.
 IVYTOD. *s.* An ivy-bush.
 To JYBE. *v. a.* To taunt.
 JYBE. *s.* [*gibe*.] Taunt.

F

K.

- KAE.** *s.* A daw.
- KAIBERS.** } *s. pl.* Rafters.
- KEBARS.** }
- KAIL.** *s.* Coleworts; also a kind of soup. [Kohl, Germ.]
- KAIL-BROSE.** *s.* A pottage made of oatmeal and the oily scum of the above soup.
- KAIL-CUSTOCK.** *s.* The eatable part of the stalk of cabbages.
- KAIL'GULLY.** *s.* A large knife used for cutting kail.
- KAIL-PAT.** *s.* A pot for boiling kail.
- KAIL-RUNT.** *s.* The hardest part of the stem of the colewort. [Kohlstrunk, Germ.]
- KAIL-STOCK.** *s.* A colewort plant.
- KAIL-STOCK.** [*Pulling the-*] A spell: the first ceremony of Halloween. They go out hand in hand and each is to pull out a stock of kail; its being big or little, straight or crooked is prophetick of the person of wife or husband. etc. etc.
- KAIL-WIFE.** *s.* A green woman.
- KAIL-WORM.** *s.* A species of caterpillar, which feeds on the leaves of the colewort.
- KAILYAIRD.** *s.* A kitchen garden.
- KAIM.** See KAME.
- KAIN.** *s.* Fowls etc. paid as rent by a farmer.
- To KAIVE.** *v. n.* To walk with an awkward swaggering motion.
- KALE.** See KAIL.
- To KAME.** *v. a.* To comb. [fämmen, Germ.]
- KAME.** *s.* A comb. [Kamm, Germ.]
- KEB.** *s.* A blow; a stick; a cudgel.
- To KEB.** *v. a.* To bring forth prematurely.
- KEBARS.** See KAIBERS.
- KEBECK.** }
- KEBUCK.** } *s.* A cheese.
- To KECKLE.** *v. n.* To cackle; to laugh; to be noisy; to boast; to vapour; to vaunt.
- KEDGIE.** See CADGIE.
- KEE.** *s.* Humour.
- To KEEK.** *v. n.* To peep. [gucken, Germ.]
- KEEK-BO.** *s.* Bo-peep.
- KEEKIN' GLASS.** *s.* A mirror.
- KEEL.** *s.* Red or black chalk.
- KEELYVINE.** }
- KYLIVINE.** } *s.* Black lead.
- KEELYVINE-PEN.** *s.* A blacklead pencil.
- KEEPIT.** *part.* Kept.
- KEILBAGIE.** *s.* A peculiar sort of whisky, so called.
- KEIST.** See CUIST.
- KEISTY.** *a.* Lecherous.
- KELL.** *s.* The crown piece of a woman's cap.
- KELP.** *s.* Seaweed.
- KELPIES.** *s. plur.* A sort of mischievous spirits, said to haunt fords and ferries at night, especially in storms; a term of reproach to a mischievous young person.
- KELT.** *s.* Coarse cloth with the nap on it.
- KELTY.** *s.* A large bumper; an other glass imposed by way of punishment: (pro poena.)
- KEM'D.** *part. pret.* Combed. [gefämmt, Germ.]
- To KEMP.** *v. a.* To strive in working who shall accomplish most in a limited time. [fämpfen, Germ.]
- KEMPIE.** *s.* Champion. [Kämpfe, Germ.]
- KEMPING.** *s.* Work; a hard task.
- KEMPLE.** *s.* A measure of straw.
- KEN.** [*Slang dialect.*] *s.* The house.
- To KEN.** *v. n.* To know. [kennen, Germ.]
- KEND.** }
- KEN'T.** } *pret.* Known; knew.
- KENDLIN.** *s.* Any live combustible or match for lighting up a fire.
- KENNA.** }
- KENNAE.** } Know not.
- KENNIN.** *s.* Knowing; an increase in bulk or quantity which is just perceivable and no more; a small matter.
- KENSPECKLE.** *a.* That may be easily recognised; remarkable in appearance; well-known.
- KEN'T.** See KEND.
- To KEP.** *v. a.* To catch any thing that is thrown; to stop or oppose the passage of any person or thing; to receive any thing which is poured or runs out; to meet with.
- KERNS.** }
- KERNERS.** } *s.* A sort of Irish soldiers; Irish peasants; vagrants; robbers.
- KET.** *a.* Matted; hairy; a matted fleece of wool.
- KEVEL.** *s.* A lot.
- To KEW.** *v. a.* To clew up.
- KEW.** *s.* A clew; a queue.
- To KEYTCH.** *v. a.* To toss, as if any light body were kicked up by the foot.
- KIAUGH.** *s.* Carking anxiety.
- KICKY.** *a.* Saucy; repulsive; ostentatious.
- KILL.** *part. pret.* Killed.
- KILLIE.** Sometimes used by the country folks for *Kilmarnock*.
- KILLIECRANKIE.** *s.* The name of a glen in the Highlands, where the Highlanders under Viscount Dundee, for King James, gained a victory over the English under general Mackay for King William in the year 1689.
- KILLOGIE.** *s.* An open space before a kiln fire.
- KILT.** *s.* A philibeg; the tartan short coat reaching down to the knees, worn by the men in the Highlands; a tuck.
- To KILT.** *v. a.* To tuck; to truss up the clothes.
- KILTIT.** *a.* Tucked up; dressed with the philibeg.
- KIMMER.** *s.* A female gossip; a young girl; a term of contempt used to a woman.

KIN. *s.* Kindred; sort.
 KIN'. *a.* Kind; friendly.
 KINCH. *s.* A noose.
 KINCHIN-MORT. *s.* A female child.
 KIND GALLOWS. *s.* The gallows at Crieff was so called.
 KINGS'HOOD. *s.* Part of the entrails of an ox etc.
 KING'S PARK. *s.* The park adjoining to Holyrood-house.
 To KINK. *v. a.* To cough.
 KINK. *s.* A fit of coughing.
 KIN-KIND. *s.* Sort; kind.
 KINKOCH. } *s.* The hooping cough.
 KINKOST. }
 KINNIN. *s.* A rabbit. [*Raninchen*, Germ.]
 KINRICK. *s.* Kingdom. [*Rönigreich*, Germ.]
 KINTRY. } *s.* The country.
 KINTRA. }
 To KIP. *v. n.* To play the truant.
 KIP. *s.* A bawdy house.
 KIPPAGE. *s.* Turmoil.
 KIPPER. *s.* Dried or cured salmon.
 To KIPPLE. *v. a.* To couple; to fasten together; to wed. [*kuppein*, Germ.]
 KIPPLE. *s.* A couple.
 KIPPLES. *s. pl.* Beams joined at the top for supporting a roof.
 KIRK. *s.* [*Kirche*, Germ.] Church.
 To KIRK. *v. n.* To attend one or to go one's self to church the first time after marriage, child bearing or the loss of a husband, wife or child.
 KIRN. *s.* The harvest supper; a churn.
 To KIRN. *v. n.* To churn.
 KIRN-MILK. *s.* Butter-milk.
 KIRN-STAFF. *s.* An instrument used for agitating the milk in churning.
 To KIRSEN. *v. a.* To christen or baptize.
 KIRSENIN'. *s.* A christening.
 KIRSTAL. *s.* A crystal.
 KIRTLE. *s.* A woman's short gown; a petticoat.
 KISH. *s.* Christian. [the name.]
 KIST. *s.* [*Kiste*, Germ.] A coffin; a chest; a shop-counter.
 To KIST. *v. a.* To put into a coffin; to store up in a chest.
 KISTIN'. *s.* The ceremony or act of putting into a coffin.
 KIT. See KITT.
 KITCHEN. *s.* Any thing to be eaten along with bread or potatoes; a tea-urn.
 To KITCHEN. *v. a.* To serve for soup, gravy etc.
 KITCHEN-FEE. *s.* The drippings of roasting meat.
 KITH. *s.* Acquaintance; kindred.
 KITT. *s.* A number; a large bottle; a wooden vessel.
 KITT. [*The hail*]. The whole number.
 KITTIEWAKE. *s.* A sort of sea-fowl in Shetland.
 To KITTLE. *v. a.* To tickle; to bring forth kittens; to accomplish the act of

child bearing. [*figeln*, Germ.]
 To KITTLE UP. *v. a.* To strike; to touch, as an instrument; to raise; to animate; to move; to excite.
 KITTLE. } *a.* Ticklish; difficult; danger-
 KITTLY. } ous; doubtful; mysterious.
 [*figlich*, Germ.]
 KITTLIN. *s.* A kitten.
 KITTLY-COWT. *s.* Hide-the-mare, a play among children, when something is searched for that has been concealed.
 To KIVER. *v. a.* To cover.
 To KIUTTLE. *v. a.* To cuddle.
 KNAB. *s.* A person in comfortable circumstances; a person of dignity.
 KNABLEY. *a.* Wealthy; dignified.
 KNACK. *s.* A trick; a piece of ingenuity.
 KNACKETY. *a.* Finical; fond of neatness.
 KNACKY. *a.* Tricky; ingenious in trifles; witty; facetious.
 KNAG. *s.* A pin or peg for hanging any thing on.
 KNAGGY. *a.* Having protuberances or points.
 KNAP. *s.* A slight stroke; *knap of the knee*, the ball or whirlbone; the knee pan.
 To KNAP. *v. a.* To break; to mangle: said of a language etc.; to snap; to produce a sudden, abrupt, but not very loud sound.
 KNAPPIN-HAMMER. *s.* A hammer for breaking stones.
 KNAUR. *s.* [*Knorre*, Germ.] A knot in wood.
 KNAVE. *s.* The millar's man. [*Mühlknappe*, Germ.]
 KNAVE-BAIRN. *s.* A male child.
 KNAVESHIP. *s.* The allowance of meal taken by the knave.
 KNEVELLED. *part. pret.* Beat violently.
 KNICHT. *s.* A knight. [*Knecht*, Germ.]
 KNITTEN. *s.* Tape.
 KNOCK. *s.* A clock; a hillock.
 To KNOIT. *v. a.* To buffet; to beat.
 KNOIT. *s.* A blow; a large piece.
 To KNOOF. } *v. n.* To chat familiarly.
 To KNUIF. }
 To KNOOSE. *v. a.* To bruise; to beat.
 KNOOST. } *s.* A lump of any thing eat-
 KNUIST. } able.
 KNOWE. } *s.* A knoll; a hillock; a hill.
 KNOW. }
 KNUBBLOCK. *s.* A knob of induration; the swelling occasioned by a blow or fall.
 KNURL. } *s.* A dwarf.
 KNURLIN. }
 KOOT. See COOT.
 KOUM. *s.* Soot; culm.
 To KOUM. *v. a.* To soil with soot.
 To KOUNGER. *v. a.* To snub; to overbear; to reprove harshly.
 KOWE. } See COWE.
 KOW. }
 KRAEME. See CRAIN.
 KRIPPIT. *pret.* For *grippit*, i. e. seized; laid hold of.

KUIT. See COOT.

KYE. } *s. pl.* Cows; kine. [*Kühe*, Germ.]

KYLE. *s.* A district of Ayrshire.

KYLEVINE. } See KEELYVINE.

KYLIVINE. }

KYLO. *s.* A small breed of black cattle common in the Isle of Skye, that must pass the strait of the Kyle on being brought

to Scotland.

KYTE. *s.* The belly.

To KYTH. } *v. n.* To appear in one's

To KYTHE. } own likeness as to reputa-
tion; to discover one's self; to be other-
wise than one would appear.

KYTH. } *a.* Kind; friendly; not coy;

KYTHE. } showing affection or love to a
person.

L.

To LAB. *v. n.* To throw a stone with a swing of the arm, in the manner a quoit is thrown; to walk with a long swinging step.

LABOUR'D. *pret.* Thresh'd.

LACHER. See LAUGHTER.

To LACK. *v. a.* To discommend; to depreciate.

LACKANEE. *interj.* Alas!

LAD. *s.* A sweet heart.

LADDIE. *s.* Dimin. of *lad*.

LADE. *s.* A load. [*Ladung*, Germ.]

LADE. } *s.* The water way to a mill-
MILL-LADE. } wheel.

LADY-LANDERS. *s.* A beautiful little insect, called in English: lady-fly or lady-bird.

LAGGEN. *s.* The angle between the side and bottom of a wooden dish.

LAGGER. See LAIGGER.

LAID TILL HER. Fated that she should.

LAIDLY. *ad.* and *a.* Disgustingly; ugly; loth; see *Laith*.

LAIDNER. *s.* A larder.

LAIDRON. *s.* A lazy slattern.

LAIF. *s.* A loaf. [*Laib*, Germ.]

To LAIGGER. *v. a.* To bespatter; to bemire.

LAIGH. *a.* Low.

LAIGH-CROFTS. *s. pl.* Low lying lands of superior quality.

LAIGH SHOP. *s.* A sort of shop under ground or in a cellar, opening to the Highstreet in Edinburgh, also in some other places, to which a steep staircase leads down, and where articles, as thread, needles, tape etc. are sold.

LAIGLEN. } *s.* A milking pail.

LAIGLIN. }

LAIK. *s.* Lack; want.

LAIKY. *a.* Moist; showery.

To LAINCH. } *v. a.* To launch.

To LAINSH. }

To LAIP. *v. a.* To lap, as a dog.

To LAIR. } *v. a.* To inter; to wade and

To LEAR. } sink in snow, mud, etc.; to
learn.

LAIR. *s.* A layer or stratum; a place for lying in or upon, or that has been so used; a burying place; learning.

LAIRD. *s.* Landlord; lord of the manor;

the male heir to a property or estate.

LAIRDSHIP. *s.* An estate.

LAITH. *a.* Loath; reluctant.

LAITHFU'. } *a.* Shy; modest; bashful.

LETHFU'. }

LAITS. *s. pl.* Manners; behaviour.

LAIVE. See LAVE.

LAKE. *s.* Lack; want.

LALLAN'. } *a.* Lowlandish; lowland; a

LALLAND. } native of the Lowlands of
Scotland.

LALLANS. *s.* The dialect of the Lowlands.

LAMBIE. *s.* Dimin. of *lamb*.

LAMBMASSLADS. At St. Ollaw's fair at Kirkwall, [Orkney etc.] young people of the lower class associated in pairs for the period of the fair, and the couples were termed *Lambmass brother and sister*.

LAMMER. } *s.* Amber.

LAUMER. }

LAMMIE. *s.* Dim. of *lamb*; lambkin.

To LAMP. *v. n.* To run with long steps.

LAMPIT. *s.* A kind of shellfish.

LAN'. } *s.* Land; estate.

LAUN. }

LAN'-AFORE. } See HAND-AFORE, HAND-

LAN'-AHIN. } AHIN.

To LAND. *v. n.* To end; to have an issue.

LANDART.

LANDWART. } *a.* Rustick.

LANDWARD. }

LAND LOWPER. } *s.* An unsettled per-

LAND-LOUPER. } son, who has not stea-
diness to remain fixed in one place; a
vagabond. [*Landläufer*, Germ.]

LAND-O'-THE-LEAL. *s.* The land of the faithful; heaven.

LANDWART. See LANDART.

LANE. *a.* Single; lone; solitary.

LANE. [*My, his, her-*] *ad.* By myself, by him- herself etc.

LANELY. *a.* Alone.

LANG. *a.* Long.

LANG. [*To think-*] *v. a.* To long; to weary.

LANGBOW. *s.* The crossbow.

LANG-BULLET. *s.* A game in which a bullet or stone is thrown.

LANG-KAIL. *s.* Boiled coleworts unmashed.

LANG-NEBBIT. *a.* With a long nose or a long bill.

LANGOUR. *s.* Melancholy; languor.

LANG SHEEP. *s.* Sheep with long wool.
 LANGSUM. } *a.* Tedious. [*langsam*,
 LANGSOME. } *Germ.*]
 LANGSYNE. *ad.* Long ago.
 LANGSYNE. *a.* Ancient; long; past.
 LANGTONGUED. *a.* Given to babbling
 loudly; loquacious.
 LANLAND. *s.* All the stories of a house.
 LANTEN-KAIL. *s.* Lent-soup, in opposi-
 tion to beef-brewis.
 LANTRON. *s.* A lantern; lent. [See LENTREN.]
 LAP. }
 LOWP. } *pret.* Did leap.
 To LAPPER. *v. n.* To curdle; to clot.
 LAPPER-MILK. *s.* Sour, curdled milk.
 LAPPERT. *part. pret.* Curdled; clotted.
 LAP-STANE. *s.* The stone a shoemaker
 holds on his knee to beat his leather
 upon.
 LASH. *s.* A smart shower.
 LASS. }
 LASSIE. } *s.* Girl; sweet heart.
 LASSOCK. *s.* Dimin. of *lass*. Lassie; girl.
 To LAT. *v. a.* To let; to allow; to
 hinder.
 LAT. *s.* Hindrance.
 To LAT BE. }
 To LET BE. } *v. n.* To let alone.
 LAT BE. *ad.* Much less.
 LATCH. *s.* A mire. [*Lache*, *Germ.*]
 LATE-WAUK. } *s.* The watching of a
 LAIK-WAKE. } corpse previous to inter-
 LIKE-WAKE. } ment. [*Leichenwache*,
Germ.]
 LAUCH. *s.* Law; custom.
 LAUDS. *s.* [*laudes*, *Lat.*] The midnight
 service of the Catholick church.
 LAUGHTER. } *s.* The whole of the eggs
 LACHTER. } laid by a hen before she
 begins to sit on them for incubation.
 LAUMER. See LAMMER.
 LAUN. See LAN'.
 LAVE. *s.* The rest; the remainder; the
 others.
 LAVEROCK. *s.* The lark.
 LAW. *s.* A hill.
 LAWBORROWS. *s. pl.* A writ under
 which a person swears, that he dreads
 harm from another, in his person or pro-
 perty, and by which that other is obliged
 to find caution to keep the peace.
 LAWIN. }
 LAWING. } *s.* A tavern-reckoning; shot.
 LAWLAN. }
 LAWLAND. } *s.* The Lowland.
 LAWTING. *s.* The Comitia or supreme
 court of the country, being retained both
 in Orkney and Shetland, and presenting
 in their constitution the rude origin of a
 parliament.
 LAWTTITH. } *s.* Justice; honesty; fidelity;
 LAWTY. } loyalty.
 To LAY. *v. a.* To alleviate; to allay.
 LAY. *s.* The stay; that part of a weaver's
 loom in which the reed is fixed, which

drives home the wool; the weaver's reed.
 To LAY ON. *v. a.* To strike; to beat with
 repeated blows.
 LAY. [*Russian cant.*] *s.* Profession; trade.
 To LEA'. }
 To LEA'E. } *v. a.* To leave.
 LEA. }
 LEE. } *s.* Pasture ground; fallow land.
 LEY. }
 LEAL. }
 LEEL. } *a.* Loyal; true; faithful.
 LEA-LANG. See LEE-LANG.
 LEAM. See LEEM.
 LEAR. See LAIR.
 LEA-RIG. }
 LEE-RIG. } *s.* A grassy ridge.
 LEASING. See LEISIN.
 LEDDY. *s.* A lady.
 LED FARM. See FARM.
 To LEE. *v. a.* To lie.
 LEE. *s.* A lie; untilled land; an open
 grassy plain.
 LEE. *a.* Untilled.
 LEEFU'-LANE. } *a.* Quite alone; single;
 LEE-LANE. } without company.
 LEEL. See LEAL.
 LEE-LANG DAY. The livelong day.
 LEEM. *s.* Flame.
 To LEEM. *v. n.* To shine; to gleam.
 To LEEN. *v. a.* To leave off; to give over.
 To LEEP. *v. a.* To parboil; to codle.
 LEEPIT. *pret.* Parboiled.
 LEE-RIG. See LEA-RIG.
 LEESE-ME. }
 LEEZE-ME. } A phrase of congratu-
 LEESE-ME-ON. } latory endearment:
 blessings on! I am
 happy in - or proud of thee! how well
 I love!
 LEESH. *s.* Silk-twine; part of the mount-
 ing of a silk-weaver's loom.
 LEE-SIDE OF THE DOOR. *s.* That side
 of the door, which is sheltered from the
 wind, the back of it.
 LEESUM. }
 LEISUM. } *a.* Agreeable; pleasant.
 LEESOME. }
 LEET. *s.* A list.
 To LEEVE. *v. n.* To live.
 LEEZE-ME. See LEESE-ME.
 LEG-BAIL. [*To give-*] To run away.
 LEGGIN. *s.* The projecting part of the staves
 at the bottom of a cask.
 LEGGIN-GIRD. *s.* A hoop round the
 leggin.
 LEGGIN-GIRD. [*To cast a-*] To have a
 bastard.
 LEGGINS. *s. pl.* Gaiters.
 LEGLIN. }
 LEGLEN. } See LAIGLEN.
 LEGLEN-GIRTH. See LEGGIN-GIRD.
 LEISH. *s.* A lash; a silk thread; Elizabeth.
 [*Leichen*, *Germ.*]
 To LEISH. *v. a.* To lash.
 LEISIN. *s.* Lying.
 LEISTER. *s.* A spear for striking fish,

having several prongs.
To LEIT. *v. n.* To think.
To LEN. *v. a.* To lend.
LEND. *s.* A loan.
LENDs. *s. plur.* The loins; the buttocks. [die Lenden, Germ.]
LENTREN. *s.* Lent.
To LET-BE. *v. a.* To let alone.
LET-BE. *ad.* Much less.
To LET GAE. *v. a.* To raise or to strike up a tune.
To LET-ON. *v. a.* To pretend; to give a hint of.
LET THAT FLEE STICK I' THE WA'. Proverbial: let that alone; say nothing about it.
LEther. *s.* A ladder; a lather.
To LEther. *v. a.* To form a lather; to lather any person; to beat; to whip.
LETHFU'. See **LAITHFU'.**
LETT. *s.* A ticket put up on a house, to shew that it is to be let.
LETTER-GAE. *s.* A precentor.
LEUGH. *pret.* Did laugh.
To LEUK. }
LOUK. } *v. n.* To look. [luegen, in
LUIK. } upper Germany.]
LUKE. }
LEUK. } *s.* A look.
LOUK. }
LEVIN. *s.* Lightning; thunder.
LEVIN BOLT. *s.* Thunder bolt.
To LEW. *v. a.* To render lukewarm. [lau machen, Germ.]
LEW. } *a.* Lukewarm. [lauwarm,
LEW-WARM. } Germ.]
LEY. See **LEA.**
LHAMDEARG or BLOODY - HAND. A spirit in the array of an ancient warrior, with a bloody hand, who is said to haunt the forest of Glenmore in the North Highlands.
To LIB. *v. a.* To castrate.
LIBBER. *s.* A lubberly fellow; a gelder.
LIBBET. }
LIBBIT. } *part.* Castrated; gelded.
To LICHTLY. *v. a.* To undervalue; to make light of. [leicht achten, Germ.]
LICHTS. *s. pl.* The lungs.
LICK. *s.* A cheat; a wag; a blow.
To LICK. *v. a.* To strike; to beat.
LICKER. *s.* Liquor.
LICKS. *s. pl.* A beating; correction.
LIFT. *s.* The sky; firmament; air. [Luft, Ger.]
To LIFT. *v. a.* To remove; to take away; to rob; to plunder.
LIFTER. *s.* A robber; a plunderer.
To LIG. *v. n.* To lie; to recline. [liegen, Germ.]
LIGHTLY. *ad.* Sneeringly.
To LIGHTLY. *v. n.* To sneer at.
LIGHT. [To give somebody — to set their hoods-] A term in use with the borderers for setting a house on fire.
LIKIT. *pret.* Loved.

LIKE-WAKE. See **LATE-WAKE.**
LILLS. *s. pl.* The holes of a wind-instrument.
LILT. *s.* A sprightly tune or song; a ballad.
To LILT. *v. n.* To play or sing cheerfully.
To LILT-AFF. *v. a.* To drink off quickly.
LIMMER. *s.* A strumpet; a kept mistress; a jade, applied familiarly rather than contemptuously; a rascal.
LIMMS. *s. pl.* Limbs.
LIN. See **LINN.**
To LINE. *v. a.* To impregnate: applied in general to the dog species.
To LING. *v. n.* To walk quickly with a long step; to gallop.
LINGLE. *s.* Shoemaker's twine for sewing with.
LINGLE-TAILED. *a.* Having the bottom of the clothes hanging tawdrily.
To LINK. *v. n.* To frisk; to trip along; to step briskly or hastily; to whip out; to fletch out hastily.
LINKS. *s. pl.* The windings of a river; flat land lying by it; a flat common; downs.
LINN. } *s.* A waterfall between two rocks;
LIN. } a precipice.
LINT. *s.* Flax. [Lein, Germ.]
LINT I' THE BELL. Flax in the flower.
LINTIE. }
LINTWHITE. } *s.* A linnet.
LINT-TAP. See **TAP.**
To LIPPEN TO. *v. a.* To depend upon; to trust to; to expect.
LIPPENING. *a.* Joking; quizzing.
LIPPIE. *s.* The fourth part of a peck.
LIRE. } *s.* The breast; a dug; muscular
LURE. } flesh; the air; the complexion.
To LIRK. *v. a.* To fold; to wrinkle; to crease.
LIRK. *s.* A fold; a wrinkle; a crease.
LISK. *s.* The groin; the flank.
LISTER. *s.* A dyer.
LISTS. *s.* The salvage of a piece of woollen cloth.
LITH. *s.* A joint.
To LITHE. } *v. a. and n.* To thicken
To LYTHE. } any thing a little by boiling; to grow thickish by boiling.
LITHER. *a.* Lazy; sulky; remiss; indolent.
To LITT. *v. a.* To dye.
LITT. *s.* Dye; the colouring liquid.
To LIVER. *v. a.* To deliver a vessel of her cargo.
LOAN. } *s.* An open place near a
LOANIN'. } farm or village, where the
LOANING. } cows are usually milked.
LOCH. *s.* A lake.
LOCHABER-AXE. *s.* A battle-axe.
LOCHOW. *s.* The seat of the family of Campbell; thence the proverbial expression: *it's a far cry to Lochow*, it is a great way.
LOCK. *s.* A small quantity.
LOOK. *s.* The name for one of the petty

perquisites of a millar.

To LOCKER. *v. a.* To curl.

LOCKINTEE. *interj.* O strange!

To LOO. } *v. a.* To love.

To LUE. }

LOOF. } *s.* The hollow or palm of the

LUE. } hand.

LOOFIE. *s.* A stroke on the palm of the hand.

LOOMS. *s. pl.* Tools; instruments.

LOON. } *s.* A clown; a rascal; a cun-

LOUN. } ning rogue; a strumpet.

LOOSOME. *a.* Lovely; amiable.

LOOT. *pret.* Did let; did permit.

LOOTEN. *part. pret.* Let; permitted.

LOOTNA. Did not let.

LOOVES. Plural of *Loof*, but also *Loofs*.

To LOSS. *v. a.* To lose.

LOUK. See LEUK.

LOUDONS. *s.* The Lothians, viz. the counties of Edinburgh, Haddington and Linlithgow.

LOUGH. See LOCH.

LOUN. See LOON.

LOUND. } *a.* Tranquil; calm.

LOWNE. }

To LOUNDER. *v. a.* To beat soundly; to give a hard blow to.

LOUNDER. *s.* A hard blow.

LOUN'S PIECE. *s.* The uppermost slice of a loaf.

To LOUP. } *v. n.* To leap; to jump;

To LOWP. } to start.

LOUP. *s.* A leap; a start; a loop.

LOUPEN. *pret.* Leapt; jumped.

LOUPIE. *a.* Crafty; deceitful; tricky; designing.

LOUPING-ON-STANE. *s.* A stone, or a small flight of steps, for the purpose of mounting a horse.

To LOUR. *v. n.* [from *To lower*, or perhaps *lauern*, Germ.] To hang down; to lurk: used of a storm.

LOUSE. See LOWSE.

To LOUT. *v. n.* To stoop; to bend to; to submit to; to condescend to.

LOUT-SHOUTHERED. *a.* Round shouldered.

LOW. } *s.* Flame; fire. [*Lohe*, Germ.]

LOWE. }

LOWE. [*a-*] *ad.* On fire.

To LOWE. } *v. n.* To flame.

To LOW. }

LOWIN. } *part.* Flaming; burning.

LOWAN. }

LOWNE. See LOUND.

LOWP. See LOUP and LAP.

LOWRIE. *s.* A name given to a fox; the dimin. of *Lawrence*.

LOWSANCE. *s.* Liberty.

To LOWSE. } *v. a.* To loose; to untie.

To LOUSE. }

LOZEN. *s.* A pane of glass. [*lozange*, Fr.]

To LUCK. *v. a.* To shut up; to fasten; to

inclose; to lock.

LUCKEN. *part. pret.* Shut up; closed; contracted.

LUCKENBOOTH. *s. pl.* Name given to the old Tolbooth of Edinburgh, and from thence to the buildings in its immediate vicinity.

LUCKENHANDIT. *a.* Close handed; niggardly; illiberal.

LUCK-PENNY. *s.* A small sum given back to one who pays a purchase.

LUCKIE. } *s.* A grandfather; a grandmo-

LUCKY. } ther; an old dame or woman; gammer.

LUCKIE. *a.* Of large weight or measure.

LUCKY-HOOD. See HALOWHOU.

LUE. See LOO.

LUESOME. } *a.* Lovely; worthy to be

LUESUM. } loved.

LUE. See LOOF.

LUG. *s.* The ear; the handle of a pot; a baitworm got in the sand.

LUG. [*At the- of*] Near to; beside.

LUGG. See LUG.

LUGGET. *a.* Having a handle.

LUGGIE. *s.* A small wooden dish with a handle.

LUIK. } See LEUK.

LUKE. }

LUM. } *s.* A chimney.

LUMB. }

LUME. *s.* Loom; implement; tub; pail.

LUME. [*Work-*] *s.* Loom.

LUNGIE. *s.* The bird called *guillemot*.

LUNGIES. *s. pl.* The loins; the hips.

LUNK. *a.* Lukewarm.

LUNKIT. *a.* Rendered lukewarm.

LUNNAN. *s.* London.

To LUNT. *v. a.* To smoke.

LUNT. *s.* Smoke; a column of smoke; a blaze.

LUNYES. } See LUNGIES.

LUNZIES. }

LUNZIE-STRING. *s.* A string or strap suspended over — or passing round the loins.

LUPPEN. *part. pret.* of *lowp*. Leapt; started; sprung as a board or hinge from its fastening.

LURDON. } *s.* A lazy woman; a great

LURDANE. }

LURE. *ad.* Rather; more willingly.

LURE. *s.* See LIRE.

LUSS. }

LUST. } *s.* The yellow scurf of the heads

LUSK. }

To LUVE. *v. a.* To love.

LYART. *a.* Gray haired; hoary; of a mixed colour.

LYKE WAKE. See LATE-WAUK.

LYMPHADS. *s.* The galley which the family of Argyle and others of the clan Campbell carry in their arms.

LYTHE. See LITHE.

LYTHOCKS. *s. pl.* A mixture of oatmeal and cold water, stirred over a fire till it thickens a little by boiling.

M.

MAC. *pron. ind.* Used before names; more.

MACER. *s.* He that bears the mace at a court of justice; usher; beadle.

To MACK. *v. a.* To make. [*machen*, Germ.]

MACK. *s.* The make; shape; of one's making.

MACKLY. *a.* Seemly; well proportioned.

MACKSNA. Matters not.

MAC LAUHLAN. A well-known performer of Scottish musick on the violin.

MAE. } *pron. ind.* More.

MAIR. } *pron. ind.* More.

To MAE. *v. n.* To bleat, as a sheep.

To MAG. } *v. a.* To embezzle; to steal.

To MAGG. } *v. a.* To embezzle; to steal.

MAGS. *s. pl.* A small fee given to a person who delivers a quantity of coals etc.

To MAGGLE. *v. a.* To mangle.

MAIDEN. *s.* An instrument for cutting off a man's head; a guillotine.

MAIK. *s.* A match; a mate; a wife; an equal; a halfpenny.

MAIL. *s.* A stain; a spot; as: *airn mails*, iron stains; a tax; dues; a certain contribution levied by robbers or marauding chiefs, for which they granted their protection, also called: *black mail*.

MAILIN. } *s.* A farm; the rent of a farm.

MAILING. } *s.* A farm; the rent of a farm.

MAILEN. } *s.* A farm; the rent of a farm.

MAILLEN. } *s.* A farm; the rent of a farm.

MAILLIE. *s.* Molly.

MAIN. *s.* Mien.

To MAIN. *v. n.* To moan.

MAINS. *s. pl.* Lands or fields belonging to a manor.

To MAINTEN. *v. a.* To maintain.

MAIR. } *a. and ad.* More.

MARE. } *a. and ad.* More.

MAIR BY TOKEN. See **TOKEN**.

MAIRT. *s.* An animal bought for slaughter.

MAIST. *a. and ad.* Most. [*meist*, Germ.]

MAISTA. Had almost.

MAISTER. *s.* [*Meister*, Germ.] A master; an overmatch; urine.

To MAISTER. *v. a.* To overcome; to master.

MAISTERFU'. *a.* Powerful; fatiguing; overpowering.

MAISTERY. *s.* Victory; superiority.

MAISTLY. *ad.* Mostly.

MAK'. See **MACK**.

MALISON. *s.* Curse; malediction.

MALL. } *s.* Moll; Molly, for Mary.

MALLY. } *s.* Moll; Molly, for Mary.

MALT ABUNE THE MEAL. *proverb.* The state of slight intoxication; half seas over.

To MAMP. *v. n.* To mop; to mump; to nibble; to speak querulously; to eat as a person who has no teeth.

To MAN. *v. a.* To effect; to accomplish by much exertion.

MAN. See **MAUN**.

To MANE. *v. a.* To moan; to lament.

MANE. *s.* A moan; a lamentation.

MANG. *prep.* Among.

MANGIT. *a.* Galled as with stripes, toil or vexation.

MANK. *s.* A want.

MANKSMAN. *s.* A man from the isle of Man.

MANNA. Must not.

MANSE. *s.* A parsonage house.

MANSVORN. *a.* Perjured.

To MANT. *v. n.* To stutter.

MANTEEL. } *s.* A mantle.

MANTEELE. } *s.* A mantle.

To MAP. *v. a.* To mop; to nibble, as a sheep.

MARB. *s.* The marrow.

MARCH. *s.* A landmark; a boundary.

MARCHES. *s. pl.* Part of a weaver's loom.

MARCH-TREASON. *s.* Several species of offences, peculiar to the Border.

MARE. See **MAIR**.

To MARGULLY. *v. a.* To mangle; to mar.

MARK. } *s.* An ancient Scottish silver

MERK. } coin, in value thirteen and one third pence sterling.

MARK. [*A- of land.*] A certain portion of land.

MARK. See **MIRK**.

To MARLE. *v. n.* To marvel.

MARMAID. *s.* A mermaid.

To MAROON. [*Sea-term.*] *v. a.* To abandon a seaman on a desolate coast or island, as frequently practised by pirates or buccaneers.

To MARROW. *v. n.* To pair; to match.

MARROW. *s.* A mate; an equal.

MARROWLESS. *a.* Without an equal or a fellow; peerless.

MAR'S YEAR. The year 1715.

MART. *s.* A cow or bullock salted up for the winter.

MARVEL. *s.* A marble.

MASHLUM. } *s.* Mixed grain.

MESLIN. } *s.* Mixed grain.

To MASK. *v. a.* To infuse, as tea; to mash, as in brewing. [*maischen*, Germ.]

MASKING-POT. } *s.* A tea-pot.

MASKING-PAT. } *s.* A tea-pot.

MASS JOHN. See **MESS JOHN**.

MASSY-MORE. *s.* The dungeon vault in Crichton-castle; an epithet applied also to the prisons of other old castles in Scotland, and derived from the Moorish.

MASTERFU'. *a.* Tyrannical; violent.

MASTIN. *s.* A mastiff.

MAUCH. } *s.* A maggot.

MAUK. } *s.* A maggot.

MAUGHT. *s.* [*Macht*, Germ.] Power; might.

MAUGHT. *a.* Powerful; mighty; having

maggots, as putrid flesh.
MAUKIN. } *s.* A hare.
MAVKIN. }
MAUKREL. *s.* A mackarel.
MAUN. }
MAN. } *Must.*
To MAUNDER. } *v. n.* To talk like one
To MAUNER. } raving or foolishly.
MAUNDRELS. *s. plur.* Nonsense; foolish
 fancies or talk.
MAUNNA. }
MAUNNAE. } *Must not.*
MAUT. *s.* Malt.
MAVIS. *s.* The thrush.
MAW. *s.* The gull.
To MAW. *v. a.* To mow.
MAVSIE. *s.* A stupid girl.
MAY. *s.* Maid.
MAZZARD. *s.* The muzzle; the chops.
MEAL-ARK. *s.* The meal-chest.
To MEAN. *v. n.* To discover a sense of
 pain; to show lameness; to bemoan.
MEAR. See **MEER.**
To MEASE. *v. n.* To settle.
MEER. }
MEERE. } *s.* A mare.
MEAR. }
MEERIE. *s.* Dimin. of *mare*.
MEG DORTS. *s.* Mrs. Scornful.
MEICKLE. } *a. ad. pron. and s.* Large;
MEIKLE. } great; big; in a great de-
MUCKLE. } gree; much; a great deal.
MEITH. *s.* A limit; a mark; a sign.
MELANCHOLIOUS. *a.* Melancholy.
MELDER. *s.* Corn sent to the mill to be
 ground; a single grinding of meal.
To MELL. } *v. a.* To maul; to beat; to
To MILL. } meddle; to interfere; to mix.
MELL. *s.* A mallet for pounding barley in
 a stone-trough.
To MELT. *v. n.* To knock down.
MELT. *s.* The milt of a fish.
MELTINBLOW. *s.* The finishingstroke.
MELTITH. *s.* A meal of meat; food.
 [Mahlzeit, Germ.]
To MELVY. } *v. a.* To soil; to mark
To MELVIE. } with meal.
To MEN'. *v. a.* To mend; to amend.
MENIE. *s.* Diminutive of *Mariane*.
MENNON. }
MENNIN. } *s.* A minnow.
MENS. } *s. pl.* Amends; satisfaction; re-
MENDS. } compence.
MENS. }
MENDS. } [To the-] *ad.* Over and above.
MENSE. *s.* Good manners; decorum; dis-
 cretion.
To MENSE. *v. a.* To get the better of; to
 teach manners.
MENSE. See **MENS** or **MENDS**.
MENSEFU'. *a.* Discreet; wellbred.
MENSELESS. *a.* Indiscreet; imprudent;
 ill-bred; rude.
MENZY. *s.* A crowd.
MERGH. *s.* The marrow. [Matf, Germ.]

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MERK. See **MARK**.
MERLE. *s.* The blackbird.
MESSAN DOGIES. *s. pl.* Small dogs. See
MESSIN.
MESS JOHN. *s.* The parish-priest.
MERRY. *a.* Famous; renown'd.
MERRY-MEN. *s. pl.* Men of renown.
MESLIN. See **MASHLUM**.
MESSIN. }
MESSON. } *s.* A small dog.
MICKLE. See **MEIKLE**.
MIDDEN. }
MIDDIN. } *s.* A dunghill.
MIDDEN-CREELS. *s. pl.* Baskets for hold-
 ing dung.
MIDDEN-HOLE. *s.* A gutter at the bottom
 of a dunghill.
MIDDENSTEAD. *s.* Dunghill.
MIDLINS. *ad.* Moderately. [mittelmäßig,
 Germ.]
MILK. } *s.* An annual entertainment
MILKS. } given by a mistress to her scho-
 lars, and to which they contribute a
 small sum of money.
To MILK. } *v. a.* To rook; to win all in
To MULK. } one's possession is called, to
 milk a person.
MILKNESS. *s.* Milk; the milk department;
 the produce of the dairy.
MILL. }
MULL. } *s.* A snuffbox.
To MILL. *v. a.* See **To MEEL**.
MILSIE. *s.* A hair sarse or searce.
MIM. *a.* Affectedly modest or coy; prim.
To MIN. *v. a.* To mind; to remind; to
 recollect.
MIN'. *s.* Mind; remembrance.
MINNY. }
MINNIE. } *s.* Mother; dam.
MIN'T. Mind it! resolved; intending.
To MINT. *v. a.* To endeavour; to attempt;
 to aim; to mean. [auf etwas münzen,
 Germ.]
MINT. *s.* Endeavour; aim.
MIRK. }
MARK. } *a.* Dark.
To MIRK. *v. n.* To grow dark.
MIRK. [Pit-] Dark as pitch.
MIRKNESS. *s.* Darkness.
MIRLIGUES. [To take the-, to be in the-]
 To be whimsical, frolicsome, as one in
 liquor; the eyes of such a person are said
 to be in the mirligoes.
MISBELAUDEN. *a.* Improper; incautions;
 indiscreet: applied to expressions.
To MISCA'. } *v. a.* To nickname; to
To MISCAV. } abuse by calling names.
MISCAAD. *part.* Miscalled.
To MISDOUBT. *v. n.* To be in uncertainty;
 to suspect; to hesitate.
To MISGUIDE. *v. a.* To illtreat; to behave
 badly to.
MISGUGGLED. *part. pret.* Injudiciously
 treated.
MISHANTER. *s.* Distress; destruction.

G

MISHANTER. *s.* [*Go to the-*] Go to the devil!
 MISHANTER. [*-fa me.*] Ill betide me!
 To MISKEN. *v. a.* To neglect; to overlook; not to take notice of one.
 MISLEAR'D. } *a.* Unmannerly; greedy;
 MISLEER'T. } mischievous.
 To MISLIPPEN. *v. a.* To disappoint.
 MISLUCK. *s.* Misfortune.
 MISLUSHIOUS. *a.* Rough; ill-natured; malicious.
 To MISMARROW. *v. n.* To mismatch.
 MISSLY. *a.* Much missed; feeling the want of something.
 MISTER. *s.* Want; need.
 MISTEUK. *pret.* Mistook.
 To MISTRYST ONE. *v. a.* To break an engagement with one; to deceive; to puzzle; to embarrass.
 MITH. Might.
 MITHER. *s.* Mother.
 MITTONS. } *s. pl.* Woollen gloves that
 MITTENS. } don't cover the fingers.
 MIXEN. [*Yorksh. dialect.*] A dunghill.
 MIXEN. [*Better wed over the — as over the moor.*] A proverb: better wed a neighbour than one fetched from a distance.
 MIXTY-MAXTY. *s. and a.* A Confusion; a strange mixture; confused; jumbled together. [*Mischmasch*, Germ.]
 MIZZLED. *a.* Speckled.
 MIZZLES. *s. pl.* The measles.
 MOCH. } *a.* Damp; moist.
 MOCHY. }
 MOCHT. *a.* Becoming putrid.
 MOIL. *s.* Labour.
 To MOISTIFY. *v. a.* To moisten.
 MOLD. See MOOL.
 MOLL-BLOOD. [*Ruffian cant.*] The gallows.
 MONANDAY. See MUNNONDAY.
 MONY. } *pron.* Many.
 MONIE. }
 MONYPLIES. *s. pl.* A part of the intestines of cattle.
 To MOOL. *v. a.* To crumble.
 MOOL. } *s.* Earth; the grave; mould.
 MOOLS. }
 MOULS. }
 MOLD }
 MOOLINS. *s. pl.* Crumb.
 MOON. [*A bald-*] See BAULD.
 MOOP. See MOUP.
 MOORLAN'. *a.* Of or belonging to moors.
 MOOSTY. } *a.* Mouldy; musty.
 MUISTY. }
 MORN. [*The-*] *s.* To morrow.
 MORNING. *s.* The morning dram.
 MORSING-HORN. *s.* Powderflask.
 MORTCLAITH. *s.* A pall.
 MORTS. *s.* A disease in sheep.
 MOSHINE-HOLE. *s.* The touchhole of a gun.
 MOSS. *s.* A marsh; peatland.
 MOSSCHEEPER. *s.* The titlark.
 MOSS-TROOPER. *s.* A marauder on the

borders.
 MOT. Must.
 MOT. *s.* Mote.
 MOTION. *s.* Puppet-show.
 MOTTY. *a.* Full of motes, as it were: dusky; reeky.
 MOU. *s.* The mouth.
 MOUBIT. *s.* A mouthful.
 MOUDIEWORT. See MOWDIWART.
 To MOUL. *v. a.* To mould.
 MOULIGRUBS. *s. pl.* [*To be in the-*] To be in a pouting ill humour.
 MOULINGRUND. *s.* A grumbling; a murmuring; a whining.
 MOULY. *a.* Mouldy.
 MOULY-HEELS. *s. pl.* Chilblains on the heels.
 To MOUP. } *v. n.* To nibble as a sheep
 To MOOP. } or rabbit; to mump like
 To MOWP. } old people that have few teeth.
 MOUSEWABS. } *s. pl.* Cobwebs; phlegm
 MOUSSWABS. } in the throat.
 MOUSIE. *s.* Diminut. of mouse.
 MOUSE-MARK. *s.* The mark on a child of any thing thrown at the mother while pregnant.
 To MOUST. *v. a.* To make white with meal or powder.
 MOUSTED. *a.* Whitened with flour.
 To MOUT. *v. a.* To moult. [*sch* mausern, Germ.]
 MOUTER. *s.* Grist; a miller's perquisite for grinding. [*Multer*, Germ.]
 MOW. *s.* A heap, as of hay, fuel, sheaves of grain etc.
 MOWDIWART. } *s.* The mole. [*Maul-*
 MOWDIWARK. } wurf, Germ.]
 MOUDIEWORT. }
 MOWP. See MOUP.
 MOWS. *s. pl.* Jests.
 MOY. *a.* Gentle; modest; mild.
 MUCK. *s.* Dung.
 MUCKLE. *a.* Great; large; big; tall; much.
 MUCKMIDDEN. *s.* A dunghill.
 MUIR. *s.* A moor; a heath.
 MUIRBURN. *s.* A contest; a dispute.
 MUIST. *s.* Mouldiness; dust; hairpowder.
 MUISTY. See MOOSTY.
 MULL. } *s.* A snuffbox.
 MILL. }
 MULL. *s.* A mule; a promontory.
 To MULLER. *v. a.* To crumble a thing; to moulder; to crumble.
 MULTURES. [*Dry-*] A fine for not grinding at the mill of the thril.
 To MUMMLE. *v. a.* To mumble; to utter imperfectly; to speak inwardly.
 To MUMP. *v. n.* To give an indirect hint of one's meaning.
 MUMPIT-LIKE. *a.* Dull; stupid like.
 MUNDS. *s. pl.* The jaws.
 MUNNONDAY. *s.* Monday.
 To MUNT. *v. a.* To mount.
 MUNTIN. *s.* The whole of a weaver's ap-

paratus.

To MURGEON. *v. a.* To mock; to taunt.

MURGEON. *s.* A murmur; a taunt.

To MURGULLY. *v. a.* To mismanage; to bungle; to spoil; to abuse.

To MURLE. *v. a.* To crumble a thing; to moulder; to crumble.

MURLE. *s.* A crumb.

MURLIE. *a.* That can be crumbled; friable.

MUSIE. *s.* Diminut. of *muse*.

MUSITIONER. *s.* A musician.

MUSLIN-KAIL. *s.* Broth composed of water, barley and coleworts.

MUTCH. *s.* A woman's cap; a coif.

MUTCHKIN. *s.* An English pint.

MY-LANE. *a.* By myself.

MYSEL'. *pron.* Myself; by myself.

N.

NA. *ad. and conj.* No; not; nor; than.

NACK. See KNACK.

NACKET. *s.* A trifling little person.

NACKETY. See KNACKETY.

NACKY. See KNACKY: sometimes it stands for NACKET.

NACKY. *s.* A kind of loaf.

NAE. *ad. and pron.* No; not; not any.

NAETHING. } *pron. ind.* Nothing.

NAITHING. }

NAG. See KNAG.

NAIG. *s.* A nag.

NAIL. [*Doun on the-*] Promptly paid; paid ready money.

NAIL. [*Aff at the-*] Gone beyond all bounds in any thing.

NAIN. *s.* Own.

NAIN. [*My-*] Mine ain; my own.

NAINSELL. [*My-*] My ownself; I.

NAINSELL. [*Her-*] Herself.

NAITHER. *conj.* Neither.

NAITHERANS. } *ad.* Neither.

NAITHERS. }

NAITHERANS. [*I dinna like it-*] I do not like it neither.

NAITHING. See NAETHING.

NAN. [*Gaelick.*] *prep.* Of.

NANE. *pron. ind.* None.

NAP OF THE KNEE. See KNAP.

NAPERY. *s.* Table-linen.

NAPPIE. *s.* Dimin. of *nap*; a wooden dish.

NAPPY. } *s.* Strong ale.

NAPPIE. }

NAPPY. *a.* Strong, applied to ale; tipsy.

NAPPY-BOIN. *s.* A small tub.

NAR. *a.* Near; close; intimate; nearer; close to; nigh.

NAR. *ad.* Almost; never.

NAR-HAND. See NEAR-HAND.

NA-SAY. *s.* A refusal.

NASH-GAB. *s.* Gnashing mouth or teeth; one that exerts his jaws in vituperating or in gormandizing.

To NATCH. *v. n.* To lay hold of violently.

NATHELESS. *conj.* Nevertheless.

NATHLESS. See NATHELESS.

NEAR-GAUN.

NEAR-BE-GAUN. } *a.* Miserly; niggardly.

NEAR-HAND. *ad. and prep.* Almost; at hand; close by; near.

NEAR TILL. *prep.* Near to.

NEB. *s.* The nose; the bill of a bird; the point of any thing.

NEBBIT. [*Lang-things.*] *pl.* Things with long points, with long bills.

NECESSAR. *ad.* Necessary.

NECK-VERSE. The beginning of the 51 psalm: Miserere mei, anciently read by criminals, claiming the benefit of clergy.

NEEDNA. Need not.

NEEBOR. See NEIBOR.

NEEDFIRE. *s.* A beacon.

NEEGRE.

NEGRE. } *s.* A negro; a term of reproach.

NIGER. }

NEEP. *s.* A turnip.

NE'ER BE LICKET. *pron. ind.* Nothing whatever.

NE'ER-DO-WELL. *s.* One incorrigible in wickedness, folly or indolence.

NEERLESS. *ad.* Nevertheless.

NEESE. } *s.* The nose.

NESE. }

To NEESE. *v. n.* To sneeze. [*niesen*, Germ.]

NEEST. See NIEST.

NEET. *s.* A nit; the egg of a louse.

NEFFU'.

NIEFFU'. } *s.* A handful.

NEEVE-FU'. }

To NEGLECK. *v. a.* To neglect.

NEGLECK. *s.* A neglect.

NEGLECKIT. *pret.* Neglected.

NEGLECKFU'. *a.* Neglectful.

NEIBOR.

NEIBOUR. } *s.* Neighbour.

NEEBOR. }

NIBOUR. }

NEIGHBOURS, GOOD- *s.* An appellation

given to the fairies.

NEIST. See NIEST.

NEIVE. See NIEVE.

NESE. See NEESE.

NETH. *prep. and ad.* Beneath; under;

lower than; below.

To NETTLE. *v. a.* To puzzle.

NEUK. *s.* A nook; a corner.

NEVEL. *s.* A blow with the fist or elbow.

NEVO.

NEVOY. } *s.* Nephew. [*neveu*, Fr.]

NEWCAL. See NUCKLE.

NEW LIGHT. A cant phrase in the West

of Scotland for the religious opinions, de-

- fended by Doctor Taylor of Norwich.
- NEVLINS. *ad.* Very lately. [*neuerdings*, Germ.]
- NEWRSDAY. *s.* New year's day.
- NEWRGIFT. *s.* New year gift.
- NIANYES. *s. pl.* Gewgaws; trifles.
- NIBOUR. See NEIBOUR.
- NIBBIT. *s.* Two pieces of oaten cake, spread with butter and laid face to face.
- To NICH. *v. n.* No neigh; to laugh.
- NICHER. *s.* A neigh; a laugh.
- NICHT. *s.* Night.
- To NICK. *v. a.* To bite; to cheat.
- NICKER. *s.* A favourite marble, to play with in the game of marbles.
- NICKER. See NICH.ER.
- NICKET. *pret.* Cheated.
- NICKNACK. *s.* A gimcrack.
- NICKNACKETS. See NICKNACKS.
- NICKSTICK. *s.* Tallies.
- NIEFFU'. See NEFFU'.
- NIEL. [*Gaelick.*] *pron.* No.
- NIEST. *a. and ad.* Nearest in situation or next in order of time.
- NIEVE. }
NEIVE. } *s.* The fist.
NIVE. }
- NIEVE. [*Hand for-*] Hand and glove; cheek by jole.
- NIEVE. [*To fauld the-*] To clench the fist.
- NIEVE-FU'. See NEFFU'.
- To NIFFER. *v. n.* To barter; to exchange; to bargain; to treat.
- NIFFER. *s.* An exchange.
- To NIFF-NAFF. *v. n.* To trifle.
- NIFF-NAFF. *a.* Fastidious; angry about trifles.
- NIFF-NAFFS. *s. pl.* Trifles.
- NIGER. See NEEGRE.
- To NIGH. *v. a.* To approach.
- NIGHT-COWL. *s.* Night-cap.
- NIGNAGS. *s. pl.* Knick-knacks.
- NINE-TAIL'D-CAT. *s.* A hangman's whip.
- NINES. [*To the-*] *ad.* Exactly.
- NIPPERTY - TIPPETY. *a.* Nonsensical; absurd.
- NIPPIT. *ad.* Scanty; niggardly.
- NIPS. *s. pl.* Bits; small pieces.
- To NIRL. *v. a.* To break into small pieces.
- NIRL'D. *a.* Stunted in growth.
- NIRLES. *s. pl.* An eruption like the measles.
- To NIRR. *v. n.* To snarl.
- NIT. *s.* A nut.
- To NITHER. *v. n.* To straiten for room; to subject to hunger; to pinch with cold; to shrivel.
- NIVE. See NIEVE.
- NO. *ad.* Not.
- NOB. *s.* A knob.
- NOCHT. *pron. ind.* Nought.
- NOCK. *s.* A notch; the nick of an arrow, or spindle.
- NOCK. See KNOCK.
- NOIT. *v. a.* To knock; to beat.
- NOITED. *part.* Knocked; beaten.
- NOLT. See NOWT.
- NOOF. See KNOOF.
- NOOL-KNEE'D. See NULE-KNEE'D.
- NOOP OF THE ELBOW. *s.* The point of the elbow-joint.
- NOOT. *s.* The ball in the game called *Shinty*.
- NOR. *conj.* Than.
- NORHAM-CASTLE on the river Tweed now in ruins.
- NORLAN. } *a.* Of, or belonging to the
NORLAND. } north.
- NORSE. *a.* Norwegian.
- NORTHART. } *a. and ad.* North; north-
NORWART. } ward.
- NOTELESS. *a.* Unknown.
- NO THAT. Composed with an adjective, *f. ex. no that ill, no that bonnie*, not a bit; not at all; not very; not quite.
- NOTOUR. *a.* Notorious.
- NOUP, or NOOP. *s.* A point; a knop; a roundheaded eminence.
- NOURICE. *s.* A nurse. [*nourrice*, Fr.]
- NOURISKAP. *s.* The place of a nurse.
- NOUT.
- NOWT. }
NOWTE. } *s.* Black cattle; oxen.
NOLT. }
- NOWTHER. *conj. and pron.* Neither; not either; not one nor other.
- NUBLOCK. See KNUBLOCK.
- NUCKLE. } *s. and a.* Young calves; new-
NEWCAL. } calved.
- NULE-KNEE'D. } *a.* Knock-knee'd.
NOOL-KNEE'D. }
- NURLOCK. *s.* A small hard swelling; an induration on the skin.
- NUTS. [*Buraing the-*] See BURNING.

O.

- O'. *prep.* Of; on.
- OAM. *s.* The steam of boiling water.
- To OBJECK. *v. a.* To object.
- OBSERVE. *s.* An observation.
- OCCLE. [*Skene-*] *s.* A sort of dagger, used in the Highlands.
- OCH. *interj.* Alas! oh!
- OCHELS. } *s.* The name of mountains,
OCHILS. } north of Stirling.
- OCHT. *pron. ind.* Aught; any thing.
- OCHT. *pret.* Ought.
- OCHTLINS. *ad.* In the least.
- OD. }
ODD. } *An interjection.*

OE. *s.* An island.

OE.

OY. } *s.* A grandchild; an island.

OYE.

O'ER AFT. *ad.* Very often.

O'ERCOME. See OWRECOME.

O'ERLAID. *a.* Overlaid or overwhelmed.

O'ERLAY. See OWRELAY.

To O'ERPUT. *v. a.* To overcome.

O'ERWORD. } *s.* A word used more
OWRWORD. } frequently than any other,
is called *his o'erword*.

OFF-SET. See AFF-SET.

OG. [*Gaelick.*] An epithet put with a name,
signifying: the Less.

O HAITH! *interj.* O faith! an oath.

OHON! *interj.* Alas!

OIL OF HAZEL. *s.* A beating.

OLIGHT. *a.* Nimble.

ON. *numb.* One.

ONDING O' SNAW. A heavy fall of snow;
snowing heavily.

ONE. [*For-*] For my own part; I, or my-
self; for example.

ON-FA'. } *s.* A fall of rain, hail or
ON-COME. } snow.

ON-GOING. *s.* Conduct; behaviour.

ONIE. } *pron. ind.* Any.

ONY.

ONSLAUGHT. *s.* An attack; onset; inva-
sion; surprise in war.

ONSTEAD. *s.* A dwelling; house; farm.

OOLY. } *s.* Oil.

ULZIE. }

OON. *s.* An oven.

OOP. See OUP.

OPEN-STEEK. *a.* In sewing or embroidery:
open or transparent kind of work in hems
or borders.

OR. *conj.* and *ad.* Else; otherwise; ere;
before; sooner than.

ORDINAR. *a.* Ordinary.

To ORHIE. } *v. a.* To overtake.

To OVRHYE.

ORLAGE. *s.* The dial-plate of a clock.
[*horloge, Fr.*]

To ORP. *v. n.* To weep sobbingly or to
continue it as if obstinately; to writhe
one's self

ORPIE. *s.* A species of the house-leek.

ORRA. } *a.* Not appropriated; not em-
ORRO. } ployed.

ORRA-DAY. A day on which a person has
no particular work.

ORRA-GLOVE. A glove without a fellow.

O'T. Of it.

OU. See WOU.

OUCHTLINS. See OCHTLINS.

OUK. } *s.* A week.

OWK.

OUKLY. *a.* Weekly.

To OUP. } *v. a.* To join two things to-
To OOP. } gether, or to strengthen them
by warping something round the break
or joining.

OURE. *ad.* Over; too much.

OURIE. } *a.* Shivering; drooping; sad;
OURY. } chill; bleak.

OURINESS. *s.* Sadness; melancholy.

OURSEL'. *pron.* Ourselves.

OURSEL'S. *pron.* Ourselves.

OUSEN. See OWSEN.

OUT. *a.* Not in friendship.

OUT-BY. *ad.* Without; in the open air.

OUT-CAST. *s.* A quarrel; a falling out.

OUT-COME. *s.* Upshot; the produce; a
surplus.

OUTFIELD. *s.* Some field belonging to a
farmhouse.

OUTFIELD-LAND. *s.* Land which is sel-
dom sown.

OUT-GAET. *s.* Way of getting out.

OUTGAUN GEAR. *s.* The living stock in
a farm, as: cattle, sheep etc., that go
out a grazing.

OUT-GIE. *s.* Expenditure; choice.

OUT-LAIK. *s.* Overweigh; overmeasure.

OUT-LAY. *s.* Expenditure. [*Mußlage, Germ.*]

OUTLERS. *s. pl.* Cattle not housed.

OUT-OWRE. } *prep.* and *ad.* Over; across;
OUT-O'ER. } beyond; quite over.

To OUT-PUT. *v. a.* To set aside; to wave;
not to speak of.

OUT-REDD. *a.* Completely put in order.

To OUT-REDD. *v. a.* To put completely
in order.

OUT-SET. *s.* The beginning of a thing.

OUT-SHOT. *s.* A projection; an addition
in revenue.

OUT-SPOKEN. *a.* Too ready to speak.

OUT-STRIKING. *s.* An eruption of the skin.

OUT-STRUCKEN. *a.* Having an eruption.

OUT-TAKEN. *prep.* Except.

OUT-THROU. *prep.* Completely through.

OUT-WALE. *s.* The refuse; the pick or
choice. [*Mußwahl, Germ.*]

OUTWITH. *ad.* Without.

OUTWITTENS OF. *ad.* Without the
knowledge of —

OVERLAY. See OWRELAY.

OVERLY. *ad.* Superficially; carelessly.

OVCH. } *s.* A gold necklace; jewels chased
OUCH. } in gold.

OWK. See OUK.

OWR. } *prep.* and *ad.* Over, across;
OWRE. } too much.

To OWRECOME. *v. n.* To overcome.

OWRECOME. *s.* The issue; the surplus.

To OWRGANG. *v. a.* To overrun; to
overcome.

To OWRHAUL. *v. a.* To overhaul.

OWRHEAD. *ad.* Wholly; without dis-
tinction.

OWRESHIP. *ad.* Way of fetching a blow
with the hammer over the arm.

OWRHYE. See ORHIE.

OWRELAY. *s.* A cravat.

To OWRLOUP. *v. a.* To overleap.

To OWRSET. *v. a.* To overset.

OWRSET. *a.* Tired out.

OWERSMAN. *s.* An oversman; an arbitre.
 To OVRTACK. *v. a.* To overtake.
 OWRWORD. See O'ERWORD.
 OWSEN. } *s. pl.* Oxen.
 OUSEN. }
 OWTHER. *conj.* and *pron.* Either; each;
 both; which-soever of the two.

OX. [*The black — tramping or treading on one.*] Misfortune befalling one — See BLAK-OX.
 OXTER. *s.* The arm pit.
 OY. } See OE.
 OYE. }

P.

PACE. *s.* Easter. [*Pascha*, Lat.]
 PACE-EGGS. *s.* Dyed eggs given at Easter.
 PACK. *a.* Intimate; familiar.
 PACK. *s.* A whole company; twelve stone of wool.
 To PACK AND PEAL. *v. n.* To confederate in an ill design.
 PACKMAN. *s.* A chapman; a pedlar.
 PACTION. *s.* A bargain; an agreement. [*pactum*, Lat.]
 PADDIT. *pret.* of *pad.* [to travel.] Travelled.
 PADDOCK. } *s.* A frog.
 PUDDOCK. }
 PADDOCK-HAIR. *s.* The first down upon nestlings.
 PADDOCK-RIDE. } *s.* The spawn of
 PADDOCK-RUDE. } frogs.
 PADDOCK-STOOL. *s.* A fungous production like a mushroom.
 To PAIDEL. } *v. n.* To paddle; to play
 To PAIDLE. } in water.
 PAIDLE. [*Pleugh-*] *s.* A part of the plough.
 To PAIK. *v. a.* To belabour one soundly.
 PAIKS. *s. pl.* A beating; chastisement.
 PAIL. See PALE.
 PAILING. *s.* A fence of wooden stakes. [*Einpählung*, Germ.]
 PAINCH. *s.* The paunch.
 PAINCHES. *s. pl.* Tripe.
 PAIP. *s.* A cherry-stone; the pope.
 PAIRLE. *s.* Two rounds of the stocking in knitting.
 PAISE. *s.* A weight used by a weaver to keep his web stretched.
 PAITRICK. *s.* A partridge.
 PALE. *s.* An instrument in trying the quality of cheese.
 PALL-ALL. [Called also *the beds.*] *s.* A game among children.
 PALMERING. *a.* Tottering; infirm.
 PANDORE. *s.* A large oyster.
 To PANG. *v. a.* To fill; to cram.
 PANNEL. *s.* [*law term.*] The prisoner; the delinquent.
 PANTIN. *part.* Panting.
 PANTOUFFLES. *s. pl.* Slippers. [*pantoufle*, Fr.]
 To PAP. *v. n.* To pop in or out.
 PAPIN. *s.* A beverage of small beer and whisky.
 PAPINGO. } *s.* A mark shot at with the
 PAPINJAY. } bow and arrow.
 To PAPPLE. *v. n.* To bubble.
 PAR OR BRANNOCK. *s.* A samlet.

PARAFFLE. *s.* Ostentatious display.
 PARRITCH. } *s.* Oatmeal pudding.
 PORRIDGE. }
 PARROT-COAL. *s.* A species of coal that burns very clearly.
 PARTAN. *s.* A crabfish.
 To PARTLE. *v. a.* To work idly.
 PASH. *s.* The head.
 PASS. *s.* A passage between rows of seats.
 PAT. *s.* A pot.
 PAT. *pret.* Did put; put.
 PATCH. See PASH.
 PATE. *s.* Abrev. of *Peter*.
 PATES. *s. pl.* The steps at the corner, of some roofs, for the easier climbing to the top.
 PATIENT OF DEATH. *s.* One of the agonies preceding dissolution.
 PATRON. *s.* [Fr.] A pattern.
 PATRICK. See PAITRICK.
 PATTIE. *s.* A little pot.
 PATTLE. See PETTLE.
 PAUGHTY. *a.* Proud; haughty; saucy.
 PAUKY. }
 PAWKY. } *s.* Sly; cunning; artful.
 PAUKIE. }
 PAWKIE. }
 PAUMIE. *s.* A stroke over the palm of the hand with a schoolmaster's instrument of correction.
 PAUN. } *s.* A short frilled lappet hung
 PAWN. } at the top or bottom of a bed, of the same cloth as the hangings.
 To PAUT. *v. a.* To pat; to paw.
 PAWKIE. } See PAUKY.
 PAWKY. }
 PAY'T. *pret.* Paid; beat.
 To PAY HOLLOW. *v. a.* To beat hollow.
 PEASWEEP. See PEESEWEEP.
 PEAT-BOGS. *s. pl.* Turfs.
 To PECH. } *v. n.* To pant; to breathe
 To PEGH. } short.
 PECHAN. *s.* The crop; the stomach.
 To PEE. *v. n.* To urinate.
 PEEBLES. *s.* Pebbles.
 PEEL. *s.* A border tower.
 PEELIN. *s.* Peel; a husk.
 PEEN. } *s.* A pane of glass.
 PENE. }
 PEENGING. See PEINGING.
 To PEEP. *v. n.* To chirp. [*piepen*, Germ.]
 To PEER. *v. a.* To equal.
 PEER. *a.* Poor.
 PEER. *s.* A pear.

PEER. See PIER.
 To PEERIE. } *v. n.* To turn in a small
 To PEERY. } stream, as through a quill;
 to purl.
 PEERIE. *s.* A boy's peg top.
 PEESEWEEP. *s.* A lapwing.
 PEET-MOV. *s.* A peat-stack; a heap of
 peat-dust.
 PEG. *s.* A blow.
 PEGH. See PECH.
 PEGHTS. *s. pl.* The Picts.
 To PEIL. } *v. a.* To match; to equal.
 To PIEL. }
 PEIL. *s.* A match; an equal.
 To PEINGE. *v. n.* To whine. [*piangere*, Ital.]
 PEINGING. *a.* Whining; querulous; weak.
 PEINOR-PIG. See PENNY-PIG.
 PELLOCK. *s.* A porpoise.
 PELTRY. *s.* Trash; things of no value.
 [*paltry*.]
 PEN. *s.* An arch.
 PENDLES. *s. pl.* Earrings; pendants; ear-
 drops.
 PENE. See PEEN.
 PENNON. *s.* A sort of a feudal ensign.
 PENNY-DOG. *s.* A dog who constantly
 follows one; a mean, sneaking person.
 PENNY-PIG. *s.* A small round vessel, used
 by children for keeping their money.
 PENNY-STANE. *s.* A stone used as a quoit
 for playing with; also the game itself.
 PENNY-STANE CAST. *s.* A distance not
 greater than a man may throw a quoit.
 PENNY-WEDDING. A wedding at which
 the guests contribute to the entertainment.
 PENNY-WHEEP. Small beer; sometimes
 also for whisky, when sold at a penny
 Pr. gill.
 PENNY-WHIDDIE. A haddock dried with-
 out being split.
 PENSIL. *s.* A sort of feudal ensign.
 PENSY. } *a.* Proud; conceited; fan-
 PENSEFU'. } tastick.
 PENTACLE. *s.* A sort of Talisman. It is
 a piece of fine linen, folded with five
 corners, according to the five senses, and
 inscribed with characters. —
 PERFITE. *a.* Perfect; accomplished. [*par-
 fait*, Fr.]
 PERJINK. } *a.* Fond of neatness to
 PERJINKETY. } an extreme; finical.
 PERLIE. }
 PIRLIE. } *s.* The little finger.
 PIRLIEWINKIE. }
 PERLINS. }
 PEARLINS. } *s. pl.* Pearls.
 PERNICKETY. *a.* Finical; precise in trifles.
 PERQUIRE. } *a.* and *ad.* Accurate; by
 PERQUEER. } heart. [*par coeur*, Fr.]
 PERRACKIT. *s.* A little smart child.
 PET. *s.* A favourite sheep; a fondling of
 whatever sort.
 PETTERS. See PETTLES.
 PETTLE. } *s.* The plough-staff; an in-
 PATTLE. } strument for keeping the plough-

share clear of earth.
 To PETTLE. *v. a.* To fondle; to flatter; to
 guide tenderly; to feed daintily.
 PETTLES. *s. pl.* The feet.
 PEWOTHER. } *s.* Pewter.
 POUTHER. }
 PHILIBEG. See FILIBEG.
 To PHRAIZE. } *v. a.* To flatter; to com-
 To PHRAISE. } mend; to speak fair.
 PHRAIZE. *s.* Fair speeches; flattery. [*phra-
 ses*, Fr.]
 PHRAIZE. [*To make a-*] To make a great
 ado about a thing, more than it is worth.
 PHRAIZIN. } *part.* Flattering; fair speak-
 PHRAISIN. } ing.
 PHRASE. *s.* [Fr.] See PHRAIZE.
 PIBROCH. *s.* A Highland warsong adapted
 to the bagpipe.
 PICK. *s.* The choice; meat; food; pitch;
 pick-ax.
 PICKLE. *s.* A small quantity; a grain of
 corn.
 To PICKLE IN ONE'S OWN POCKNEUK.
 A proverbial expression, meaning: to look
 for a thing with one's self, within one's
 self.
 PICK-MAW. *s.* A sort of seabird.
 PICK-MIRK. *a.* and *s.* Pitchdark; total
 darkness.
 PICKS. *s. pl.* [*pique*, Fr.] Pick-axes.
 PICK-THANK. *a.* Given to low flattery, or
 to informing.
 PICK-THANK. *s.* A flatterer; an informer.
 PICKTARNIE. *s.* The great tern or sea-
 swallow.
 PICTS HOUSES. See DUN.
 To PIDDLE. *v. n.* To urinate.
 PIE-HOLE. *s.* A small hole for receiving
 a lace.
 PIEL. See PEIL.
 PIER. *s.* A wharf or quay.
 PIG. }
 PIGG. } *s.* An earthen pitcher.
 PIGGIN. *s.* An iron pot with two ears.
 PIG-WIFE. *s.* A woman who deals in
 crockery.
 To PIKE. *v. a.* To pick; to scratch with the
 nail of the finger; to chuse.
 PILE. *s.* A grain; a little of something.
 PILLOWBEER. *s.* A pillow slip.
 PILNIE-WINKS. *s. pl.* Fingerscrews, used
 in racking.
 PIMPIN. *a.* Mean; low.
 PINE. *s.* Pain; trouble; grief; durance.
 PINGING. See PEINGING.
 To PINGLE. *v. n.* To strive; to contend;
 to trouble.
 PINGLE. *s.* Trouble.
 To PINK. *v. n.* To glimmer.
 PINK. *s.* The most choice one.
 PINKIE. *s.* Pink; a beau; the devil; the
 little finger; glimmering.
 PINNER. *s.* An ancient headdress for
 ladies.
 PINNY-WINKLES. [*To put on the-*] A sort

of punishment. See PILNIE-WINKS.
PIN-TOE. *s.* A pin used by the weaver for turning round the beam which receives the cloth.
PINTS. *s. plur.* Points; ties to fasten the shoes.
PIPER'S-NEWS. *s. plur.* A story, which is no secret.
PIPES. [*To tune one's-*] To cry.
PIRLIE. } See PERLIE.
PIRLIEWINKIE. }
PIRN. *s.* The reed or quill within a weaver's shuttle, round which the yarn is wound; the wheel of a fishing rod.
PIRN. [*To wind one a-*] To do one an evil action; to take revenge on somebody; to baffle one; to put one to a non-plus.
PIRNIE-CLOTH. *s.* A cloth, where the web is of unequal threads, coarse and fine.
To PISH. *v. n.* To make water.
To PIT. *v. a.* To put.
PIZE UPON IT. *interj.* An expression of contempt, used when much irritated.
PIZZANT-LIKE. *a.* Poisoned-like; shrivelled; wasted; withered: applied to a human being.
PLACAD. *s.* A placard; a publick proclamation.
To PLACAD. *v. a.* To proclaim publicly.
PLACK. *s.* An old Scottish coin, worth two bodles, or the third part of a penny English, or a shilling Scottish.
PLACKLESS. *a.* Moneyless.
PLAID. *s.* A worsted mantle, worn by the Highlanders.
PLAIN-STONES. *s. pl.* The pavement.
PLANE-TREE. *s.* The maple.
To PLANK. [*Ruffian cant.*] *v. a.* To conceal.
PLANT-A-CRUIVE. } [*in Shetland.*] *s.* A
PLANTIE-CRUIVE. } kail yard; a garden.
To PLASH. *v. a.* To dash water about; to splash a person with it.
PLASHY. *a.* Miry; full of dirty water; apt to daub.
PLATE-JACK. *s.* Coat-armour.
PLATIE. [*Cup and-*] *s.* The saucer; little plate.
To PLAY. *v. n.* To boil as a pot.
PLAYFAIRS. }
PLAYROCKS. } *s. pl.* Children's toys.
To PLAY PEW UPON A DRY HEM-LOCK. *v. n.* To whistle upon etc. instead of a reed whistle, meaning: to undertake any thing, not likely to produce its end.
To PLENISH. *v. a.* To replenish.
PLENISHIN. *s.* Furniture for a house.
PLET. }
PLETTIT. } *pret.* Plaited; put in folds.
PLEUCHGATE. }
PLEUGHGATE. } *s.* As much land as can
PLOUGATE. } be tilled by one plough.
PLOUGHGATE. }
PLEWGATE. }

PLEUGH. }
PLEW. } *s.* A plough.
PLOU. }
PLOW. }
To PLEUGH. *v. a.* To till with a plough.
PLISHPLASH. The same as *Plash*.
PLISKIE. *s.* Mischievous trick.
PLIVER. *s.* The plover; the lapwing.
To PLOOSTER. } *v. n.* To plash among
To PLOWSTER. } water or mire.
To PLOT. *v. a.* To scald with hot water.
PLOTCKOCK. *s.* A demon; the devil.
PLOUGATE. See PLEUCHGATE.
PLOUGHGATE. See PLEUGHGATE.
PLOUK. *s.* A pimple.
PLOUKIE. }
PLOUKIT. } *a.* Pimpled.
PLOUM. *s.* A plum.
PLOUMDAMIS. *s.* A prune.
To PLOUNGE. *v. n.* To plunge.
PLOW. See PLOU.
PLOWSTER. See PLOOSTER.
To PLOWT. *v. n.* To jump; to dance; to plunge into water or mire.
PLOY. *s.* An engagement; a meeting for amusement; an entertainment for children; a merry making among young people; a procession.
PLUFF. *s.* A puff; a small ignition of powder; a powder-tuft.
PLUFFY. *a.* Having a fat, chubby face.
PLUMP. *s.* A heavy fall of rain; a flight of water-fowls; a body of horse.
PLUMP. [*Thunder-*] A thunder shower.
To PLUMP. *v. n.* To rain heavily.
PLUMPIT. *pret.* Rained heavily.
POB. *s.* The refuse of flax from the mill.
POCK. }
POKE. } *s.* A bag; a small sack.
POCKMANKY. }
POCKMANTY. } *s.* A portmanteau.
POCK-SHAKINGS. *s. pl.* The youngest of a family, likely to be the last.
PODLIE. *s.* A small sort of seafish.
To POIND. } *v. a.* To distrain for debt or
To POON. } damage. [*pfänden, Germ.*]
POKE. See Pock.
POLICY. *s.* Pleasure- or planting-ground; the inclosure of a gentleman's mansion.
POON. See POIND.
POORFU. *a.* Powerful.
POORTITH. *s.* Poverty.
POOT. See POUT.
POOTHER. See POUTHER.
POOTHERY. See POUTHERY.
POOTRY. See POUTRY.
POPPLING. } *part.* Purling; rippling;
POPILAN. } dropping.
PORRIDGE. See PARRITCH.
PORT. *s.* A tune; a martial piece of music adapted to the bagpipe.
PORTAGE. *s.* The goods allowed as passengers luggage on board of a ship.
PORTIONER. *s.* One who possesses part of a landed property, which has been divided.

PORT-YOUL. [*To sing*-] *v. n.* To cry.
 POSE. *s.* A hoard; a secret hoard of money.
 POSTIE. Dimin. of *Post*.
 To POT. *v. a.* To stew; to boil to jelly; to
 boil in order to preserve.
 POTTY. *s.* Putty.
 To POU. *v. a.* To pull; to pluck.
 POU. *s.* A pool.
 To POUK. *v. a.* To pluck; to pull; to tug at.
 POUKIT-LIKE. *a.* Contemptible in appear-
 ance; looking withered; shabby; puny;
 silly.
 POUNY. *a.* Puny; little; diminutive.
 POURIE. *s.* A cream-pot.
 POURIN. *s.* A small quantity of liquid.
 POUSE. See *POUSSE*.
 POUSIE. See *POUSSIE*.
 POUSIN. *s.* Poison.
 POUSOWDIE. See *POWSOWDIE*.
 To POUSSE. *v. a.* To push. [*pousser*, Fr.]
 POUSSIE. *s.* Puss: for a cat or hare.
 POUT. *s.* A poult; a chicken.
 POUT. [*He durst not play*-] He durst not
 make the least noise or exertion.
 POU'T. }
 POW'T. } *pret.* Did pull.
 POUTHER. }
 POOTHER. } *s.* Gun-powder; powder;
 POWTHER. } pewter.
 To POUTHER. *v. a.* To powder.
 POUTHERY. *a.* Like powder.
 POUTING. *s.* Shooting at young moor-
 fowl; poultry; fowls.
 POUTRY. }
 POOTRY. } *s.* Poultry.
 POW. *s.* The head; poll; skull.
 POWHEAD. *s.* A tadpole.
 POWNIE. *s.* A pony; a little horse.
 POWNIE-COCK. *s.* A turkey-cock.
 POWSOWDIE. *s.* Sheep-head broth; milk
 and meal boiled together; any mixture of
 incongruous sorts of food.
 POWT. *s.* A slight blow; a poker.
 To POWT. *v. a.* To poke; to stir a fire.
 POW'T. See *Pou't*.
 To POWTER. *v. a.* To stir; to dig or scrape,
 as among earth or ashes.
 POWTERING. *part. a.* Groping.
 POWTHER. See *POUTHER*.
 PRATFU'. } *a.* Tricky; mischievous, ap-
 PRETFU'. } plied to children.
 PRATICK. *s.* Practice; art; stratagem.
 [*pratique*, Fr.]
 PRATTS. }
 PRETTTS. } *s. pl.* Tricks; rogueries.
 PRECEESE. }
 PRECEEZE. } *a. and ad.* Precise; ex-
 PRECEESILY. } act; very great.
 To PREDICK. *v. a.* To predict; to foretell.
 To PREE. }
 To PRIE. } *v. a.* To taste.
 PREEN. }
 PRIN. } *s.* A pin.
 PRINE. }

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To PREEVE. } *v. a.* To prove; to taste;
 To PRIEVE. } to try. [*prüfen*, Germ.]
 PREEVIN. } *s.* A proving, a tasting. [*Prü-*
 PRIEVIN. } *fung*, Germ.]
 PREEVING PRATICK. Trying tricks.
 PRENT. *v. a.* To print.
 PRENT. *s.* Print; printing.
 PRENT. *pret.* Printed.
 PRETFU'. See *PRATFU'*.
 PRETTTS. See *PRATTS*.
 To PRICK. *v. a.* To stick; to set.
 PRICKS. *s. pl.* Long polished iron tools used
 in weaving.
 PRIDEFU'. *a.* Full of pride.
 PRIE. See *PREE*.
 PRIEF. *s.* Proof.
 PRIEVE. See *PREEVE*.
 PRIEVIN. See *PREEVIN*.
 To PRIG. } *v. a.* To haggle; to cheap-
 To PRIGG. } *en*; to dispute; to entreat
 earnestly.
 PRIGGED. *a.* Entreated earnestly.
 PRIGGIN. *s.* The act of haggling.
 PRIMADAINTE. *s.* A finical person.
 PRIMSY. }
 PRIMSIE. } *a.* Precise; demure.
 PRIN. }
 PRINE. } See *PREEN*.
 To PRINKLE. *v. n.* To feel a pricking or
 tingling sensation, as from a stoppage of
 the circulation of the blood.
 To PRIZE-UP. *v. a.* To force up as if by
 a lever.
 PROBATIONER. *s.* A person who is li-
 censed to preach, but has no charge.
 To PROOVE. *v. a.* To prove.
 To PROPINE. *v. a.* To promise in gift;
 to declare.
 PROPINE. *s.* A gift or the promise of it;
 a pledge.
 To PROPONE. *v. a.* To propose; to lay
 down.
 PROVESES. }
 PROVOSES. } *s. pl.* Provost.
 PROVOST. *s.* The mayor or first magistrate
 of a royal borough, answering to Lord-
 mayor of England.
 PROWAN. *s.* Provender. [*Proviant*, Germ.]
 To PRYME. *v. a.* To fill; to stuff; to prime.
 PRYSE. *s.* [a hunting term.] The note blown
 at the death of the game.
 To PU'. *v. a.* To pull; to pluck; to gather.
 PUCKER. *s.* Confusion; hurry.
 PUDDIN. *s.* Pudding.
 PUDDOCK. See *PADDOCK*.
 PULE. *s.* A pool.
 PULLISHEE. *s.* A pulley.
 PULTRONS. *a.* Lecherous.
 To PUMP. *v. n.* To break wind backwards
 with noise.
 PUND. *s.* Pound. [*Pfund*, Germ.]
 PURFL'D. *a.* Breathing short and with dif-
 ficulty, in consequence of a full habit,
 or violent exertion.
 PURPIE. *a.* Purple.

H

PU'T. *pret.* Pulled; gathered.
 To PUT. }
 To PUTT. } *v. a.* To push; to throw.
 To PUT THE STANE. *v. a.* To throw a large heavy stone, an old Scottish game, decided by the farthest throw.
 PUT-ON. [*Well-*] Well dressed.
 PUTTEN. *part. pret.* Pushed; put.

PUTTIN-STANE. [*To play at the-*] To play at the above game.
 PYAT. }
 PYOT. } *s.* A magpie.
 PYET. }
 PYKIT. *pret.* Picked.
 PYLE. } [*A- o' caff.*] A single grain of
 PILE. } chaff.

Q.

QU is frequently used for the letter w, for ex.

umquhile for umwhile
 quhilk — whilk
 quhile — wheel.

QUAIGH. *s.* A wooden cup, composed of staves hooped together.

To QUAIK. }
 To QUAK. } *v. n.* To quake.
 To QUAUK. }

QUAIKIN-ASH. } *s.* The aspen.
 QUAUKIN-ASH. }

To QUAIL. *v. n.* To die; to be quelled. [*quälen, Germ.*]

QUAIR. *s.* A quire of paper; a book.

QUAIR. [*The Kings-*] The poem which King James I. wrote during his captivity in Windsor is so called.

QUAIRNS. *s. pl.* Small particles, as of salt etc. [*Rörner, Germ.*]

QUAIRNY. *a.* In small particles, as salt, coarse grained sugar, the pulp of a gooseberry, a fig etc. [*Rörnig, Germ.*]

QUAITE. *a.* Quiet.

QUAITELY. *ad.* Quietly.

QUAK. See QUAIK.

QUARREL. *s.* A stone quarry.

QUARTERS. *s. pl.* Lodgings. [*Quartier, Germ.*]

QUARTERS. [*The four — of a person.*] *s.* A periphrastical expression for the person himself.

To QUAT. *v. a.* To quit; to relinquish; to give over.

QUEAN. See QUEYNE.

QUEEN. *a.* Equally even; exactly joined.

QUEGH. } *s.* A drinking cup or dish,
 QUAIGH. } generally used for ale or beer,
 with two handles.

To QUEER. [*Russian cant.*] *v. a.* To avoid; to escape.

QUEIR. *s.* A chair in a church.

QUEY. *s.* A cow from one to two years old; a cow-calf.

QUEYET. *s.* Quiet; rest; tranquillity.

QUEYNE. } *s.* A young woman.
 QUEAN. }

QUICKEN. *s.* Couchgrass; dog-grass. [*Quecke, Germ.*]

R.

To RABBLE. *v. n.* To rattle nonsense.

RABBLE. } *s.* A rhapsody of nonsense.
 RAIBLE. }

RACE. *s.* The current that turns a mill, or the passage in which it runs.

RACK. *s.* Wreck; ruin; a frame for holding plate.

To RACK. *v. n.* To heed; to care; to reckon.

RACK RECK. *s.* Care.

RACKET. *s.* A blow; a hurly-burly; a noise; loud disputing or scolding.

RACKIT RENT. *s.* Rack rent.

RACKLE-HANDIT. See RAUCLE-HAUNDIT.

RACKLESS. *a.* Careless; reckless.

RADE. *pret.* Rode.

RAE. *s.* Roe.

RAFF. *s.* Plenty; abundance; also the same with *riff-raff*, refuse; rabble.

RAFFAN. *a.* Hearty; merry.

To RAG. *v. n.* To rally; to mock.

RAGGIT. *a.* Ragged.

To RAGGLE. *v. a.* To ruffle.

RAGWEED. *s.* The herb ragwort.

RAIBLE. See RABBLE.

RAID. } *s.* An incursion made by one
 RAIDE. } chief into the possessions of
 another, for the purpose of plunder. [*from reiten, Ritt, Germ.*]

RAIK. *s.* A walk; a stroll; a journey as if in search of something; a *raik* or *rake of water*, as much as is brought from the well at one time.

To RAIK. *v. n.* To stroll; to rove; to walk.

RAIKIN. *part. and ad.* Strolling; readily.

RAILLY. *s.* A sort of large petticoat, usually made of Camlet, worn over the ordinary dress by ladies, when riding on horseback, and with straps over the shoulders.

RAIP. See RAPE.

To RAIR. *v. n.* To roar.

To RAIRD. *v. n.* To brag; to bandy ill language; to roar; to break wind backwards.

RAIRD. *s.* A loud sound; a scold.

To RAISE. } *v. a.* To infuriate; to in-
 To RAIZE. } flame; to render outrageous;
 to instigate; to excite.
 To RAISE. *v. n.* [In making bread.] To
 ferment, or swell, as is done by taking
 barm to it.
 RAIS'D. *ad.* Mad; passionate; outrageous.
 To RAIVE. *v. n.* To rave.
 To RAIVEL. } *v. a.* To surround by rail-
 To RAIVLE. } ing; to ravel.
 RAIVEL. *s.* A railing.
 RAIVELL'D. *pret.* Ravelled; intricate.
 RAIVERY. *s.* A delirium.
 RAIZE. See RAISE.
 RAK. See RAUK.
 RAKE. See RAIK.
 RAME. *s.* A reiteration of words.
 RAMFEEZL'D. *a.* Disordered with fatigue;
 overspread.
 RAMP. *s.* A romp.
 To RAMP. *v. n.* To romp; to stamp about
 in fury.
 To RAMPAGE. } *v. n.* To rage; to storm;
 To RAMPAUGE. } to prance about with
 fury.
 RAMPAUGING. *a.* Raging and storming;
 prancing about with fury.
 RAMPRON-EEL. *s.* The lamprey.
 RAMSAY. [Allan.] A Scottish poet: the
 Gentle Shepherd, a pastoral in the Scot-
 tish dialect, is by him.
 RAMSTAM. *a.* Thoughtless; forward; in-
 cautious.
 RANDLE-TREE. See RANTLE-TREE.
 RANDY. *a.* Disorderly; riotous; turbulent.
 To RANDY. *v. n.* To scold.
 RANDY. } *s.* A scold; a sturdy beggar;
 RANDIE. } a rude, drunken quean.
 To RANE. *v. n.* To continue the repetition
 of any trifling words.
 RANE. *a.* Rote; tedious jargon.
 RANG. *pret.* of *to ring*. Did reign.
 RANNEL-TREE. See RANTLE-TREE.
 To RANT. *v. n.* To be merry with noise.
 To RANTER. *v. a.* To sew a seam a cross
 so neatly that it cannot be perceived.
 RANTIN. *a.* Merry; cheerful; jovial; noisy.
 RANTLE-TREE. *s.* The long pole, which
 is suspended over a cottage fire to hang
 the kettle etc. upon; any tall, rawboned
 figure.
 To RAP. [Russian cant.] *v. n.* To swear.
 RAPE. *s.* A rope.
 RAPLOCH. *a.* Coarse.
 RAPLOCH. *s.* Coarse woollen cloth.
 RAPPER. *s.* Wrapper; a sheath for a sword.
 To RAPPLE-UP. *v. n.* To work in a hurried
 and imperfect manner.
 RASE. See RAISE.
 To RASH. *v. n.* To rush; to thrust.
 RASH. *s.* A rush.
 RASH. *a.* Green or young.
 RASH-BUSS. *s.* A bush of rushes.
 RASHEN. *a.* Made of rushes.
 RASHY. *a.* Rushy.

RAT. } *s.* A wart.
 RAUT. } *s.* A throb; a pulsation.
 RATAN. } *s.* The Scottish terrier.
 RATCH. } *ad.* Quick; early.
 RATH. } *s.* A stick; cane.
 RATTAN. } *s.* A blow.
 RATTLE. } *s.* A person who talks much
 without thinking.
 RATTON. } *s.* A rat.
 RAUCHAN. } *s.* A plaid; a mantle.
 RAUCLE. } *a.* Rash; stout; fearless.
 RAUCLE-HAUNDIT. } *a.* Rash handed;
 ready to strike.
 RAUK. } *s.* Mist. [Rauch, Germ.]
 ROAK. } *s.* Mist. [Rauch, Germ.]
 ROUK. } *a.* Misty; foggy.
 RAUKY. } *a.* Misty; foggy.
 ROAKY. } *a.* Misty; foggy.
 ROUKY. } *a.* Misty; foggy.
 RAUT. See RAT.
 To RAUT. *v. a.* To scratch.
 RAVE. *pret.* Did tear.
 RAW. *s.* A row.
 RAVN. } *s.* The roe of a fish.
 ROWN. } *s.* The roe of a fish.
 To RAX. *v. n.* To stretch; to levy; to
 reach.
 RAXES. *s. pl.* Iron hooks in which a spit
 turns.
 RAX'T. *pret.* Stretched.
 REAM. *s.* Cream; froth. [Rahm, Germ.]
 To REAM. *v. n.* To cream; to froth.
 REAMIN. *a.* Creaming; foaming; frothy;
 brimful.
 To REAVE. *v. n.* To rove.
 RECEIVE. *s.* Power of receiving.
 RECEIVE. [A guid-] A good stomach;
 appetite.
 RED-AITEN. See AITEN.
 To REDD. } *v. a.* To counsel;
 To RED. } [rathen, Germ.] to sup-
 To REDE. } pose; to caution against;
 To REDD-UP. } to put in order; to comb;
 to disentangle; to unfold; to separate;
 to clear up; to clean up.
 REDD. } *s.* [Rath, Germ.] A counsel.
 REDE. } *s.* [Rath, Germ.] A counsel.
 To REDE. *v. a.* [reden, Germ.] To tell;
 to discourse.
 REDE. *s.* [Rede, Germ.] Tale; discourse.
 RED-UP. *ad.* Afraid.
 To REDD. *v. a.* [retten, Germ.] To rescue.
 REDDING. *s.* [Rettung, Germ.] Rescuing.
 REDDING-STRAKE. *s.* A blow received
 in consequence of needless or officious
 interference.
 RED KING. William Rufus.
 RED-WAT-SHOD. Walking in blood over
 the shoe tops.
 RED-WUD. *a.* Stark-mad.
 REE. *a.* Half drunk; fuddled.
 REEF. See RIEF, and REIF.
 REEK. *s.* Smoke; a quarrel amongst people
 in the same house; a family misunder-

- standing.
 To REEK. *v. n.* [rauchen, Germ.] To smoke; to soil with smoke.
 REEKIE. *s.* A name given to Edinburgh.
 REEL. *s.* A species of dance, once altogether peculiar to Scotland.
 To REEL. *v. n.* To go through the figures of a reel.
 REEL-RALL. *s. and a.* Confusion; confused.
 To REEP. *v. n.* To rip.
 REESSLE. See REISSLE.
 To REEST.
 To REIST. } *v. n.* To stand restive.
 To REST. }
 To ROOST. }
 To REEST. } *v. a.* [rösten, Germ.] To dry
 To REIST. } in the sun, or smoke.
 REESTIT. } *pret. and a.* Stood restive;
 REISTIT. } stunted; withered; sundried;
 RESTIT. } smokedried.
 REIF. } *s.* The itch; rapine.
 RIEF. }
 REIFART. *s.* A raddish.
 REIFSAW. *s.* Itch-ointment.
 REIFY. *a.* Having the itch.
 REIK. See RINK.
 REIK. *s.* A reach; a trick; a frolick.
 To REIK. *v. n.* [reichen, Germ.] To reach; to stretch out the hand.
 To REIK-OUT. *v. a.* To rig out.
 To REINGE. *v. a.* To rinse; to rap hard.
 REINGEIN. *s.* A hard rapping.
 REIS. } *s.* A slender branch; brush-
 RICE. } wood. [Reiß, Germ.]
 RYCE. }
 REISES. *s. pl.* [Reiser, Germ.] Slender branches of trees or bushes.
 To REISSLE. } *v. a.* To beat soundly; to
 To REESSLE. } fall with a crash.
 REISSLE. *s.* A blow; a crashing fall.
 To REIST. *v. a.* To be restive, or shy. [of a horse.]
 REISTING. *a.* Restive.
 REISTIT. } See REESTIT.
 REISTED. }
 REIVAR. *s.* [Räuber, Germ.] A robber.
 REIVE. See REVE.
 REIVER. See REVER.
 REMEAD. } *s.* Remedy; alternative.
 REMEID. }
 REQUIT. [In-] *ad.* By way of requital.
 REQUITE. *part. pret.* Requited.
 REST. See REEST.
 RESTIT. See REESTIT.
 To RESTRICK. *v. a.* To restrict.
 RESTRICKIT. *pret.* Restricted.
 To RESET. *v. a.* To receive stolen goods.
 RESET. [Place of-] *s.* Lurking-hole; place of refuge.
 RESETTER. *s.* A receiver of stolen goods.
 To REST. *v. n.* To be indebted.
 RETOUR. *s.* [Fr.] A return.
 REUTH. *s.* Pity; ruth.
 To REVE. *v. a.* To rob; to steal.
 REVEL'D. *a.* Entangled.
 REVER. *s.* A robber; a pirate.
 To REV. *v. n.* [reuen, Germ.] To repent; to change one's mind with regard to something intended.
 REV. *s.* Repentance; a change of mind.
 REVVTH. *s.* Cause for repentance; pity; ruth.
 RICE. See REIS.
 RICHT. *s.* [Recht, Germ.] Right.
 RICKLE. See RUCKLE.
 RIDE. } *s.* The spawn of frogs.
 RUDE. }
 RIDING OF THE PARLIAMENT. *s.* A ceremony, the riding in state all round the precincts of a town.
 RIEF. See REIF.
 RIEF. } *s.* Plenty.
 RIFE. }
 RYFE. }
 REEF. }
 RIEF-RANDIES. *s.* Sturdy beggars.
 RIFF-RAFF. *s.* The rabble; refuse.
 RIFF-RAFF. *a.* Shabby; sorry; scurvy.
 To RIFT. *v. n.* To belch.
 RIFT. *s.* A belch.
 RIG. *s.* A frolick; a riot; a ridge; the back; the top; acres; arable lands.
 RIG-AN-FUR. *s.* Ribbing on stockings.
 RIG-BANE. *s.* The back-bone. [Rückenbein, Germ.]
 RIGG. See RIG.
 RIGGIN. } *s.* The back; the ridge of a
 RIGGEN. } house.
 RIGGLIN. *s.* A ridgling; a creature with one testicle.
 RIGWUDDIE. } *s.* The rope over a horse's
 RIGWOODIE. } back, by which the shafts
 of a cart are suspended; the mountain ash.
 To RIN. *v. n.* [rinnen, Germ.] To run; to melt.
 To RING. *v. a.* To reign; to wring.
 RING. *s.* Reign.
 RINGLE-E'ED. *a.* Where there is too much white in the eye.
 RINK. *s.* The course of the stone in curling.
 RINNIN. *part.* Running.
 RINTHEREOUT. *s.* A needy, houseless vagrant.
 RIP. } *s.* A handful of unthreshed
 RIPP. } corn.
 To RIPE. *v. a.* To search; to poke.
 To RIPPLE. *v. a.* To separate the seed of the flax from the stalks.
 RIPPLES. *s. pl.* A weakness in the back; a tabes dorsalis.
 RIPPLIN-KAME. *s.* A flax comb.
 To RISK. *v. a.* To rasp; to make a noise like the tearing of roots.
 To RISP. *v. a.* To rasp; to creak; to grind the teeth.
 RITT. *s.* A scratch; laceration. [Riße, Riß, Germ.]
 RIVE. *s.* A tear; a rent.
 To RIZZAR. *v. n.* To dry in the sun.

RIZZARS. } *s. pl.* Red currants.
 RIZZARTS. }
 RIZZERT. *pret.* Dried in the sun.
 ROADSTEAD. *s.* A safe place; a good situation.
 ROAK. See RAUK.
 ROAKY. See RAUKY.
 ROCKIN. *s.* Spinning on the rock or distaff; a name for a friendly visit.
 RODDIKIN. *s.* The fourth stomach of a ruminating animal.
 ROGER. [*Jolly-*] *s.* A name formerly given to a black flag on board of English pirates.
 ROKELAY. *s.* A mantle.
 RONE. *s.* The spout which carries the water down from the roof of a house; a sheep's skin dressed to imitate goat skin or turkey-leather.
 ROOK. See RAUK.
 ROOM. *s.* A portion of land.
 ROON. } *s.* A selvage; a shred.
 RUND. }
 To ROOSE. } *v. a.* To flatter; to commend; to praise; to rouse.
 To RUSE. }
 ROOSE. } *s.* Flattery; commendation;
 RUSE. } praise.
 ROOSER. } *s.* A boaster.
 RUSER. }
 ROOST. See REEST.
 To ROOVE. *v. a.* To rivet; to confirm.
 ROOVE. *s.* A rivet.
 ROSET. See ROZET.
 ROTTAN. }
 ROTTEN. } *s.* A rat.
 RATTON. }
 ROUDES. *s.* A hard name.
 ROUFU'. *a.* Rueful; sorrowful looking.
 ROUGHIES. *s. plur.* A sort of rude torch; heath.
 ROUK. See RAUK.
 ROUK. *s.* A rook; a rapacious person; a riot; a disturbance.
 To ROUK. To bereave; to plunder.
 ROUKERY. *s.* A plundering.
 ROUN'. *s.* A round; the circle of neighbourhood.
 ROUNDHEAD. *s.* A name given in contempt to the party of the Presbyterians, from that appearance of their heads by wearing them closely shaved.
 ROUP. See ROWP.
 ROUP. *s.* Hoarseness.
 To ROUP. *v. a.* [*rupfen*, Germ.] To rook; to win every thing from a person.
 ROUPIE. }
 ROUPIT. } *a.* Hoarse.
 ROUPET. }
 RUPIT. }
 ROUPIN. See ROWPIN.
 ROUPING-WIFE. See ROWPWIFE.
 ROUPIT. *pret.* Plundered.
 To ROUST. *v. n.* To rust; to grow stiff.
 ROUST. *s.* [*Rost*, Germ.] Rust.
 ROUSTY. *a.* Rusty.

ROUT. } *s.* A multitude; a drove of a
 ROUTE. } cattle.
 ROWT. }
 To ROUT. *v. n.* To roar; to bellow; to low.
 ROUTH. } *s.* Plenty.
 ROWTH. }
 ROUTHIE. *a.* Plentiful.
 ROUTIN. } *part.* Lowing.
 ROWTIN. }
 To ROVE. } *v. a.* To turn carded wool
 To ROWAN. } or cotton in rolls; to be
 drawn into thread by the spindle.
 ROVES. *s. plur.* Wool or cotton turned in rolls, as above.
 ROVIN. *part.* and *s.* Raving; delirium.
 To ROW. *v. a.* To roll; to wrap.
 ROW. [*Bowls-right.*] See BOWLS.
 ROWAN. See ROVE.
 ROWAN. *s.* The mountain-ash; a tree.
 ROWE. See Row.
 ROWIN. } *part.* Rolling; wrapping.
 ROWAN. }
 ROWN. See RAWN.
 ROWNS. *s. plur.* The fruit of the mountain-ash.
 ROWN-TREE. *s.* The mountain-ash.
 To ROWP. *v. a.* To sell by auction.
 ROWP. *s.* An auction; a public sale.
 ROWPIN. *s.* An auction.
 ROWPER. *s.* An auctioneer.
 ROWP-WIFE. *s.* A female auctioneer.
 ROWT. } See ROUT.
 ROWTE. }
 ROWT. *s.* A severe blow.
 ROW'T. *pret.* of *to row*. Rolled; wrapt.
 ROWTH. See ROUTH.
 ROWTIN. See ROUTIN.
 ROY. [*Gaelick.*] *a.* Red.
 ROY'T. *a.* Forward; disorderly.
 ROY'TNESS. *s.* Forwardness; wildness.
 ROZET. *s.* Rosin.
 ROZETY. *a.* Rosiny.
 To RUB. *v. a.* To rob.
 RUBBER. *s.* A robber.
 RUBBERY. *s.* Robbery.
 RUCK. *s.* A rick.
 RUCKLE. *s.* A heap, as of stones etc.
 RUCKLE OF BONES. A person that is nothing but skin and bones.
 RUD. See RUDE.
 RUDAS. *a.* Bold; masculine.
 RUDAS. See RUDES.
 RUDE. } *s.* The red taint of the complexion.
 RUD. }
 RUDE. *s.* [*rood*.] The cross; the spawn of frogs.
 RUDES. } *s.* An old wrinkled, ill-natured woman.
 RUDAS. }
 To RUFF. *v. n.* To roll on a drum.
 To RUG. *v. n.* To pull; to tug; to tear.
 RUG. *s.* A good bargain.
 RUGGING, and RIVING. Tearing and scrambling.
 RUGH. *a.* Rough.
 RUGH-RIDER. *s.* A horse-breaker.

RULLIONS. *s. pl.* Coarse shoes.
 To RUMBLE. *v. n.* To stir about; to rumble.
 RUMBLE-GAIRY. *a.* Disorderly.
 RUMMLEGUMPTION. *s.* Common sense.
 RUMPLE. *s.* The rump; the tail; name for the parliament during Cromwell's time.
 RUND. } *s.* The salvage of broad cloth.
 ROON. }
 RUNG. *s.* A long, heavy, clumsy stick; a cudgel.
 RUNKLE. *s.* A wrinkle; a rumple; a crease.
 To RUNKLE. *v. a.* [runzeln, Germ.] To wrinkle.
 To RUNSH. *v. n.* To eat with such sound as one eating green lettuce.

RUNT. *s.* The hardest part of the stem of cabbages and coleworts; also, an opprobrious epithet to a woman. [Strunf, Germ.]
 RUPIT. See ROUPIT.
 RUSE. See ROOSE.
 RUSE. *pret.* Did rise.
 RUSER. See ROOSER.
 RUSH. See FRIAR RUSH.
 RUSHIE. *s.* A riot.
 RUTH. *s.* Sorrow.
 RUTHER. *s.* A rudder.
 RYCE. See REIS.
 RYFE. See RIFE.
 To RYKE. *v. n.* To reach.
 To RYPE. *v. a.* To search a pocket; to stir a fire.

S.

'S. *Is; art.*
 To SAB. *v. n.* To sob.
 SABBIT. *pret.* Sobbed.
 SABEY. *s.* A young onion.
 SACKLESS. See SAIKLESS.
 To SAD. } *v. a.* To consolidate, as
 To SADDEN. } if by tramping, or otherwise; to grow solid.
 SAE. } *ad. and conj.* So.
 SEA. }
 SAEBINS. } *ad. and conj.* Since it is so;
 SAEBEINS. } if so be; provided that.
 SAEM, SWINE'S SAEM. *s.* Hog's tallow.
 SAEN. See SAIN.
 SAFT. *a.* [sanft, Germ.] Soft.
 SAFTLY. *ad.* Softly.
 SAIKLESS. See SAKELESS.
 To SAIN. } *v. a.* To bless; to conse-
 To SAINT. } crate.
 SAIP. *s.* [Seife, Germ.] Soap.
 SAIP-MAN. *s.* Soapmaker.
 SAIR. } *a.* Sore; sorely.
 SARE. }
 SAIR. *s.* A sore.
 To SAIR. *v. a.* To serve.
 SAIRCH. See SEARCH.
 SAIR-HEAD. *s.* A head-ache.
 SAIRIN. *s.* As much as satisfies one; an alms.
 SAIR'T. *pret.* Served.
 SAIRLY. *ad.* Sorely.
 SAIRY. } *a.* Poor; silly; sorrowful: used
 SARY. } most commonly as a term of kindness or pity.
 SAKELESS. } *a.* Forsaken; destitute of
 SAIKLESS. } friends; innocent; harmless.
 SAL. }
 SALL. } [soll, Germ.] Shall.
 SALD. *pret.* Sold.
 SALISBURY CRAIGS. See KING'S PARK.
 SAMEN. *pron.* The same.
 SAND BLIND. *a.* Purblind; shortsighted.
 SANDY-LAVROCK. *s.* A smaller sort of the lark.

SANDEL. *s.* A smelt.
 SANG. *s.* [Gesang, Germ.] A song.
 SANG. [By my -!] A petty oath.
 SANT. See SAUNT.
 SAPS. *s. pl.* Sops.
 SARE. See SAIR.
 SARK. *s.* A shirt.
 To SARK. *v. a.* To provide one with shirts.
 SARK-FU' OF SAIR BANES. A sound beating.
 SARKIN. *s.* Coarse linen shirting.
 SARKIT. *pret.* Provided with shirts.
 SARTIE. [My -] *interj.* By my faith.
 SARY. See SAIRY.
 SASSENACH. *s.* Saxon or Lowlander, so called by the inhabitants of the Highlands.
 To SAUF. *v. a.* [sauver, Fr.] To save.
 SAUF. *a.* [Fr.] Except; safe.
 SAUGH. *s.* The willow.
 SAUGHEN. *a.* Of willow.
 To SAUGHER. *v. n.* To walk and act in a lifeless, inactive manner.
 SAUGHRIN. *a.* Lifeless; inactive; a saughrin creature, one, who takes too much care of himself.
 SAUL. *s.* Soul; mettle.
 SAULD. *pret.* Sold.
 SAULIE. *s.* A hired mourner.
 SAULLESS. *a.* Spiritless; dastardly.
 SAULT. *a.* Costly; expensive; of serious consequence.
 SAUMONT. } *s.* The salmon.
 SAWMON. }
 SAUN. *s.* Sand.
 SAUN-BLIN'. *a.* Purblind; shortsighted.
 SAUNT. *s.* A saint.
 SAUR. *s.* A smell; a savour.
 To SAUR. *v. n.* To savour; to smell; to soar.
 SAUT. *s.* Salt.
 To SAUT. To salt.
 SAUTFAT. *s.* [Salzfatz, Germ.] A salt-holder.

SAUTIT. *pret.* Salted.

To SAW. *v. a.* To sew; to sow.

SAW. *s.* A salve; plaister.

SAWMON. See SAUMONT.

SAWS. *s. pl.* [Sagen, Germ.] Prognostications.

SAX. *numb.* Six.

SAXPENCE. *s.* Sixpence.

SAXT. *numb.* Sixth.

SCAD. See SCAUD.

SCAD-LIPS. *s.* Lips that are slightly sore, that are scaled.

SCAFF-RAFF. *s.* Rabble.

To SCAIL. } *v. a.* To depart; to scatter;

To SKAIL. } to shed; to spill; to dismiss; to dispense.

SCAILWIN'. *s.* A sudden occurrence, which occasions a dispersion.

SCAITH. See SKAITH.

SCAITHLESS. See SKAITHLESS.

SCAMP. *s.* A worthless fellow.

To SCAMP. *v. n.* To scamper.

To SCANCE. *v. a.* To turn over in one's mind; to shine.

SCANCE. *s.* A hasty survey in the mind; an instantaneous glance.

SCANT. *s.* Want; scarcity.

SCANTLINS. *ad.* Scarcely.

SCANT-O'-GRACE. *s.* A graceless or good-for-nothing fellow.

SCAR. See SCAUR.

To SCART. *v. a.* To scratch; to scrape; to oppress by extortion.

SCART. *s.* [Scharte, Germ.] *s.* A scratch; a niggard; a cormorant; a sea-gull.

SCART-FREE. *a.* Without injury or damage; without expence.

SCAT. [In Shetland.] *s.* Name of a sort of publick dues paid in that island.

To SCAUD. } *v. a.* To scald.

To SCAD. }

SCAUD. *s.* A scald; the appearance of light.

SCAUD. [The- of day.] The day-break.

SCAUDING. *s.* Scalding.

SCAUF. See SKAIF.

To SCAWL. } *v. a.* To scold.

To SCAULD. }

SCAWL. *s.* A scold.

SCAUM. *s.* A burn, generally such as is given by steam or boiling water.

To SCAUR. *v. a.* To scare; to alarm.

SCAUR. } *s.* A scare; the bare places on

SCAR. } the sides of hills, washed down by rain; a cliff; a precipice.

SCAR. *a.* Apt to be scared.

SCAV. *s.* The scab.

To SCAV. *v. a.* To scab.

SCAV'D. *a.* Scabbed.

SCAVL. See SCAUL.

SCAVP. *s.* A bare piece of dry, stony ground; the scalp.

SCHELLUM. } [Schelm, Germ.] See SKEL-

SCHELM. } LUM.

SCLATCH. *s.* A bespattering with mire.

SCLATE. *s.* Slate.

SCLATER. *s.* A slater; a small kind of beetle.

SCLENDER. *a.* Slender.

To SCLENT. *v. n.* To slant; to squint.

SCLENT. *a.* Slanted.

SCLENT. *s.* A slant; an obliquity; a squint.

To SCOB. *v. a.* To cut in the manner a cheese is proved before sale; to take long stitches in sewing; to dip the shuttle in weaving, so that the woof appears above the wrap, — the cloth is then said to be scobbed.

SCOBS. *s.* Onions which having begun to vegetate, are then planted.

SCODGIE. *s.* A female drudge about a kitchen.

To SCOG. *v. a.* To shelter; to shun; to avoid a blow as if by stooping or turning aside.

To SCOMFISH. } *v. n.* To be sickened

To SCOMFISHT. } to fainting by overheated or bad air, heavy meats or the odour of them, while the stomach is empty, it implies the sensation of loathing with a degree of suffocation.

SCONE. } *s.* A sort of bread.

SCON. }

To SCONNER. *v. n.* To feel great disgust; to be affected with extreme loathing; to shudder.

SCONNER. *s.* A shudder of disgust.

SCOOL. See SKOOL.

To SCORE. *v. a.* To scratch; to furrow, as with the point of a nail.

SCORE. *s.* A scratch.

To SCORN. *v. a.* To jeer one about a sweetheart. Two young people talked of as intending to marry, are said to be scorned with each other; to threaten.

SCOT. *s.* [Schoff, Germ.] An assessment.

SCOTT [Michael.] A man of great learning, who flourished in the 13th century, and passed for a skilful magician among his contemporaries.

SCOUP. See SCOWP.

SCOUPING. *part.* Scampering.

SCOUR. *s.* A hearty drink.

To SCOUR. *v. n.* To run or walk quickly.

To SCOUR-AFF. *v. a.* To drink off heartily and quickly.

SCOURIE. See SCOWRY.

SCOUT. *s.* A syringe.

To SCOUT. *v. n.* To eject any liquid forcibly; to spout.

SCOUTH. See SCOWTH.

SCOUTHER. See SCOWTHER.

SCOWP. *s.* Scope; plenty of room.

To SCOWP. *v. n.* To skip; to scamper; to skulk about.

SCOWR. See SCOUR.

SCOWRY. *a.* Tattered; shabby; black-guard like.

SCOWRY. *s.* A scurvy; shabby; black-guard-looking fellow.

SCOWRY. *a.* Showery and windy.

SCOWTH. *s.* Room; freedom; ease.
 To SCOWTHER. *v. a.* To burn slightly; to roast; to toast; to singe.
 SCRAE. *s.* A bank of loose stones.
 To SCRAICH. } *v. n.* To scream, as a
 To SCRAIGH. } hen or partridge.
 To SCRAUGH. }
 SCRAT. *s.* A small fish; a puny little child.
 SCRAPEIT. *To keep a weel — tongue.* To bridle your tongue; to keep it from being slanderous.
 SCRAUGH. See SCRAICH.
 SCRAUNKY. *a.* Slender.
 SCREED. See SKREED. *s.* Frolick.
 To SCREIGH. *v. n.* [*schreyen*, Germ.] To shriek.
 SCREIGH. *s.* A shriek; a cant name for whisky.
 SCREIGH O' DAY. *s.* The day break.
 SCREWTORRE. *s.* An escritoire.
 SCRIEVE. *s.* A piece of writing.
 To SCRIEVE. *v. n.* To glide swiftly along.
 SCRIEVIN. } *a.* Gleesomely; swiftly.
 SCRIEVEN. }
 SCRIMMAGE. } *s.* A skirmish.
 SCRIMMISH. }
 SCRUMMAGE. }
 To SCRIMMAGE. *v. n.* To skirmish.
 To SCRIMP. *v. a.* To straiten; to scant; to oppress by extortion; to give short weight or measure.
 SCRIMP. *a.* Scanty; ill provided; parsimonious.
 To SCRIMP OF THE COGIE. *v. n.* To give short measure.
 SCRIMPLY. *ad.* Scarcely; niggardly.
 SCROGGY. *a.* Thorny; briary.
 SCROGS. *s. pl.* Thorns; briars.
 SCROLL. *s.* A sort of feudal ensign.
 SCROW. *s.* A scroll; a quantity.
 SCRUDGE. *s.* A scourge.
 To SCRUDGE. *v. a.* To scourge.
 SCRUF. *s.* Scurf.
 SCRUIBILY. *ad.* Scurvily.
 SCRUIBY. *s.* The scurvy.
 SCRUIBY GARSE. *s.* Scurvy-grass.
 SCRUMMAGE. See SCRIMMAGE.
 To SCUD. *v. a.* To raise froth or foam upon.
 SCUD. *s.* Foam or froth.
 To SCUD AFF. *v. a.* To drink any thing quickly.
 To SCUDS. *v. a.* To beat; to whip.
 SCUDS. *s.* A chastisement; a beating.
 To SCUFF. *v. a.* To tarnish by wearing; to touch slightly; to treat superficially; to shove or scrape with the shoe in walking.
 SCUFF. *s.* A shove with the foot in walking; a slight touch in passing.
 SCUFFY. *a.* Shabby; mean either in conduct or personal appearance.
 SCUG. *s.* A shelter.
 To SCUG. *v. a.* To give or take shelter; to avoid; to shun.
 SCULDUDDERY. *s.* Fornication.

SCULDUDDRY SANGS. Blasphemies.
 SCULE. *s.* School.
 SCULL. *s.* A fishbasket.
 To SCULT. *v. a.* To strike on the palm of the hand by way of chastisement.
 SCUM. *s.* A worthless person.
 To SCUM. *v. a.* [*schäumen*, Germ.] To skim.
 SCUNNER. See SCONNER.
 SCURLY. *a.* Opprobrious.
 To SCUTCH. *v. a.* To whip; to beat; to beat out the dust.
 SEA. See SAE.
 SEALGH. } *s.* A seal; the phoca.
 SEALCHIE. }
 SEAM. *s.* The work at which a woman sews. [*Saum*, Germ.]
 SEA-MAV. *s.* The gull; the sea-mew.
 SEANNACHIE. *s.* [*Gaelick*.] A Highland bard.
 SEARCH. *s.* A searce.
 To SEARCH. *v. n.* To penetrate through; to filter; to come out insensibly, as moisture by perspiration.
 SECOND-SIGHT. *s.* The faculty of seeing objects, distant, or invisible to others, during a kind of trance, particularly in belief amongst the inhabitants of the Highlands and Isles.
 SECRET. *s.* A light shirt of mail, worn to protect against private assassination.
 SEEDS. *s. pl.* The husks of oatmeal.
 To SEEK. *v. n.* [*suchen*, Germ.] To ooze; to leak.
 SEELFU'. *a.* Pleasant.
 SEEN. [*To be far-*] To see far.
 SEENLE. *ad.* Seldom.
 To SEEP. *v. n.* To leak; to ooze.
 SEERE. *a.* Sure.
 SEERPREESE. [*Aberdeenshire*.] *s.* Surprise.
 To SEG. *v. a.* To set the teeth on edge.
 SEG. } *s.* The blue and yellow water
 SEGGAN. } flower-de-luce.
 SEID SUAS. [*Gaelick*.] Strike up!
 SEIL. *s.* Salvation.
 To SEIL. *v. a.* To make milk curdle by putting runnet into it.
 SEIP. See SEEP.
 To SEISE. *v. a.* To take possession.
 SEISEN. } *s.* Seizing.
 SEIZEN. }
 SEL. } *pron.* Self.
 SELL. }
 SELCOUTH. *a.* Wondrous.
 SELL. [*The- o't*] Itself; even.
 SELL. [*The- o'ye.*] *pron.* Yourself; such as you.
 SELLE. *s.* [*Fr.*] A saddle.
 SELT. } *pret.* Sold.
 SELL'T. }
 SELL'D. }
 SEMPL. *s.* Commonalty.
 SEMPL. *a.* Of low birth: opposed to gentle, which means of better blood.
 To SEN'. *v. a.* To send; to send for.
 SEN'T. Send it; did send.

SEQUELS. *s. pl.* Miller's dues under different denominations, as: multure, lock, goupén.

SERF. } *s.* Servant.
SERVAN'. }

SESS. *s.* An assessment.

SESSION. *s.* An inferior spiritual court of the Kirk of Scotland, consisting of an assembly of elders, who sit in judgment, and pronounce sentence on Christian delinquents.

To SET. *v. a.* To let in hire; to become; to fit.

SET. *a.* Disposed; inclined.

To SET-AFF. *v. n. and a.* To go away; to put away.

To SET-OUT. *v. a.* To embellish; to set off by ornament or contrast.

SETT. } *s.* See SETS.
SETTS. }

SETTERDAY. *s.* Saturday.

SETTIN. *a.* Becoming; fitting; suitable.

SETTLE. *s.* A long seat. [*Sessel*, Germ.]

SETTLIN. [*To get a-*] To be frightened into quietness.

SETTREL. *s.* A squat person.

SETS. Sets off; goes away.

SETS. *s. pl.* The stripes or rows of colours in weaving.

SEVV. *s.* Sow.

To SEY. *v. n.* To try.

SEY. *s.* In sewing: the empty place left for the reception of the sleeve.

SEYAL. *s.* A trial.

SEY-PIECE. *s.* A trial piece.

SHABLE. *s.* Sword. [*Säbel*, Germ.]

SHACHLE. See SHAUGHLE.

SHADOW. *To have lost one's shadow.* It befalls such as are studying the art of necromancy. When they have made a certain progress in their studies, they are obliged to run through a subterraneous hall, where the devil catches the hindmost in the race, unless he crosses the hall so speedily, that the archfiend only apprehends his shadow. That person never after throws a shade, and those who have thus lost their shadow always prove the best magicians.

SHAFT. *s.* A handle, for ex. *a whip's shaft*, the handle of a whip.

SHAIRD. *s.* A sherd; a shred.

SHAIRN. *s.* Cow's dung.

SHAIRNY. *ad.* Befouled with cow's dung.

SHAKE-DOWN. *s.* A temporary bed made on the floor.

SHALTIE. See SHELTYE.

SHAN. } *a.* Pitiful; silly.
SHAND. }

SHAND. *s.* Base coin. A cant word.

SHANGAN. } *s.* A cloven stick fastened to
SHANGIE. } the tail of a dog.

SHANK. *s.* The shaft of a coal pit.

To SHANK. *v. n.* To walk; to run.

SHANKS. *s. pl.* Stockings; legs.

SHANKS-NAIGIE. [*To ride on-*] To walk on foot.

SHANK YOURSEL AWA'. Take yourself off.

SHANKIT OFF. Sent off without ceremony.

SHANNA. Shall not.

SHANTER. See TAM O' SHANTER.

SHARGIE. *a.* Shrivelled; thin.

SHARGINESS. *s.* Thinness.

SHARN. See SHAIRN.

SHARNEY. *s.* Peat, or a sort of fuel, made of cow-dung.

To SHAUCHLE. } *v. a.* To distort; to de-
To SHAUGHLE. } form; to shove in walk-
ing; to walk lamely, inactively, sillily
or as if the shoes were too large for the
feet.

SHAUGHLEBANE. } *s.* The bone of the
SHACKLEBANE. } wrist.

SHAUL. See SHAWL.

SHAVE. *s.* A slice, as of bread; a trick.

SHAVER. *s.* A droll wag.

To SHAW. *v. a.* To shew.

SHAV. *s.* A small wood in a hollow place; shrubwood; a forest.

SHAVL. *a.* Shallow.

SHAWLNESS. *s.* Shallowness.

To SHAWP. *v. a.* To shell. [*schaben*, Germ.]

SHAWPIT. *pret. and a.* Shelled; deprived of the husks; shrivelled; thin; sickly; pale.

SHAWPS. *s. pl.* Husks.

SHAVS. *s. pl.* The branches of potatoes; the leaves of turnips etc.

SHEAL. } See SHEILIN.
SHEALINGS. }

To SHEAR. *v. n.* To reap.

SHEAR. *s.* The parting between the thighs.

SHEARBANE. *s.* The os pubis; the share-bone.

SHEARER. *s.* A reaper.

SHEARIN'. *s.* The act of reaping.

SHEARING. *s.* Reaping.

To SHED. *v. a.* To divide; separate. [*schneiden*, Germ.]

SHEELING. See SHEILIN.

SHEEP-SHANK. [*To think one's self nae-*]
To be conceited.

SHEILIN. *s.* A hut; a small division of land.

SHEILING-HILL. } *s.* The place where
SHIELING-HILL. } corn was winnowed,
while that operation was performed by the
hand.

SHEILIN-SEEDS. *s. pl.* The husks of grain.

SHEILINS. *s. pl.* Huts; grain free'd from the husks.

SHELTIE. *s.* A small horse of the Shetland-race.

SHENT. *a.* Blamed; confounded; disturbed; ashamed. [*schänden*, Germ.]

SHERRA-MUIR or MOOR. Sheriffmoor, where the famous battle was fought in the rebellion A. D. 1715.

SHEUGH. *s.* A ditch; a sluice; a gap; a furrow.

To SHEUGH. *v. a.* To plant; to put into

the earth.
SHEVELLING-GABIT. *a.* He that does not articulate distinctly, but stutters.
SHIEL. *s.* A shed; a hut.
SHILCORN. *s.* A small induration on the face, which, when bruised, produces a substance resembling a maggot.
SHILL. *a.* Shrill; chill.
SHILLAW. } *s.* A chaffinch.
SHILLFA. }
SHILLING-SEEDS. See **SHEILIN-SEEDS.**
SHILLINGS. See **SHEILINS.**
SHILPIE. *s.* A pale, sickly, shrivelled person.
SHILPIT. *a.* Pale; sickly; shrivelled; thin; cold; insipid.
SHILPIT-MILK. *s.* Milk beginning to turn acid.
SHILPIT-DRINKING. *s.* Bad ale.
SHINTY. *s.* A sort of game of *Gowf*.
SHIRE. *a.* Clear; thin; applied to liquids.
To SHIRE. *v. a.* To pour off liquor from the dregs.
SHIREY. *a.* Conceited; proud.
SHIRRA. }
SHIRRAFF. } *s.* Sheriff.
SHERRA. }
SHIT. *s.* A term of contempt to a puny little child; chit.
To SHOG. *v. a.* To shake backward and forward; to jog; to push off at one side.
SHOG. *s.* A shove; a shock.
To SHOGGLE. *v. a.* To joggle. [*schaukeln*, Germ.]
SHOGLY. *a.* Insecure in footing; joggling.
SHO'GOG. *s.* A bog; a quagmire or marsh, which will bear a person to walk over.
SHOOL. } *s.* A shovel; a shove.
SHOO'. }
To SHOOL. *v. a.* To shovel; to shove. [*schaukeln*, Germ.]
SHOON. *s.* Shoes.
SHOON. *ad.* Soon.
To SHOOT. *v. a.* To push.
SHOOT. *s.* A push.
To SHOOT-BY. *v. a.* To put off; to defer.
To SHORE. *v. a.* To give; to threaten to do a thing.
SHORN. *part. pret.* Minced; hacked.
SHORT. *a.* Testy.
SHORT SHEEP. *s.* Sheep with short wool.
SHOT. *s.* A stroke in play; a move in chess or draughts; shooting into seed.
SHOT-ABOUT. *a.* Striped in weaving with alternate colours.
SHOTTLE. *s.* A small drawer.
To SHOU. *v. a.* To frighten away by noise or gesture; to move up and down on a board, as on a balance beam.
SHOU. *s.* The act of so moving; the person is then said: *to get a shou*.
SHOUDER. } *s.* The shoulder.
SHOUTHER. }
To SHOUTHER. *v. n.* To jostle with the shoulder.

SHOUTHER. [*To show the could-*] To appear cold and reserved.
SHOW. See **SHOU**.
To SHREVV. *v. a.* To curse.
SHUGGY-SHOU. See **SHOU**.
SHULE. See **SHOOL**.
SHURE. *a.* Sure; certain; steady; surely.
SHUTTLE. See **SHOTTLE**.
SIB. } *a.* A kin; related.
SIBB. }
SIBNESS. *s.* Relationship. [*Gippenschaft*, Germ.]
SIC. }
SICK. } *pron.* Such.
SICCAN. }
SICKEN. }
SICKSEN. }
SICCAR. See **SICKER**.
SICHT. *s.* Sight.
To SICHT. *v. a.* To inspect narrowly.
SICHTLY. *a.* Personable.
SICKEN. See **SIC**.
SICKER. *a.* Sure; steady; severe; parsimonious; griping. [*sicher*, Germ.]
SICKERLY. *ad.* Severely; parsimoniously.
SICK-LIKE. *pron.* Of the same kind.
SICKSEN. See **SIC**.
SICK-WISE. *ad.* In such a manner.
SIDE. *a.* Long downwards.
SIDELINS. *ad.* Sideways; sidelong; slanting.
SIDIER. [*Gaelick.*] *s.* Soldier.
SIKE. *s.* A sink; a drain; a small run of water.
SILLAR. [*David.*] A Scottish poet, author of a volume of poems in the Scottish dialect.
SILLAR. } *s.* Silver.
SILLER. }
SILLOCH. } *s.* A sort of small fish in
SILLOCK. } Shetland.
SILLUP. *s.* A syllable.
SILLY. *a.* Weak in body.
To SILVERIZE. *v. a.* To plate or cover with silver.
SIMMER. *s.* Summer.
SIN. *s.* The sun; the son.
SIN'. *ad. conj. and prep.* Since.
SINACLE. *s.* The smallest quantity.
SINCESYNE. *ad.* Ever since.
SINDLE. *ad.* Seldom.
SINDRY. *pron. ind.* Sundry.
SINE. See **SYNE**.
To SING. *v. a.* To singe. [*sengen*, Germ.]
To SING DUMB. *v. n.* To remain silent.
SINGAND. *part.* Singing. [*singend*, Germ.]
SING'T. } *pret.* Singed; despicable.
SINGET. }
SINGLE-SOLDIER. *s.* A common soldier.
SINLE. See **SINDLE**.
SINNOW. *s.* A sinew.
SINNY. *a.* SUNNY.
SINSYNE. *ad. and prep.* Since; ago; since that time.
SIRKEN'T. *a.* Lifeless; inactive; afraid of pain.

To **SIRPLE**. *v. a.* To drink sippingly.
 To **SIST**. *v. a.* To cite; to summon; to stop procedure in a lawsuit. [*sisto*, Lat.]
SITHEN. *ad.* Since then; after that. [*seither*, Germ.]
SITHERWOOD. *s.* The shrub southernwood.
SITHES. } *s. pl.* The chives.
SYTHES. }
 To **SIT-ON**. *v. n.* To adhere to the bottom of the pot etc. in boiling, by remaining unstirred.
 To **SIVE**. *v. n.* To drain; to searce. [*sieben*, Germ.]
SIVER. *s.* A drain; a sewer.
SKAFE. *s.* A merry person; a wag.
SKAFF. } *s.* A shabby person; a worth-
SCAUF. } less fellow.
 To **SKAIL**. *v. a.* To scatter; to spill; to shed; to depart from; to dismiss a meeting.
SKAIL. *s.* The departure from or dismissal of a meeting.
SKAILIN. See **SKAIL**.
SKAIL'WIN'. *s.* Any thing forcibly occasioning a dispersion.
 To **SKAIR**. *v. a.* To share.
SKAIR. *s.* A share.
 To **SKAITH**. *v. a.* To scath; to harm.
SKAITH. *s.* Scath; harm. [*Schaden*, Germ.]
SKAITHLESS. *a.* Without injury; innocent; harmless.
SKART. See **SCART**.
SKEEL. *s.* Skill.
SKEELIE. } *s.* A slate pen.
SKEELY. }
SKEELY. *a.* Cunning; skilful.
SKEENIE. } *s.* Small twine; packing
SKEENGIE. } twine.
SKEIGH. *a.* Skittish; nice; spirited; proud; highmettled.
SKELF. *s.* A shelf; a slice; a small splinter.
SKELL DRAKE. *s.* The drake of the teal.
SKELLUM. *s.* A worthless fellow. [*Schelm*, Germ.]
 To **SKELLY**. *v. n.* To squint; to look awry; to skew. [*schiefen*, Germ.]
 To **SKELP**. *v. a.* To strike; to whip; to slap; to walk with a smart tripping step.
SKELP. *s.* A smart stroke.
SKELP. [*To get a-*] To get a slap.
SKELPIE. *s.* A littleworth young person.
SKELPI-LIMMER. *s.* A term in female scolding.
SKELPIN. *s.* A beating; smart walking.
 To **SKELVE**. *v. a.* To separate into lamina.
SKELVE. *s.* A thin slice.
SKENE. } *s.* A sort of dagger used
SKENE OCCLE. } in the Highlands.
SKENE DHU. }
SKEOE. } [*In Shetland.*] *s.* A shed built of
SKIO. } dry stones, in which the inhabitants cure their fish.
 To **SKEP**. *v. a.* To escape.
 To **SKEP-IN**. *v. n.* To get into acquaint-

ance; to lie together; to become familiar.
SKEP, is the Scottish termination for *ship*: as, housewifeskep:
SKEPP. *s.* A bee hive.
SKERRY. [*In Shetland.*] *s.* A flat insulated rock, not subject to the overflowing of the sea.
SKETCHERS. *s. pl.* Skates.
SKIEGH. See **SKEIGH**.
 To **SKIFF**. *v. a.* To go with a light, easy, shoving step; to skip; to make a flat stone skip along the surface of the water; to touch lightly and superficially.
SKIFF. *s.* A shove or scrape with the foot in walking.
SKIFT. *s.* A flying shower.
SKILLET. *s.* A small bell.
SKILLY. See **SKEELIE**.
SKINK. *s.* A kind of broth.
 To **SKINK**. *v. a.* [*Schenten*, Germ.] To fill liquor frequently out of one vessel into another, as if to mix; to tipple.
SKINKING. *a.* Thin; watery.
 To **SKINKLE**. *v. n.* To shine; to sparkle; to glitter.
SKINKLIN. *s.* A small portion.
 To **SKIRL**. *v. a.* To shriek; to cry shrilly.
SKIRL. *s.* A shriek; a cry.
SKIRLIN. *part.* Shrieking; crying.
SKISCH DOCH NA SKIAILL. } *proverb.*
SKIOCH DOCH NAN SKIALL. } Cut a
 tale with a drink; don't preach over your liquor.
SKIT. *s.* A contemptuous designation for a female.
 To **SKITT**. *v. n.* To banter; to jeer; to attempt at imposition.
SKIVIE. *a.* The opposite of *daft*.
SKLENDER. *a.* Slender.
 To **SKLENT**. *v. n.* To stand or move obliquely; to slant; to look awry; to deviate from truth.
SKLENT. *s.* A slant; an obliquity; a wry look.
To SKLENT A JOKE ON SOMEBODY.
 To put a joke upon one.
 To **SKLICE**. *v. a.* To slice.
SKLICE. *s.* A slice.
SKOOL. *s.* A shoal of fish.
SKRAE. *s.* A thin meagre creature.
SKRAIGH. See **SCRAIGH**.
SKRANKY. *a.* Slender.
 To **SKREED**. *v. a.* To lie; to tear; to rend.
SKREED. *s.* A lie; a tear; a rent; a large piece; a long tedious oration, prayer, advice etc.; a piece torn off; the noise made in rending.
 To **SKREED-AFF**. *v. a.* To perform any thing quickly, generally applied to reading and writing.
SKREIGH. See **SCREIGH**.
 To **SKREINGE**. *v. a.* To rinse; to whip; to beat; to run forcibly.
SKREINGIN. *s.* A beating; a whipping.
SKRIEGH. See **SKEIGH**.

SKRIMMISH. See SCRIMMISH.
 SKUDLER. [In Shetland.] *s.* The leader of a band of maskers.
 SKUG. See SCUG.
 To SKURRIVAIG. *v. n.* To wander about idly.
 SKURRIVAIG. *s.* A vagabond.
 To SKVYPE. *v. a.* To rend.
 SKVYPE. *s.* A tear; a rent.
 SKYEY. *s.* Sky.
 To SKYRE. *v. n.* To glance; to shine.
 SKYRIN. *part.* Shining; glittering.
 To SKYTCH. *v. n.* To skate.
 To SKYTE. *v. n.* To fly off or against any thing with a spring; to glide swiftly; to shoot; to squirt forth any thing liquid.
 SKYTE. *s.* A smart stroke on the face; a foolish talking person.
 SLAB. *s.* A lubberly fellow.
 To SLABBER. *v. a.* To besmear, as a child does his clothes in taking soup.
 SLABBER. *s.* A slovenly, dirty fellow.
 SLACK. *s.* An opening between hills.
 SLADE. *pret.* Did slide.
 SLAE. *s.* A sloe.
 SLAID. *s.* A heavy, inactive, unwieldy person.
 To SLAIK. *v. a.* [*schlecken*, in low language, Germ.] To lick; to kiss in a slabbering manner.
 SLAIK. *s.* A lick; a slabbering kiss; a touch; a light brushing over.
 To SLAIRG. *v. a.* To bedaub.
 To SLAIRY. *v. a.* To bedaub.
 SLAIRY. *s.* A portion of the bedaubing matter.
 To SLAISTER. *v. a.* To spread over; to befoul or bedaub.
 SLAISTERING. *s.* Doing any thing in an awkward and dirty way; especially applied to dabbling in any thing moist or unctuous.
 SLAP. *s.* A gap; a breach in a fence, a hedge or wall; a gate.
 SLAPS. *s. pl.* Slops; ready made clothes for sailors.
 To SLASH. *v. a.* To kiss in a slabbering manner.
 SLASH. *s.* A slabbering kiss.
 SLASHER. [slang dialect.] *s.* A cutlass.
 SLASHY. *a.* Wet and dirty.
 SLAVV. *a.* Slow.
 SLAVVLY. *ad.* Slowly.
 SLEE. *a.* Sly; cunning.
 SLEEK. *s.* A fruit measure; a mesh.
 SLEEK. } *a.* Smooth; designing; sly;
 SLEEKIT. } cunning.
 SLEEKIE. }
 SLEENIES. *s.* Guineas.
 SLEEST. *a.* Slyest.
 SLERG. See SLAIRG.
 SLEUTH-HOUND. See SLUTH-HUND.
 SLID. *a.* Slippery; wheedling; smooth and cunning in manner or conversation.
 SLIDDERY. *a.* Slippery.

To SLIM-O'ER. *v. a.* To do any thing with careless hurry; to finish superficially; to work insufficiently.
 SLINK. *s.* A sheep, calf or kid, cast before the time, or taken from the matrix after the death of the mother.
 SLIOCHD. [*Gaelick*.] *s.* The race.
 SLIP. *s.* A certain quantity of reeled yarn.
 SLIPPERY. *a.* Sleepy. [*schläfrig*, Germ.]
 SLOAN, for Slogan. Cry of war; thence: a fierce or insolent refusal.
 To SLOCKEN. } *v. a.* To quench thirst or
 To SLOKEN. } fire; to mix; to allay.
 SLOGAN. } *s.* The cry of war or gather-
 SLOGHAN. } ing word.
 SLONE. *s.* A mire; ditch; bog; slough.
 SLOOTTER. } *s.* A lumpish, inactive per-
 SLUTTER. } son.
 SLOOTTERY. } *a.* Slovenly. [*schlotterig*,
 SLUTTERY. } Germ.]
 SLOTT. *s.* A bolt. [*Schloß*, Germ.]
 To SLOTT. *v. a.* To bolt.
 To SLUBBER. *v. n.* To take soft food; to make a noise in drawing into the mouth.
 SLUBBERY. *a.* Soft; so as to make a noise when drawn into the mouth.
 SLUNG. *s.* A sling.
 SLUNK. *s.* A slough.
 SLUSH. *s.* A puddle.
 SLUSHY. *a.* Miry.
 SLUTHHUND. *s.* A blood-hound.
 SLUTTER. See SLOOTTER.
 To SLYPE. *v. n.* To slip; to fall over as a wet furrow from the plough.
 SMA'. *a.* Small.
 SMACK. } *s.* A mean scurvy pitiful fel-
 SMAIK. } low.
 To SMACK CALF-SKIN. [*Russian cant*.] To kiss the bible.
 To SMASH. *v. a.* To dash in pieces; to beat soundly.
 SMASH. *ad.* With a sudden and violent dash.
 SMASH. *s.* A blow; a stroke by a violent fall; the state of being dashed to pieces.
 SMATCHERT. *s.* A term of contempt to a child.
 SMAVLY. *a.* Small; little.
 SMEAK. See SNEEK.
 To SMEARY. *v. a.* To besmear.
 SMEDDUM. *s.* Dust; powder; sharpness; spirit; sense; mettle.
 To SNEEK. *v. a.* To smoke; to smoke any thing.
 SNEEK. *s.* Smoke; a quarrel; high words; generally applied to quarrels between husband and wife.
 SMERGH. *s.* Marrow; energy; sense; virtue.
 SMIDDY. *s.* A smithy.
 To SMIEKER. *v. n.* To smile fawningly; to smicker.
 SMIRKY. *a.* Cheerful; smiling.
 To SMIRTLE. *v. n.* To smile bashfully, or as if endeavouring to conceal it.
 To SMIT. *v. a.* To infect.
 SMITTLE. *a.* Infectious.

To SMOOR. } *v. a.* To smother. [*schmören*,
 To SMORE. } *Germ.*]
 SMOUKIE. *s.* A little cunning, fawning
 child.
 SMOUROCK. *s.* A kiss as if taken in a
 concealed manner.
 SMOUTIE. } *a.* Smutty; obscene; ugly.
 SMOUTY. } [*schmutzig*, *Germ.*]
 SMOWT. *s.* A small fish; a trifling little
 boy or girl.
 SMUD. *s.* A stench.
 To SMUDGE. *v. n.* To laugh in one's sleeve.
 To SMUG. *v. a.* To kiss as if smuggling or
 concealing it.
 SMURR. *s.* A thick, small rain.
 To SMURR. *v. n.* To drizzle.
 SMYTRIE. } *s.* A number of small crea-
 SMYTRY. } tures.
 SNAB. *s.* A professional epithet amongst
 shoemakers, to design one of the craft.
 To SNACK. *v. n.* To snap as a dog.
 SNACK. *s.* A snap; a slight repast.
 SNACK. *a.* Severe; sharp; ready-witted;
 nimble; clever.
 SNACKLY. *ad.* Sharply; smartly.
 SNAKING. *s.* The champing of a dog's teeth
 when aiming at his prey.
 To SNAPLER. *v. n.* To stumble; to err
 in conduct.
 SNAPPER. *s.* A blunder; a stumble; an
 error.
 SNAPS. *s.* Small round cakes of ginger-
 bread.
 To SNAP-UP. *v. n.* To devour hastily; to
 take one short in speaking; to interrupt
 hastily in catching at an expression. [*auf-
 schnappen*, *Germ.*]
 SNASH. *s.* Abusive language; a blow.
 To SNASH. *v. n.* To make a snap at; to
 use abusive language.
 SNASHTRY. *s.* Trifles; extravagant unne-
 cessary eatables. [*Na[s]cheren*, *Germ.*]
 SNASHY. *a.* Testy.
 SNATCH. *s.* A sample.
 SNAW. *s.* Snow.
 To SNAW. *v. n.* To snow.
 SNAW-BA'S. *s. pl.* Jokes.
 SNAW-BROO. *s.* Snow-water; melted snow.
 SNAWIE. *a.* Snowy.
 SNECK. *s.* A latch.
 To SNECK. *v. a.* To put a door on the
 latch.
 SNECK. *s.* The act of cutting; the cut.
 SNECKDRAWER. } *s.* An artful, design-
 SNICKDRAWER. } ing, sly, cunning,
 overreaching person.
 SNECK-DRAWING. *a.* Cunning; designing.
 To SNED. *v. a.* To cut off; to lop. [*schneiden*,
Germ.]
 SNEDDINS. *s. pl.* Cuttings. [*Schnigel*, *Ger.*]
 To SNEER. *v. n.* To draw the breath strong-
 ly through the nose. [*schnarchen*, *Germ.*]
 SNEESHIN. *s.* Snuff.
 SNEESHIN-MILL. *s.* A snuff-box.
 SNEET. *s.* Sleet.

SNEETY. *a.* Sleety.
 To SNEG. *v. a.* To cut off; to snip.
 SNEG. *s.* An incision; a cutting off; a
 notch.
 To SNEIST. } *v. n.* To taunt in a testy
 To SNEYST. } manner or sneeringly; to
 jeer.
 SNEIST. *s.* A sneering or testy taunt.
 SNEISTY. *a.* Jeering; given to testy reply,
 to malicious sarcasm.
 SNELL. *a.* Sharp; cold; bitter; biting; ill
 natured; hard; severe.
 SNELLY. *ad.* Sharply; bitterly.
 To SNIB. *v. a.* To bolt; to catch; to cut
 off; to force; to snub; to reprove; to
 correct; to abandon; to prevent by force
 from pursuing a line of conduct.
 SNIB. *s.* A bolt; a reproof; a preventive.
 SNICK. See SNECK.
 To SNIFFLE. *v. a.* To trifle.
 SNIFFLIN. *a.* Trifling.
 To SNIFFTER. *v. n.* To breathe through the
 nose with difficulty.
 SNIFFTER. *s.* A canine distemper, con-
 sisting in a difficulty of breathing thro'
 the nose.
 To SNIGGER. *v. a.* To snicker.
 To SNIGGLE. *v. a.* To laugh secretly.
 To SNIRTLE IN ONE'S SLEEVE. *v. n.* To
 laugh secretly; to sneer.
 SNOD. *a.* Neat; trim.
 To SNOD. *v. a.* To trim; to prune; to
 lop; to put in order.
 To SNOIT. *v. a.* To blow the nose hastily.
 [*schneuzen*, *Germ.*]
 SNOIT. *s.* Snot.
 To SNOKE. } *v. n.* To snuff; to smell
 To SNOWK. } at, as a dog intent on some
 object of desire.
 SNOOD. } *s.* A ribbon or net for tying
 SNOID. } up the hair; a portion of a
 SNUDE. } hair-line for fishing.
 SNOOL. See SNOUL.
 To SNOOVE. *v. n.* To move quickly and
 smoothly; to run as a top; to sneak; to
 whirl round.
 SNOTTER. } *s.* Snot.
 SNOT. }
 To SNOTTER. *v. n.* To emit snot.
 SNOUL. } *s.* A tyrant; one who frightens
 SNOOL. } or overbears; a slave, one
 whose spirit is broken with oppressive
 slavery.
 To SNOUL. } *v. n.* To overbear; to op-
 To SNOOL. } press; to frighten; to sub-
 mit tamely; to sneak.
 SNOVE. See SNOOVE.
 SNOWK. See SNOKE.
 SNUDE. See SNOOD.
 SNUFF. *interj.* Pish!
 To SNUFF. *v. n.* To take snuff.
 SO. *conj.* Then.
 SOAKY. } *s.* A fat, unwieldy person.
 SOCKY. }

SOAM. } *s.* The air bladder of a fish.
 SOUM. }
 SOBER. *a.* Ailing; mean; insignificant;
 weak; poor.
 To SOBER. *v. a.* To depress; to keep
 under.
 SOCK. *s.* The ploughshare.
 SOCKY. See SOAKY.
 SODDS. See SUNKS.
 SODGER. } *s.* Soldier.
 SOGER. }
 SOIORNE. See SORN.
 SOLAN. } See SOLAN-GOOSE.
 SOLAND. }
 SOLAN-GOOSE. *s.* A species of the ganet.
 SOLE-CLOUT. *s.* That part on which a
 plough runs.
 SOLWAY. *s.* A mountain at the mouth of
 the river Nith.
 SOMEgate. *ad.* Somehow or other; how-
 ever that be.
 SONKS. See SUNKS.
 SONSE. *s.* Luck; prosperity.
 SONSy. } *a.* Lucky; jolly; thriving; in
 SONSIE. } health; of engaging appearance.
 SOOM. See SOUM.
 SOOP. See SOUP.
 To SOPITE. *v. a.* To pacify; to put to
 rest: an old Scottish law-phrase.
 SORE. *a.* Sorrel; reddish.
 To SORN. *v. n.* To intrude; to quarter
 one's self by force; to mump; to beg.
 SORNAN. *part. of sorn.* Intruding.
 SORNARS. } *s.* A class of sturdy beggars.
 SORNERS. }
 SORROW. *s.* An opprobrious term applied
 to a child.
 SORROW-RAIP. *s.* A rope laid over the
 shoulders to support the shafts of a hand-
 barrow.
 To SORT. *v. a.* To arrange; to manage;
 to drill; to take care of.
 SORTED. [*To be-*] To be situated; to be off.
 To SOSS. *v. n.* To fall as a heavy soft sub-
 stance; to sup at any kind of flummery.
 SOSS. *s.* Flummery; any kind of stew or
 fricassee; a soft heavy fall.
 To SOTTER. *v. a.* To simmer.
 SOUD. }
 SUD. } Should.
 SULD. }
 SOUGH. *s.* A sigh; a sound (as of wind
 whistling through a narrow passage), dying
 on the ear; whisper.
 To SOUGH. *v. n.* To sound as wind; to
 utter with a half whistling sound.
 SOUGH. [*To keep a calm-*] To speak low,
 not to utter one's thoughts loudly.
 To SOUK. *v. a.* To suck. [*saugen, Germ.*]
 SOUKIES. *s. pl.* The flowers of the clover.
 SOUKIN. *part.* Sucking.
 SOUM. See SOAM.
 To SOUM. *v. n.* To swim.
 SOUMONS. *s. pl.* Summons.
 SOUN'. *s.* A sound.

SOUN'. *a.* Sound.
 To SOUN'. *v. n.* To sound.
 To SOUP. *v. a.* To sweep.
 SOUP. *s.* A certain quantity of any drink.
 SOUPLE. *a.* Flexible; supple; swift.
 To SOUPLE. *v. a.* To supple.
 SOUPLE. *s.* The lower part of the flail;
 cudgel.
 SOUR-MILK. *s.* Buttermilk.
 SOUROCKS. *s.* The leaves of the sorrel.
 SOUR-PLOUMS. *s.* A sulky person.
 SOUTER. *s.* [*savetier, Fr.*] A mender of old
 shoes.
 SOUTHER. *s.* A solder.
 To SOUTHER. } *v. a.* To solder; to
 To SOWTHER. } cement; to repair.
 SOUTHRON. *s. and a.* An Englishman;
 belonging to England, i. e. to the South.
 To SOW. *v. n.* To ache.
 SOWDER. See SOUTHER.
 SOWENS. *s.* A kind of hasty pudding made
 of the inner husks of oats.
 To SOWF. } *v. n.* To try over a tune
 To SOWTH. } with a low whistle or voice.
 SOWP. *s.* A spoonful; a quantity of any
 liquids.
 SOWTH. *s.* Sooth; truth; also for *sowf*.
 SOWTHER. See SOUTHER.
 SPACK. }
 SPAK. } *pret.* Spoke.
 To SPAE. *v. n.* To tell fortunes; to pro-
 phesy; to divine. [*from spāhen, Germ.*]
 SPAE-MAN. *s.* A fortune teller.
 SPAE-WORK. *s.* Magical ceremonies.
 SPAIK. *s.* A spoke. [*Speiche, Germ.*]
 SPAIKS. *s. pl.* The wooden bars on which
 a coffin is carried to the place of inter-
 ment.
 SPAIL. } *s.* A spell of work; a chip; a
 SPALE. } shaving of wood; tallow some-
 times curling in that form on a burning
 candle, and considered as ominous of
 death.
 To SPAIN. } *v. a.* To wean.
 To SPEAN. }
 SPAIR. *s.* A slit.
 To SPAIRGE. *v. a.* [*spergo, Lat.*] To be-
 sprinkle; to dash or soil, as with mire.
 SPAIRGE. *s.* A quantity of the bedaubing
 matter.
 To SPANG. *v. a.* To span; to stride; to
 jump; to leap.
 SPANG. *s.* A span; a jump; the rearing
 of a horse.
 SPANGIE. *s.* Boss-and-span, a game among
 children.
 SPANKER. *s.* Long, thin shank; any thing
 that moves quick and powerfully, also
 applied to a horse.
 SPAN-NEw. *a.* Quite new.
 SPARK. *s.* A spot as of ink, mire etc.
 To SPARK. *v. a.* To bespatter; to spot.
 SPARLIN. } *s.* The smelt.
 SPIRLIN. }
 SPAT. *s.* A spot.

SPATE. } *s.* A swell in a river; a flood;
 SPEAT. } an inundation.
 SPAUL. *s.* A limb; shoulder; arm.
 SPAULD. See SPAUL.
 SPAVIET. *a.* Having the spavin.
 SPAVY. *s.* The spavin.
 SPAVL. See SPAUL.
 SPEAN. See SPAIN.
 SPEAR. See SPEER.
 SPEARINGS. *s. pl.* Intelligence.
 SPEAT. See SPATE.
 To SPEEL. *v. n.* To climb.
 To SPEER. }
 To SPEIR. } *v. a.* To ask; to enquire.
 To SPIER. } [*spähen*, Germ. *épier*, Fr.]
 To SPEAR. }
 SPEERIN. *part.* Asking.
 To SPEER AT. *v. a.* To look at.
 SPEERINGS. *s. pl.* News that may be learnt
 by enquiry.
 To SPEET. *v. a.* To spit; to thrust through.
 [*spießen*, Germ.]
 SPEIR. See SPEER.
 To SPELDER. *v. a.* To tear open; to cut
 and stretch asunder. [*spalten*, Germ.]
 SPELDINS. }
 SPELDRINS. } *s.* Dried haddocks.
 SPENCE. *s.* A spare room on the same floor
 with the kitchen; a country parlour.
 To SPEND. *v. n.* To spring; to leap.
 SPENTACLES. *s. pl.* Spectacles.
 SPERTH. *s.* A battle-axe.
 SPICE. *s.* Pride; sauciness; conceitedness;
 a small quantity.
 SPICY. *a.* Proud; saucy; conceited.
 To SPIER. See To SPEER.
 To SPILL. *v. a.* To spoil; to destroy.
 SPINDLE. *s.* A certain quantity of spun
 yarn.
 SPINK. *s.* A pink.
 SPIRLIN. See SPARLIN'.
 To SPLATTER. *v. n.* To dash hastily
 through water or over wet roads; to splut-
 ter; to bustle.
 SPLENT AND SPAULD. *s.* Iron plates on
 the shoulders.
 SPLEUCHAN. }
 SPLEUGHAN. } *s.* A tobacco pouch.
 To SPLINDER. *v. n.* To splinter.
 SPLINDER. *s.* A splinter.
 SPLINDER-NEW. }
 SPLIT-NEW. } *a.* Quite new.
 SPLORE. *s.* Noisy merriment; a frolick;
 a riot.
 SPOOL-BANE. See SPULE-BANE.
 To SPOOLIE. *v. a.* To spoil; to plunder.
 SPOOLIE. }
 SPOOLZIE. } *s.* Spoil; plunder.
 SPULZIE. }
 SPORRAN. *s.* A kind of pouch or pocket,
 carried in front by the Highlanders.
 To SPRACHEL. See SPRATTLE. To climb.
 SPRAICKLE. See SPRECKLE.
 SPRAINGS. *s. pl.* Tints; shades of colour;
 stripes or rows.

SPRAING'T. *a.* Shaded; streaked.
 To SPRATTLE. *v. n.* To scramble; to
 clamber.
 SPREACHERIE. }
 SPREAGHERIE. } *s.* Some kind of de-
 SPREAGH. } predation, robbery,
 plundering; booty.
 To SPRECKLE. *v. a.* To speckle; to
 clamber.
 SPRECKLED. *a.* and *pret.* Speckled; clam-
 bered.
 SPREE. *a.* Fine; shewy; trim.
 SPREE. *s.* An innocent frolick.
 SPRIG. *s.* A small nail without a head.
 SPRING. *s.* A cheerful tune; a Scottish reel.
 SPRIT. *s.* A tough rooted plant, some-
 thing like rushes.
 SPRIT-NEVV. *a.* Quite new.
 SPRITTLED. See SPRUTTLED.
 SPROOSLE. *s.* An anxious bustle; a hur-
 ried exertion.
 SPROSE. *s.* A boast; a brag; a dashing
 frolick; an ostentatious appearance.
 SPROSER. *s.* A braggart; an ostentatious
 vain person.
 SPRUG. *s.* A sparrow.
 SPRUSH. *a.* Neat; tidy; fine; trim.
 To SPRUSH-UP. *v. a.* To dress up; to
 make neat.
 SPRUTTLED. }
 SPRITTLED. } *a.* Speckled.
 SPUILZIE. *s.* Havock; depredation.
 SPULE-BANE. }
 SPOOL-BANE. } *s.* The shoulderbone.
 SPULE-BLADE. *s.* Shoulderblade.
 SPULZIE. See SPOOLIE.
 SPUNG. *s.* The breeches pocket; a watch
 fob; a purse.
 To SPUNG. *v. a.* To pick one's pocket.
 SPUNK. *s.* A small fire; a few red embers;
 mettle; spirit; wit; tinder.
 SPUNKIE. *a.* Mettlesome; spirited.
 SPUNKIE. *s.* A will o' the wisp.
 To SPUNK-OUT. *v. n.* To come to light.
 SPUNKS. *s. pl.* Matches.
 SPURT. *s.* A revival; a spur; an incite-
 ment; an impulse.
 SPURTLE. *s.* A spatula for stirring any
 thing liquid.
 To SPURTLE. *v. n.* To sprawl; to tumble.
 SQUAD. *s.* A party; a set.
 To SQUATTER. *v. n.* To flutter in water,
 as a duck.
 To SQUATTLE. *v. n.* To sprawl; to strug-
 gle; to flutter in water.
 To SQUEEL. *v. n.* To scream; to squall.
 SQUEEL. *s.* A scream; a squall.
 To STAB. *v. a.* To stake; to surround with
 stakes.
 STAB. *s.* A stake.
 STAB-AN-STOW. Every part of a thing;
 completely; totally.
 STABLE. *s.* That part of a marsh, in which,
 if a horse is foundered, he is said to be
 stabled for the night.
 To STACHER. *v. n.* To stagger; to reel.

STACK. [In Shetland.] *s.* A precipitous rock, rising out of the sea.
 STACK. *pret.* of *to stick*. Stuck.
 STACK-YAIRD. *s.* The inclosure in which stacks are erected.
 STA'EN. *part. pret.* Stolen; robbed; plundered.
 STAIG. *s.* A young horse.
 STAIK. *s.* A steak.
 STAINSH. *a.* Staunch.
 STAINSHER. *s.* An iron stanchion or bar.
 STAKE. *s.* A stack; a rick.
 STALWART. *a.* Strong; stout; vigorous; courageous.
 To STAMMAR. *v. n.* To stagger.
 STAMMOCK. *s.* The stomach.
 STAMP. *s.* A trap.
 To STAN'. *v. n.* To stand.
 STANCE. *s.* A station.
 STANCHELLS. *s. pl.* Stanchions.
 STANE. *s.* A stone.
 STANE-CHACKER. *s.* The bird, stone-chatter.
 STANG. *s.* A sting; a staff; a long pole. [Stange, Germ.]
 STANG. [To ride the- on any person.] An ancient manner of punishment consisting in putting a pole on the shoulders of two people, which a third person got upon, to publish the crime of the offender.
 STANG. *pret.* of *to sting*.
 STANIES. [Yellow-] Dimin. of *stones*, *stones*; a jocular appellation of guineas.
 STANK. *pret.* Did stink. [stank, Germ.]
 STANK. *s.* A pool of stagnant water; a ditch.
 STAN'T. *pret.* Stood. [stamb, Germ.]
 To STAP. *v. a.* To stop; to give over; to thrust; to push; to put into; to step.
 STAP. *s.* A stop; a hindrance; a thrust; a push; a step; a stave.
 STAPPIT. *pret.* Did stop; did thrust; did step; stopped etc.
 STAPPLE. *s.* A stopple.
 STAPS. [To go to-] To turn quite infirm; to go into staves, as a dry cask.
 STARK. *a.* and *ad.* Strong; stout; arrant; very; quite; stiff, applied to a corpse. [stark, Germ.]
 STARN. *s.* A star; a single grain; a small quantity; the stern of a ship.
 STARN. *a.* Stern.
 To STARTLE. To run as cattle stung by the gad-fly.
 STAUCHER. See STACHER.
 STAUF. *s.* A staff.
 To STAUKE. *v. n.* To stalk.
 STAUKE. *s.* A stalk.
 STAUKEIN. *s.* The stalking.
 To STAUMER. *v. n.* To stammer in speech; to stagger. [stammeln, Germ.]
 STAUMREL. *s.* and *a.* A blockhead; half witted; foolish; stammering in speech; staggering in walk.

To STAUN. } *v. n.* To stand.
 To STAN'. }
 STAUN. *s.* A stand.
 STAUND. *s.* A barrel set on end for containing water or salted meat, hence called a *water-staund*, a *beef-staund*. [Ständer, Germ.]
 STAUND. } *s.* A stall.
 STAUN'. }
 To STAVE. *v. n.* To walk inconsiderately; to enter a place forwardly and thoughtlessly.
 STAVES. [To go to-] To go to ruin.
 STAV. } *s.* A surfeit; a stall for cattle.
 STA'. }
 To STAW. *v. n.* To surfeit.
 STAV. } *pret.* Did steal.
 STAW'D. }
 STEAD. *s.* An impression, as *fitstead*, the print of the foot.
 STEADIN. *s.* A situation for building.
 STEADIN. } *s.* A house; a place; a
 STEADING. } farm; the office or out-
 STEEDING. } buildings of a farm-house.
 STEAD. }
 STEAK-RAID. *s.* A portion of the robbers booty, paid by him to the Laird or chief, through whose grounds he drives his prey.
 To STECH. *v. n.* To cram the belly.
 STECHT. } *pret.* Crammed.
 STEGHT. }
 STED. *part. pret.* Placed.
 To STEEK. *v. a.* To close; to shut; to stitch.
 STEEK. *s.* A stitch of a needle. [Stich, Germ.]
 STEEKIT. *pret.* Shut; closed; stitched.
 To STEER. *v. a.* To stir; to move; to molest; to injure.
 STEERED. *a.* Stirred; put in motion.
 STEERY. *s.* A quandary; a bustle.
 STEEVE. } *a.* Firm; fast; compact. [steif,
 STEIVE. } Germ.]
 STEEVELY. } *ad.* Firmly.
 STEIVELY. }
 STEEVER. *comparat.* More durable.
 STEGHT. See STECHT.
 To STELL. *v. a.* To distill.
 STELL. *s.* A still.
 To STEN'. } *v. n.* To bolt; to spring
 To STEND. } suddenly and forcibly; to
 take long steps; to rear, as a horse.
 To STENT. *v. a.* To stretch out; to stint to limit; to assess; to task.
 STENT. *s.* A limit; an assessment; tribute or dues; a task.
 STEPPIT. *pret.* Did step.
 STEW. *s.* A vapour; a stench.
 To STEW. *v. n.* To stench.
 STEWGS. *s. pl.* Rusty nails.
 STEY. *a.* Steep; precipitous. [steil, Germ.]
 STIBBLE. *s.* A stubble.
 STIBBLER. *s.* A stutterer; a driveller.
 STIBBLE-RIG. *s.* The reaper, who takes the lead during harvest.

To **STICHLE**. *v. n.* To snore; to breathe with difficulty through the nostrils.
STICHLIN. *part.* Snoring.
To **STICK**. *v. n.* To botch; to bungle; to spoil in the execution; to stab.
STICK. *s.* A stoppage; an impediment.
STICK-AN'-STOW. The whole of a thing; altogether.
STICKET. *pret.* Stabbed; stopped; hindered.
STICKIT. *part. pret.* of *to stick*. To stick fast; he that stuck fast; failed, could not get on.
STICKS. [*To go to-*] To go to ruin.
STIEVE. See **STEEVE**, **STEIVE**. Hard; stiff. [*steif*, Germ.]
STIFFENING. *s.* Starch made up for clear starching
STIFLER. [*Ruffian cant.*] *s.* The gallows.
STILT. } *s.* A part of the plough; a
STULT. } crutch.
To **STILT**. *v. n.* To halt; to limp as a cripple.
STIMPART. *s.* Two Leppies or one eighth part of a Winchester bushel.
STING AND LING. *Vi et armis*; by main force.
To **STIR**. *v. a.* To injure; to molest.
STIRK. *s.* A cow or bullock a year old.
STIRK AND STOT. *s.* Young cows and oxen.
STIRKS. Young cattle.
STIRLING. *s.* The bird starling.
STIRRAH. *s.* An appellation of reproach to a boy.
STOCK. *s.* A plant of cabbage or colewort; a reed or pipe.
To **STOCK**. *v. n.* To become benumbed.
STOCK. [*of a bed.*] *s.* The forepart of a bed frame.
STOCK-AN'-HORN. *s.* A shepherd's pipe formed of a reed stuck into a horn.
STOCKIN'. *s.* The stocking.
STOCKIN. [*To throw the-*] When the bride and bridegroom are put into bed, and the candle out, the former throws a stocking at random among the company, and the person whom it strikes is the next that will be married.
STOCKING. *s.* The live stock of a farm or estate.
To **STOIT**. *v. n.* To walk like one infirm.
To **STOITER**. *v. n.* To walk like one infirm or in liquor; to reel.
STOLLUM. *s.* A penful of ink.
STONERN. *a.* Of stone. [*steinern*, Germ.]
STOOK. See **STOUK**.
STOOP. See **STOWP**.
STOOPIE. *s.* A wooden water pitcher.
STOOR. } *a.* Hoarse; rough; austere;
STOUR. } strong; stern; sounding hollow; strong and hoarse.
STORMSTEAD. } *a.* Stopped by a storm
STORMSTEDDIT. } from proceeding on a journey.
STOT. *s.* A young bull or ox.
To **STOTT**. *v. n.* To rebound as a ball;

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to make rebound.
To **STOU**. *v. a.* To crop; to cut a slice from.
STOU. *s.* A shred; a slice.
STOUINS. *s. pl.* Croppings of coleworts or cabbages.
STOUK. *s.* A shock of corn.
To **STOUK**. *v. a.* To put up into shocks.
To **STOUND**. *v. n.* To ache.
STOUND. *s.* An ache; hour; time; moment.
STOUP. See **STOWP**.
STOUP. *s.* A post; a support.
STOUP-AN-ROUP. The whole of a thing; entirely; altogether.
STOUR. } *s.* Dust, particularly when
STOURE. } in motion; a battle; a
STOWRE. } riot.
STOUR. *a.* Stern; strong.
STOUTH AND ROUTH. Plenty.
STOUTH. See **STOWTH**.
STOUTHRIFE. *s.* Robbery; plundering.
STOW. See **STOU**.
STOW YOUR WHIDS. [*Slang dialect.*] Hold your tongue.
STOWFIE. *a. and s.* Thick and short; such a person or child.
STOWLINS. See **STOWNLINS**.
STOWN. *part.* Stolen.
STOWNLINS. *ad.* By stealth.
STOWP. } *s.* A kind of jug or dish with
STOUP. } a handle; a spirit measure;
STOOP. } a wooden water pitcher.
STOWTH. *s.* Stealth.
To **STOYTE**. *v. n.* To stumble.
STRACK. *pret.* Did strike.
STRAE. *s.* Straw.
STRAE-DEATH. } *s.* Death in bed,
FAIR-STRAE-DEATH. } not by violence.
To **STRAIK**. *v. a.* To strike; to stroke.
STRAIK. *s.* A stroke; a blow. [*Streich*, Germ.]
STRAIKIN. *s.* Coarse linen.
STRAIKINS. *s. pl.* The refuse of flax.
STRAIKIT-MEASURE. *s.* Exact measure. [*gestrichen Maaß*, Germ.]
STRAKE. See **STRAIK**.
STRAMASH. *s.* A riot; a broil.
STRAMMEL. [*Slang dialect.*] *s.* Straw.
STRAMULLYCH. *a.* Cross; sour; ill-natured.
STRAND. *s.* The water-way on the sides of a street.
STRANG. *a.* Strong.
To **STRAP**. *v. a.* To hang a person.
STRAPPAN. } *a.* Tall and handsome;
STRAPPIN. } lusty; alert; stately.
STRAPAN. }
STRATH. *s.* A plain by a river side; a valley.
STRATHSPEY. *s.* A hornpipe; a Highland dance.
STRAUGHT. *a.* Straight; direct.
To **STRAUGHT**. *v. a.* To straighten.
STRAUGHT. *s.* The straight line; the state of being straight; as: *it is aff the straught*, it is off the straight line.

K

To STRAUGHTEN. *v. a.* To straighten.
 To STRAVAIG. *v. n.* To wander; to stroll idly.
 STRAVE. *pret.* Did strive.
 STREAMERS. *s. pl.* The northern lights or *aurora borealis*.
 To STREEK. *v. n.* To stretch. [*strecken*, Germ.]
 STREEKIN. *part.* Stretching.
 STREEN. [*The-*] Last night.
 STREIK. See STREEK. The stretching the limbs of a corpse, as performed generally by old women upon the body of one deceased.
 STRESS. *s.* Distress; fatigue; difficulty; pressure.
 STRICK. *a.* Rapid, as a river.
 To STRIDDLE. *v. a.* To straddle.
 STRIDELEGS. *ad.* A-straddle.
 STRIDELINS. *ad.* Astride.
 STRIEK. See STREEK.
 To STRING. *v. a.* To hang with a rope.
 STRING. [*To find a-*] To feel a passion for; to feel the emotions of animal desire.
 To STRINKLE. *v. a.* To sprinkle; to strew.
 To STROAN. *v. a.* To spout; to make water.
 STROOP. *s.* The spout of any thing.
 STROOT. } *a.* Intoxicated.
 STRUTE. }
 STRUM. *a.* Sulky.
 STRUM. *s.* A fit of sulkiness.
 STRUNGE. *a.* Harsh; strong tasted.
 STRUNT. *s.* A fit of ill humour or sulkiness; spirituous liquor.
 To STRUNT. *v. n.* To walk sturdily.
 STRUNT. [*To take the-*] To become pettish or sulky.
 STRUTE. See STROOT.
 STRUVE. *pret.* Did strive.
 STUDDIE. } *s.* An anvil.
 STUDIE. }
 STUDDY. }
 STUDE. *pret.* Stood.
 STUFF. *s.* Corn or any grain unthreshed.
 STULT. See STILT.
 STUMAH. [*Gaelick.*] *a.* Faithful: used as a name for dogs.
 To STUMMLE. *v. n.* To stumble.
 To STUMP. *v. n.* To halt.
 STUMPIE. *a.* Stout; thick and short; dim. of *stump*.
 STUMPING. } See STUMPIE.
 STUMPIN. }
 STUNKART. *s.* A stinking person.
 STURDY. *s.* A disease among sheep.
 STURDY. *a.* Giddyheaded.
 STURT. *s.* Trouble.
 To STURT. *v. a.* To molest.
 STURTIN. *a.* Frighted.
 STYAN. } *s.* A small tubercle on the eye-
 STYE. } lid.
 STYE. [*Neither buff nor-*] Not the smallest part.
 STYME. *s.* A little sight, or a small knowledge of any thing.

SUCKEN. *part. pret.* Sunk.
 SUCKEN. *s.* Enthralled ground, the district subject to tirlage i. e. forced to having its corn ground at a certain mill.
 SUCKENER. *s.* The person subject to tirlage, as above.
 SUCKER. *s.* Sugar; a term of fondness. [*Zucker*, Germ.]
 SUCKERT. *a.* Fondled.
 SUCKLAR-BRAE. *s.* An eminence or sheltered place, where ewes suckle their lambs.
 SUD. Should.
 To SUDDLE. *v. a.* To soil; to sully. [*besudeln*, Germ.]
 SUCH. *s.* The continued rushing of wind or water.
 SULD. Should.
 SUMPH. *s.* A blockhead.
 SUMPHISH. *a.* Blockish; stupid; doltish.
 SUNE. *ad.* Soon.
 SUNG. *pret.* Singed.
 SUNK. *s.* The back of the fire; a seat of turf.
 SUNKEN. *a.* Sullen; sour.
 SUNKETS. } *s. pl.* Something; victuals.
 SUNKOTS. }
 SUNKIE. *s.* A low seat.
 SUNKS. *s.* A kind of pad used in place of a saddle.
 To SUP. *v. n.* To take meat or drink with a spoon.
 SUPPLE. See SOUPLE.
 SUTE. *s.* Soot.
 SUTHRON. See SOUTHRON.
 SUTOR. *s.* A shoemaker.
 To SWABBLE. *v. a.* To beat.
 SWABIE. } *s.* A sort of seafowl in
 SWARTBACK. } Shetland.
 To SWACK. } *v. n.* To drink deep or in
 To SWAUK. } haste; to throw with force.
 SWACK. *s.* A hearty drink; a forcible throw.
 To SWAGE. *v. a.* To assuage.
 SWAIRD. *s.* Sward.
 To SWALL. *v. a.* To swell.
 SWALL'D. *pret.* Swelled.
 SWALLIN. *s.* A swelling.
 To SWALLY. *v. a.* To swallow.
 SWAMP. *a.* Slender.
 SWANK. *a.* Limber; tall and agile; stately; jolly.
 SWANKIE. } *s.* A strapping, tight young
 SWANKER. } fellow or girl.
 SWANKING. *a.* Strapping.
 To SWAP. *v. a.* To exchange; to barter.
 SWAP. *s.* An exchange.
 To SWARF. } *v. n.* To swoon.
 To SWERF. }
 SWARVIT. *pret.* Swooned.
 SWASH. *s.* A dash; a blow.
 SWASH. *a.* Fuddled.
 SWAT. *pret.* Did sweat.
 SWATCH. *s.* A pattern; a sample.
 SWATS. } *s. pl.* Drink; small beer;
 SWATTS. } good ale.

To SWATTER. *v. n.* To go or swim through water with a quick and clattering motion; to struggle; to splash.

SWAUK. See **SWACK.**

SWEAR.

SWEER. } *a.* Reluctant; difficult; lazy;
SWEERT. } slow; averse.

SWEATEN. *part.* Sweating.

SWEER. [*Dead-*] *ad.* Extremely averse.

SWECHT. *s.* Barden; weight: force.

SWEE. *s.* The crane over a fire, from which any thing is suspended over it.

To SWEE. *v. n.* To incline to one side; to move as on a crane.

SWEE-BAUK. *s.* A balance beam.

SWEE-BAUKS. [*To be on the-*] To be verging towards bankruptcy.

To SWEEL. *v. a.* To swathe; to swaddle.

SWEER.

SWEERT. } See **SWEAR.**

SWEET. *a.* Fresh; not salt: usually applied to butter.

SWEET-BREEDS. *s. pl.* The diaphragm in animals.

SWEETIES. *s. pl.* Confections.

SWELGHIES. *s. pl.* The swellings of the sea; surges.

SWELT. *a.* Suffocated.

SWERF. See **SWARF.**

To SWINGE. *v. a.* To beat; to whip. [*schwingen*, Germ.]

SWINGEING. *a.* Large; big.

SWINGEING. *s.* A beating; a whipping.

SWIRL. *s.* A curl; a curve; a circle; an eddying blast or pool; a whirling motion; a knot in wood.

SWIRLIE. *a.* Knaggy; full of knots.

SWITH. *interj.* Quickly! instantly! get away! make haste!

To SWITHER. *v. n.* To doubt; to hesitate; to be irresolute.

SWITHER. *s.* A doubt; irresolution; quandary.

SWOOR. } *pret.* Did swear. [*schwur*,
SWURE. } Germ.]

SWOWN. *part. pret.* Swoln.

SWUIR. See **Swoor.**

SYBIE.

SYBO. } *s.* A young onion.

SYBOW. }

SYDE. See **SIDE.**

To SYNDE. *v. a.* To rinse; to wash.

SYNE. *ad.* After that; then; since; ago; late.

SYTH. *s.* Tide; time.

SYTHES. See **SITHES.**

T.

TA. The Highland way of pronouncing the article *the*.

TACHEL. See **TACLE.**

To TACK. *v. a.* To take; to fasten by sewing.

TACK. *s.* A stitch; a slight hold or fastening; a lease.

TACKETS. } *s. plur.* A kind of nails for
TACKITS. } driving into the heels of shoes.

To TACK-ON. *v. n.* To buy on credit.

To TACK-THE-GATE. *v. n.* To set off; to depart.

To TACK-WE.

To TACK-WI'. } *v. a.* To kindle; to
To TACK-WITH. } acknowledge.

TACLE. *s.* An arrow.

TAE. *s.* and *pron.* The toe; the prong; the one, as: *the tae half*, the one half, from the *tae* end, to the other.

TAED. *s.* A toad.

TAE-EE. *s.* A pet; a fondling.

TAEN. Taken; one, opposed to *tither*.

TAG. *s.* The tie of a shoe.

TAGGIT.

TAG-TAILED. } *a.* The state of an upper
TIG-TAILED. } garment being shorter than
the petticoat under it.

TAGHAIRM. *s.* A sort of oracle, delivered by a person, who by different and somewhat cruel proceedings in a solitary and wild neighbourhood, was thrown into a sort of trance.

TAID. *s.* A toad.

To TAIGLE. *v. a.* To delay; to hinder.

TAIKLE. *s.* Tackle.

TAILIE.

TAILLIE. } *s.* A slice; a joint, as of beef.
TYLIE. }

TAILLIE. *s.* A deed of entail.

TAIPETLESS. *a.* Heedless; foolish.

To TAIRGE. *v. a.* To examine.

TAISLE. *s.* A tassel.

TAIT. } *s.* A small quantity; a *tail* of
TATE. } *woo'*, a lock of wool.

TAIVERS. *s. plur.* Tatters, as: *boiled to taivers*, boiled to tatters.

TAIVERT. *a.* Foolish; half-witted.

To TAK. *v. a.* To take; to sew.

TALD. See **TAULD.**

TALENTS. *s. pl.* [corrupted.] For talons.

TALE-PYET. *s.* A tell-tale; a tale-bearer.

TALLON. *s.* Tallow.

To TALLON. *v. a.* To grease with tallow.

TAMMIE NORIE. *s.* *Tom o' Norway*, *Tommy Noddy*. The puffin; a sort of waterfowl; a weak, simple fellow.

TAM O' SHANTER. *s.* The hero of one of Burns's ballads, who riding home in a dark night, encountered a frightful adventure with ghosts and witches.

TAMTALLAN. *s.* The name of a mountain with a castle in ruins not far from Berwick Law.

TANDLE. *s.* A bonfire.

TANE. See **TAEN.**

TANE-AWA. *s.* A wasted infant.
 TANGLE. *s.* Sea-weed.
 TANGLES. *s. pl.* Icicles.
 TANGS. *s. pl.* The tongs.
 TANNAHILL. *s.* The composer of several Scottish favourite songs.
 TANTRUMS. *s. pl.* Whimsies; high airs.
 TAP. *s.* The top; a child's spinning top.
 TAP. [*Lint-*] *s.* Flax on the distaff.
 TAP-CASTLE. *s.* The upper part of a weaver's loom.
 To TAPE. *v. a.* To use sparingly; to spare in the using.
 TAPETLESS. *a.* Headless; foolish.
 TAPPIE-TOUSIE. *s.* A game among children; a bushy head of hair.
 TAPPIT. *a.* Having a top.
 TAPPIT - HEN. *s.* A hen with a tuft of feathers on her head; a quart measure, in allusion to the knob on the lid.
 TAPSAL-TEERIE. *ad.* Topsy-turvy.
 TARGE. See TAIRGE.
 TARGE. } *s.* [*Tartsche*, Germ.] A great
 TARGET. } shield.
 TARGETS. *s. pl.* Tatters.
 TARN. *s.* A mountain lake.
 To TARROW. *v. n.* To loath; to turn from meat or drink with disgust; to murmur at one's allowance.
 TARROW. *s.* A loathing.
 TARRY. } *s.* A terrier dog.
 TAURIE. }
 TARRY-BREEKS. *s. pl.* Sailors-trowsers.
 TARTAN. *s.* A kind of cloth chequered with stripes of various colours; the Scottish Lowland or Highland dialect; Highland manner or custom; the Highland plaid.
 TARTAN. *s.* The full Highland dress, made of the chequered stuff so called.
 To TARTLE. *v. n.* [*At one.*] To appear not to know a person; to hesitate in a bargain.
 To TASH. *v. a.* To tarnish; to render the worse for wear in appearance.
 TASH. *s.* [*tâche*, Fr.] A blemish; the appearance of having been used.
 TASS. *s.* [*tasse*, Fr.] Any small drinking vessel; a cup.
 TASSEL. *s.* [*To have a sair-*] A hard contention; a severe tug.
 TASSIE. *s.* Dimin. of *tass*.
 TAT. *pron.* and *conj.* The Highland way of pronouncing the word *that*.
 TATE. See TAIT.
 TATTER-WALLAPS. *s. pl.* Rags; tatters.
 TATTY. See TAUTED, TAUTY.
 TAUCH. *s.* Tallow.
 To TAUCH. *v. a.* To grease.
 TAUCHY. *a.* Greasy.
 TAUGHT. *a.* Tight.
 To TAUK. *v. n.* To talk.
 TAULD. } *pret.* Told.
 TALD. }

TAUPIE. } *s.* A foolish, thoughtless
 TAVVPIE. } young woman.
 TAUR. *s.* Tar.
 TAURIE. See TARRY.
 TAURY-FINGER'D. } *a.* Given to pilfer.
 TAURY-HANDIT. } ing.
 To TAUT. *v. n.* To mat.
 TAUTET. }
 TAUTIT. } *a.* Matted together: spoken
 TAUTY. } of hair or wool.
 TAUTIE. }
 TAVV. *s.* A favourite marble among boys.
 To TAVV. *v. a.* To handle; to pull.
 TAVVIE. *a.* That allows itself peaceably to be handled: spoken of a horse, a cow etc.
 TAVVPIE. See TAUPIE.
 TAVVS. }
 TAVVSE. } *s. pl.* A whip; a scourge.
 TAVVZE. }
 TAWTED. See TAUTED.
 TAWTIE. *s.* Potatoe.
 TE. }
 TEE. } *pron.* Thee; *I teltee*, I told thee.
 TEAT. *s.* A small quantity.
 To TED. *v. a.* To spread; to scatter; to ravel; to entangle.
 TEDDING. *s.* Spreading the corn after the mower.
 TEE. *s.* The goal in curling; a mark set up in playing at quoits; the but of earth or clay from which the ball is struck at gowf.
 TEE. *pron.* Thee.
 TEE-HEE. *s.* A burst of laughter.
 To TEE-HEE. *v. n.* To burst out into laughter.
 TEEN. }
 TYND. } *s.* Anger; sorrow; harm.
 TEYNA. }
 To TEILL. *v. n.* To till.
 To TEET. *v. n.* To peep.
 TEET. *s.* A peep.
 TEIL. } *s.* [Highland pronunciation.] The
 TIEL. } devil. [*Teufel*, Germ.]
 TEIND. }
 TIEND. } See TEYNDS.
 TELL'D. *pret.* Told.
 TEMMIN. *s.* Tammy.
 TENDER. *a.* Sickly; weak in health. [*tendre*, Fr.]
 TEN-HOURS-BITE. *s.* A slight feed to the horses while in the yoke in the forenoon.
 TENSUM. *a.* Ten together.
 TENT. *s.* A field pulpit; care; heed; caution.
 To TENT. *v. a.* To take care of; to guide; to take notice of; to watch; to observe; to remark.
 TENT. [*To tak-*] To beware of; to take heed.
 TENTIE. See Tenty.
 TENTILY. *ad.* Cautiously; carefully.
 TENTLESS. *a.* } Careless; incautious;
 TENTLESSLY. *ad.* } carelessly.
 Tenty. }
 TENTIE. } *a.* Careful; cautious; wary.

TENURE. See BLACKWARD TENURE.
 To TEST. [upon.] *v. a.* To bequeath by will.
 TETHER. *s.* A halter; a rope.
 To TETHER. *v. a.* To tie fast by a rope.
 TETHER-STAKE. *s.* Halter-stake.
 TETT. *s.* See TAIT. A lock of wool, hair, or a horse's manes.
 TEUCH. } *a.* Tough.
 TEUGH. }
 TEUCHLY. *ad.* Toughly.
 TEUK. *pret.* Took.
 To TEYND. *v. a.* To tithe.
 TEYND. *s. pl.* Tithes.
 TEYNE. See TEEN.
 THACK. *s.* Thatch.
 THACK AN' REAP or RAPE. Thatch and rope, i. e. all that belongs to the covering of a house; hence metaphorically: clothing; necessities.
 THACK AN' RAPE. [As tight as- can make it.] As safe or secure as possible.
 THAE. *pron.* These; those.
 THAFTS. *s. pl.* Tofts; the benches of a boat on which the rowers sit.
 THAIRMS. *s. pl.* Small guts; fiddle-strings. [Därme, Germ.]
 THAN. *ad.* Then.
 THANE. *a.* Not well roasted or boiled.
 THANE. *s.* Title of a dignity said to be equal to the son of an Earl.
 THANKIT. *pret.* Tkanked.
 THAT. *ad.* So; so much; so very.
 THE. Used as *to* or *this* in English — the day, to day or this day.
 THE. *pron.* Thee.
 THEE. } *s.* The thigh.
 THEIGH. }
 To THEEK. *v. a.* To tlatch. [decken, Germ.]
 THEEKER. *s.* A thatcher.
 THEEKIT. *pret.* Thatched. [gedeckt, Germ.]
 THEFTBOOT. *s.* The hiding of stolen things.
 THEGITHER. *ad.* Together.
 THEIGH. See THEE.
 THEIRSEL'. }
 THEIRSELS. } *pron.* Themselves.
 THEMSEL'. }
 THEMSELS. }
 THEIVELESS. } *a.* Forbidding; cold; dry;
 THIEVELESS. } spited; indifferent; repulsive.
 THEREANENT. *ad.* Concerning that.
 THEREINTILL. *ad.* Therein.
 THEREOUT. *ad.* Without.
 THERETILL. *ad.* Thereto.
 THERM. See THAIRMS.
 THICK. *a.* Very familiar; in intimate friendship.
 THIEVELESS. See THEIVELESS.
 To THIG. *v. a.* To borrow; to beg.
 THIGGAR. *s.* A beggar; a borrower.
 To THINK-SHAME. *v. n.* To be ashamed.
 THIR. *pron.* These here.
 To THIRL. } *v. a.* To thrill.
 To THIRLE. }

THIRL. *s.* A thrill.
 THIRLAGE. *s.* Servitude; compulsion.
 THIRL'D. *a.* Bound to a master.
 THISSLE. See THRISSLE.
 THOCHT. *s.* A thought; a small quantity.
 THOCHT. *pret.* of *To think.* Thought. [gedacht, Germ.]
 THOCHTFU'. } *a.* Thoughtful.
 THOCHTY. }
 To THOLE. *v. n.* To suffer; to endure. [doleo, Lat.]
 THON. *ad.* Yon.
 THONDER. *ad.* Yonder.
 THOROUGH-GOING. See THROUGAUN.
 THOUM. } *s.* The thumb. [Daum, Ger.]
 THOUMB. }
 THOUMART. } See FOU MART.
 THUMMART. }
 THOU'S. Thou art.
 THOU'SE. Thou shalt.
 THOW. } *s.* A thaw.
 THOWE. }
 To THOW. *v. n.* To thaw; to melt ice or snow. [thauen, Germ.]
 THOVL. *s.* The notch in the side of a boat in which the oar acts.
 THOVLESS. *a.* Inactive; lazy; slack; silly.
 THOWL-PINS. *s. pl.* The wooden pins that prevent the oar from leaving the *thowl*.
 THRAE. *prep.* From.
 THRANG. *s.* A throng.
 THRANG. *a.* Thronged; intimate.
 To THRANG. *v. n.* To throng; to crowd. [drängen, Germ.]
 THRAPPLE. *s.* The throat; the windpipe.
 To THRAPPLE. *v. a.* To throttle.
 THRASHES. *s. pl.* Rushes.
 THRAVE. *pret.* Throve; thrived.
 THRAVE. *s.* Twenty-four sheaves of corn; a multitude.
 To THRAW. *v. a.* To sprain; to twist; to twine; to anger; to cross; to contradict.
 THRAW. *s.* A twist; a twine; a contradiction; a cross; a throe; a sprain.
 THRAW. [Dead-] *s.* Agony of death.
 THRAWART. *a.* Cross-tempered; cross; evil.
 THRAWN. *a.* Strained; twisted; twined; crossed; obstinate.
 THRAVS. [To lie head and-] To lie disposed in such a manner that the next person has the feet where his neighbour lies with his head, and so on.
 To THREAP. } *v. a.* To maintain by con-
 To THREEP. } tinue and obstinate asser-
 tion.
 THREAP. } *s.* Such an assertion in the
 THREEP. } face of contradiction; a super-
 stition.
 THREED. *s.* Thread.
 To THREED. *v. a.* To thread.
 THREE-NEUKIT. *a.* Three-cornered; tri-
 angular.
 To THREEP. *v. n.* To threaten; to insist.
 THREEP. See THREAP.
 THREESUM. *a.* Three together.

THREIVELESS. } *a.* Thriftless; that does
 THRIEVELESS. } not promise to succeed;
 trifling; needless.
 THRETTEEN. }
 THRETEEN. } *numb.* Thirteen.
 THRETTEENTH. *n.* The thirteenth.
 THRETTY. *n.* Thirty.
 THRID. *n.* The third. [*britte*, Germ.]
 THRIEVELESS. See THREIVELESS.
 To THRIMMLE. *v. n.* To press through
 with difficulty.
 THRISSLE. *s.* Thistle.
 THRIST. *s.* Thirst.
 THRIVIN. *part.* Thriving.
 To THROCH. } *v. a.* To carry through;
 To THROUGH. } to go on with; to ac-
 complish; to make out.
 THROCH-STANE. }
 THROUGH-STANE. } *s.* A gravestone.
 THROOST. *pret.* Thrust.
 THROUGANG. *s.* A passage thorough.
 THROUCAWN. *a.* Persevering in labour
 or toil.
 THROUGH. See THROCH.
 THROUGH-STONE. *s.* Tombstone laid
 horizontally, not upright.
 THROUTHER. *a.* Pellmell; confused; con-
 fusedly; distempered; out of order.
 THROW. *prep.* Through.
 THRUSHE. *pret.* Thrashed.
 To THUD. *v. a.* To strike; to beat upon
 with intermitting gusts, as a storm.
 THUD. *s.* A blow; an instantaneous gust
 of wind, beating against an object.
 THUMBIKINS. *s. pl.* Screws for the thumb,
 used in racking a person.
 THUMMART. See FOU MART.
 THUMMLE. *s.* A thimble.
 To THURST. *v. a.* To thrust.
 THYSEL'. *pron.* Thyself.
 TICK. *s.* A dot.
 To TICK. *v. a.* To dot.
 TICKET. *s.* A blow.
 TID. *s.* Humour or desire; time.
 TIFT. *s.* Order; health; condition; dispo-
 sition.
 To TIG. *v. a.* To strike gently.
 TIG. *s.* A gentle stroke.
 TIGHEARNACH. }
 TIERNACH. } [*Gaelick.*] *s.* The chief.
 TIG-TAILED. See TAGGIT.
 To TIG-TOW. *v. a.* To strike gently, back-
 wards and forwards; to pat reciprocally.
 TIKE. See TYKE.
 TILL. *prep.* To.
 TIL'T. }
 TILL'T. } *ad.* To it.
 TIMBER. See TIMMER.
 TIMBER. *s.* A wooden dish for drinking
 out of, with two handles, the same as
Coggie.
 TIME-ABOUT. *ad.* Alternately; by turns.
 TIMEOUSLY. *ad.* Early; in good time.
 TIMMER. *s.* Timber; wood; tree; the rim.
 TIMMER-TUNED. *a.* Having an unmusi-

cal voice.
 TINCHEL. *s.* The circle formed in a hunt-
 ing party by the assistants of the party,
 which gradually closing, drive the game
 toward the place where the sportsmen lay
 in wait for them.
 To TINE. *v. n.* To lose; to perish.
 TINESEL. *s.* A loss.
 TINKLER. *s.* A tinker.
 TINT. *pret.* Lost.
 TINT THE GAET. Lost the way.
 TIP. *s.* A tup; a ram.
 To TIP. *v. a.* To fashion; to point with
 iron as a weaver's shuttle.
 TIP. }
 TIPPENNY. } *s.* Ale at two pence per
 TIPPENCE. } bottle.
 To TIPPANIZE. *v. n.* To drink tippenny.
 TIPPENCE. *s.* Two pence.
 TIPPET. [*A St. Johnstone's-*] A rope; a
 halter.
 To TIR. } *v. n.* To make a slight noise;
 To TIRL. } to tap, or tap gently; to un-
 cover, as a storm does a thatch roof; to
 strip.
 TIRLASS. *s.* A woven wire frame; a lattice.
 To TIRLASS. *v. a.* To lattice.
 TIRLED AT THE DOOR PIN. Knocked
 smartly at the door.
 TIRLING. *s.* Uncovering.
 TIRLY-WIRLY. *s.* A whirligig.
 TIRLY-WIRLY HOLES. *s.* Intricate holes.
 TIRRACKE. *s.* A sort of sea-fowl in Shet-
 land.
 TIRRIVEE. }
 TIRRIVIE. } *s.* A hasty fit of passion.
 TIRRIVY. }
 TITHER. *pron.* The other.
 TITLIN. *s.* The hedge-sparrow.
 To TITTLE. *v. n.* To whisper.
 TITTLE. *s.* A whisper.
 TITTLINS. *s.* Whispering.
 TITTY. *s.* Sister.
 TO. *a.* and *ad.* Close; too; too much.
 TO. } *pron.* Thou: only used in com-
 TOU. } position, as: *wilto*, wilt thou.
 TOCHER-BAND. *s.* Marriage- or dowry-
 contract or bond.
 TOCHER. } *s.* A dowry; marriage-
 TOCHER-GOOD. } portion.
 TOD. *s.* The fox; a pet; a fit of sulkiness.
 TOD. [*Iey-*] *s.* An ivy bush.
 To TODLE. } *v. n.* To totter, like the
 To TODDLE. } walk of a child; to rock;
 to wimple, as a small stream.
 TODLIN. } *part.* Rocking; tottering;
 TODDLIN. } wimpling.
 TOK. *pret.* Took.
 TOKEN. [*Mair by-*] More so, and what
 is more.
 TOLBOOTH. *s.* A strong prison in Edinburgh,
 also called: the Heart of Mid-Lothian.
 TO-LOOK. *s.* A support; something in ex-
 pectation or laid up for futurity; a mar-
 riage portion.

TONGUE-TACKIT. *a.* A particular conformation of the tongue, so as to impede the action of sucking in a child; silenced, not having a word to say.

TONTINE. *s.* Any undertaking between joint sharers; any institution upon that plan.

To TOOLY. } *v. n.* To fight.

To TOOLZY. }

To TUILZIE. }

TOOLY. *s.* A fight.

TOOM. *a.* Empty.

To TOOM. *v. a.* To empty.

TOOP. } *s.* A tup; a ram.

TIP. }

TOO-THE-FORE. Remaining; laid up beyond the usual expense of living.

TOOTHFU. *s.* A moderate quantity of liquor.

TOOTS. *interj.* and *s.* Tush! the howling of a dog; the sounding of a horn.

TOP-PICKLE. A spell. They go to the barn-yard and pull, at three several times, a stalk of oats. If the third stalk wants the *top-pickle*, that is the grain at the top of a stalk, the party in question will come to the marriage-bed any thing but a maid.

TOPP. *a.* Excellent.

TOR. } *s.* The arm of a chair.

TORE. }

TOSH. *a.* Neat; tidy.

TOSY. } *a.* Tipsy; warm; pleasant.

TOZY. }

TOTT. } *s.* A term of fondness to a child.

TOT. }

TOTT. [*The hail-*] *s.* The whole number.

TOTTIN. *a.* Tottering; walking with the unsteady step of an infant.

TOTUM. *s.* See **TOTT** or **TOT**. A child.

To TOUK. *v. a.* To tuck.

TOUK. *pret.* Took.

TOUK. } *s.* Touch; *touk* of drum, striking of the drum.

TOOK. }

TUCK. }

TOULS. *s. pl.* Tools.

TOUN. *s.* A town; a hamlet; a farmhouse.

To TOUR. [*Slang dialect.*] *v. n.* To see; to look; to look about.

TOUSH. *s.* A woman's short gown.

TOUSLE. See **TOUZLE**.

TOUSY. See **TOUZY**.

TOUT. *interj.* Tut!

To TOUT. *v. a.* To drink off; to blow a horn.

TOUT. *s.* A hearty drink; the blast of a horn.

To TOUT. [*Tak the-*] *v. n.* To take the alarm; to be ticklish; easily angered.

TOUTIE. *s.* An appellation given to a child, as if humourously blaming him with tipping.

To TOUZLE. } *v. a.* To tease; to handle

To TOUSLE. } roughly; to dishevel the

To TOWZLE. } hair. [*zerzauseu*, Germ.]

TOUZLED OUT. *part. pret.* Ransacked.

TOUZY

TOUSY. }

TOUZIE. } *a.* Rough; shaggy; dishevelled. [*zerzauseu*, Germ.]

TOWZIE. }

TOZIE. }

TOVY. *a.* Fuddled.

TOW. *s.* A rope. [*Tau*, Germ.]

TOWMONT. }

TOWMOND. } *s.* A twelvemonth.

TOWT. *s.* A fit of illness.

TOWTIE. *a.* Subject to fits of illness.

TOWZLE. See **TOUZLE**.

TOY. *s.* An ancient fashion of female headdress.

To TOYTE. *v. n.* To totter like old people.

TOZIE. See **TOUZY**.

To TRAIK. *v. n.* To go idly from one place to another; to decline in health.

TRAIK. *s.* Disaster; damage.

TRAIKET. *a.* Draggled; disordered; dirty in dress; — of a fowl, when its feathers are wet, dirty and deranged. [*dreckigt*, Germ.]

TRAINE. *s.* Evil device.

To TRAMP. *v. n.* To tread; to trample; to walk; to travel.

TRAMPING. *s.* Walking: in contempt.

TRAMS. *s. plur.* The shafts of a cart or handbarrow; the legs.

TRANSE. *s.* An entry; a passage through a house from front to back.

To TRANSMUGRIFY. *v. a.* To metamorphose; to change.

TRANTLUMS. *s. pl.* Old or useless tools or ware.

TRAP. *s.* A flight of wooden steps; generally called a trap ladder. [*Treppe*, Germ.]

TRASHTRY. }

TRASHTRIE. } *s.* Trash.

TREASURE-TROVE. *s.* The finding a treasure; a treasure found buried in the earth.

TREDDLES. *s. plur.* That part of a loom which is trod down with the feet, in order to raise the wrap for the reception of the shuttle.

TREE. *s.* A barrel.

TREEN. *a.* Wooden.

TREWAN. *s.* A trowel; a truant.

TREVVS. *s. pl.* Stockings and breeches all of one piece.

TREWSERS. *s. pl.* Trousers.

TRIG. *a.* Spruce; neat; clean; handsome.

To TRIM. *v. a.* To drub.

TRIMLY. *ad.* Excellently.

To TRINDLE. } *v. a.* and *n.* To trundle,

To TRINTLE. } to roll; to follow; to run behind.

TRINDLE. }

TRINTLE. } *s.* A roll; a trundle.

TRINDLING-KIST. *s.* A trundling chest.

To TRINE. *v. a.* To hang.

To TRINKLE. *v. n.* To trickle.

TRIP. *s.* A flock; a number.

To TROKE. } *v. n.* [*troc*, Fr.] To barter;
To TROCK. } to exchange.
TROKE. *s.* An exchange.
TROKING. *s.* Intercourse; bartering.
TROLLD. *s.* A misshapen, necromantick
dwarf, famous in the northern Sagas, re-
siding in the isle of Hoy, one of the Ork-
neys. See DWARFIESTONE.
TRONE. } *s.* The name of a particular
TRON. } market place in Edinburgh, so
called from *the Tron*, a large beam, em-
ployed in weighing merchant's goods.
TROOPER. See MOSS-TROOPER.
TROSACHS. [*The-*] A rocky defile or nar-
row pass in the North of Scotland.
TROTH-PLIGHT BETWEEN LOVERS. See
BREAKING A PIECE etc.
TROT-COZY. } *s.* A sort of very large
TROT-COSCY. } great-coat with a cowl
that goes over the head and hat, for riding.
TROTTERS. *s. pl.* Sheep-feet.
To TROU. } *v. a. and n.* To believe; to
To TROW. } credit; to trust; to be sure
of; to know. [*trauen*, Germ.]
TROUIN. }
TROWIN. } *part.* Believing; trusting.
TROULIS. }
TROULINS. } *ad.* Truly.
TROUTH. } *interj. and s.* Troth! in faith;
TROWTH. } the truth.
TROUTSHO. An interjection.
TROW. See TROU.
TROWS. *s.* The dwarfs of the Scalds.
TRUE-BLUES. See BLUES.
To TRUFF. *v. a.* To steal.
TRUFF. *s.* A turf.
TRUGS. *interj.* Troth!
To TRUMMLE. *v. n.* To tremble.
To TRUMP. *v. a.* [*tromper*, Fr.] To de-
ceive; to cheat; to go off in consequence
of disgrace or necessity.
TRUMP. *s.* A jew's harp.
TRUMPH. *s.* A trifle; trump; a winning
card.
TRUNCHER. *s.* A trencher.
To TRUSS THE POINTS. *v. a.* To tie up
properly the strings with tags, called
points, which attached the doublet to
the hose.
TRYACLE. *s.* Treacle.
To TRYST. *v. a.* To appoint one; to meet
a person; to make an appointment; to
try; to prove by reverses.
TRYST. } *s.* An appointment; a fair;
TRYSTE. } a cattle-market.
TUFF. *s.* A tuft.
To TUFFLE. *v. a.* To ruffle; to rumple;
to disorder; to dishevel.

TUG. *s.* Raw hide, of which in old times,
plough-traces were frequently made.
To TUGGLE. *v. n.* To contend about by
pulling.
TULSH. *s.* A flabby infant.
To TULZIE. }
To TUILZIE. } *v. a.* To quarrel; to fight.
TULZIE. *s.* A quarrel; a scuffle.
To TUMMLE. *v. a.* To overturn.
TUMMLE. *s.* A tumble.
TUMMLE THE WILCAT. To tumble heels
over head.
TUMMLERS. *s. pl.* Part of a weaver's loom;
drinkingglasses of a cylindrical shape.
To TUMPLE. *v. n.* To roll over; to tumble.
TURE. *pret.* Tore.
TURKESSES. *s. pl.* Pincers.
TURN. *s.* An office; a task.
TURNEEP. *s.* Turnip.
TURNPIKE. *s.* A winding stair.
TURRS. *s. pl.* Turfs.
TWA. *numb.* Two.
TWAD. *s.* 'Twould.
TWAFauld. *a.* Twofold.
TWAHAUND CRACK. *s.* A familiar con-
versation between two.
TWALL. }
TWAL. } *numb.* Twelve.
TWAL PENNIES. *s.* Twelve pence or a
Scots Shilling, equal to one penny English.
TWALT. *numb.* The twelfth.
TWASOME. }
TWASUM. } Two together.
TWATHREE. Two or three; a few.
TWAY. *numb.* Two. [*zwey*, Germ.]
TWEEL. *s.* Cloth. [*Swillich*, Germ.]
TWEESH. *prep.* Betwixt.
To TWIG. *v. a.* To twitch. [*zwicken*,
Germ.]
To TWIN. *v. a.* To part; to part with;
to deprive.
TWINTERS. *s. pl.* Sheep of two years old.
TWISCAR. [In Shetland.] *s.* The instru-
ment used for digging peat.
To TWISSLE. *v. a.* To twist; to twine.
TWITCH. *s.* An instant of time.
TWIZLE GLEN. *s.* The place where King
James encamped before taking post at
Flodden.
TWUNTY. *numb.* Twenty.
TYESDAY. *s.* Tuesday.
TYKE. *s.* A dog.
TYKEN. *s.* Tick, a strong stripped cloth for
beds and pillows.
TYLIE. See TAILIE.
TYND. See TEEN.
TYNE. See TINE.
To TYSTE. *v. a.* To entice.
TYTHE. *s.* The tenth part.

U.

UAM-VAR. *s.* A mountain in Menteith,
with a cave or kind of recess amongst the

rocks, formerly said to have been the den
of a giant, and in later times the refuge

of robbers.

UDALLERS. *s.* The allodial possessors of Shetland, who hold their possessions under the old Norwegian law, instead of the feudal tenures introduced among them from Scotland.

To UGG. *v. n.* To feel extreme loathing at.

UGGIN. *s.* A loathing.

UGGSUM.

UGGSOME. } *a.* Very loathsome; disgusting.

UGGSOME.

UGGSUMNESS.

UGGSOMENESS. } *s.* Loathsomeness.

ULYIE.

ULZIE. } *s.* Oil.

UMWHILE.

UMQUHILE. } *a.* Late; the late; of old; some time ago.

UNQUHILE.

UNBEAST. *s.* A term used for the tooth-ache.

UNCANNILY. *ad.* Incautiously; carelessly.

UNCANNY. *a.* Dangerous; incautious; mischievous; untender; careless; rather unlucky.

UNCHANCY. *a.* Unlucky; not fortunate; dangerous.

UNCO. *a.* and *ad.* Strange; wonderful; unknown; uncouth; very; very great; prodigious.

UNCOES.

UNCOS. } *s. pl.* News.

UNDEIMOUS. *a.* Inconceivable; incalculable.

UNDOCHT. *a.* Weak; silly.

UNE. *s.* An oven.

UNEITH. *a.* Not easy; difficult.

To UNFAULD. *v. n.* To unfold.

UNFEIRY. *a.* Infirm; inactive.

To UNGEAR. *v. a.* To castrate; to strip naked; to disarm.

UNHANTY. *a.* Unwieldy; clumsy.

UNHEARTSOME. *a.* Uncheerful.

UNKENN'D.

UNKENT. } *a.* Unknown.

UNKIN'. *a.* Unkind.

UNLIKELY. *a.* Unpersonable; unseemly.

UNLOOSOME.

UNLOOSUM. } *a.* Unlovely.

UNLUSOME. See UNLOOSOME.

UNQUHILE. See UMWILE.

UNSCRAPIT. *a.* Filthy; not scraped.

UNSEELY. *a.* Unhappy; unblest. [unselig, Germ.]

UNSICKER. *a.* Unsure; unsteady. [unsicher, G.]

UNSKAITH'D.

UNSCAITH'D. } *a.* Unhurt.

To UNSNECK. *v. a.* To take a door off the latch.

UNSONSY. *a.* Unlucky; mischievous; diabolical.

UNTENTY. *a.* Incautious; careless; unwary.

UNWEETING. *a.* Unwitting; unknowing.

UP BYE. *ad.* Up yonder; up there.

UPCAST. *s.* A taunt; a reproach.

UPCOME. *s.* The upshot; the issue; consequence.

UPGANG. *s.* An ascent.

To UPHAUD. *v. a.* To uphold; to support.

UPO'. *prep.* Upon.

UPSEES. A bacchanalian interjection, borrowed from the Dutch.

UPSIDES. *a.* Even with; equally up; equal to; quits.

UPSIDES-WI. [To be-] To be ranged on.

To UPSTACK. *v. a.* To comprehend; to understand.

UPSTACK. *s.* Comprehension; conception.

UPTAKE. } *s.* The understanding of a thing;

UPTAK. } conception.

UPWITH. *ad.* Upwards.

URCHIN. See HURCHEON.

URE. [A- of land.] [In Shetland.] A certain portion of land.

USQUEBAE.

USQUEBAUGH. } *s.* Whisky.

V.

VAICANCE. *s.* [vacances, Fr.] Vacation.

VAIGRIE. *s.* A freak; a piece of folly; a whim; a foolish fancy.

VAIPRIN'. } *part.* Vapouring; bullying;

VAP'RIN. } bragging.

VARA. See VERA.

VAUNT-BRACE.

WAM-BRACE. } *s.* Armour for the body.

VAUNTIE. *a.* Vain; proud.

VENT. *s.* A chimney.

VERA. *ad.* Very.

VESSAIL. *s.* Vessels; silver or gold plate. [vaisselle, Fr.]

VIFDA. [Norse, used in Shetland.] *s.* Dried beef.

VIRL. *s.* A ring, such as are round the ends of flutes, canes, columns etc.

Scottish Glossary.

To VISSY. *v. a.* To take a view.

VITTLE. *s.* Grain; generally standing corn.

To VITTLE. *v. a.* To support in victuals.

VITTLES. *s. pl.* Victuals.

VITTLER. *s.* A corn merchant.

VIVELY. *ad.* Lively; clearly.

To VIZZY. *v. a.* To take aim at.

VIZZY. *s.* An aim.

VOE. [Shetland.] *s.* A saltwater lake; a creek or inlet of the sea.

VOGY.

VOGGY. } *a.* Vain; proud; conceited.

VOWGIE. }

VOHR. [Gaelick.] The great.

VOUGY. See VOGGY.

VOW. *interj.* Surprising!

To VOWST. *v. n.* To boast.

L

VOWST. *s.* A boast.
 VOWSTER. *s.* A boaster.
 VOWT. *s.* A vault.
 VRAITH. See *WRAITH*.
 VRAN. *s.* A wren.
 VRANG. See *WRANG*.
 To VRAP. *v. a.* To wrap.

WRAPPER. *s.* A wrapper.
 To VRITE. *v. n.* To write.
 VRITE. } *s.* Writing.
 WRITING. }
 WRITER. See *WRITER*.
 WRITTEN. *part. pret.* Written.
 VYLD. *a.* Vile.

W.

WA'. *s.* A wall.
 WA'. [*Gang your-*] Go your way.
 WA. [*Though his back beat the-*] Though he is absent; though he has turned his back upon his home.
 WAB. *s.* A web.
 WAB. See *WEB*.
 WABSTER. *s.* A weaver.
 WABSTER, JOCK. See *DEIL*.
 WAD. Would.
 To WAD. *v. a.* To pledge; to wager; to bet; to engage.
 WAD. } *s.* A pledge; a wager. [*Bette*,
 WEDD. } *Germ.*]
 WADMAAL. [*In Shetland.*] *s.* A coarse cloth of domestick manufacture.
 WADNA. Would not.
 WADSET. *s.* A mortgage.
 WAE. *s.* Woe; sorrow. [*Wæh*, *Germ.*]
 WAE. *a.* Sad; sorrowful.
 WAE. [*To be-*] To feel compassion; to be sorry for one.
 WAEFU' *a.* Woeful.
 WAENESS. *s.* Sadness.
 WAESHEART! *interj.* Alas for you!
 WAES-ME! *interj.* Woe is me!
 WAESUCK. } *interj.* Alas! woe is me!
 WAESUCKS. } oh the pity!
 WAE WORTH. *interj.* Woe worth, for ex. *wæe worth the day.*
 WAF. } *a.* Wandering; shabby; mean;
 WAFF. } little worth; lonely; straggling;
 WAIF. } astray.
 WAFF. *s.* A breath of wind, as that from a fan; a slight touch of any thing passing.
 WAFFY. *s.* A vagabond; a scurvy, little-worth person.
 WAFT. *s.* The woof.
 WA'-GANG. *s.* A departure; the sensation of taste arising from any thing swallowed.
 WAIF. See *WAFF*.
 WAIFU' *a.* Wailing.
 To WAIGLE. *v. n.* To waddle.
 To WAIK. *v. n.* To watch.
 WAIK. *s.* A watch; a company of musicians playing in the streets early in the morning.
 WAIPON. *s.* A weapon.
 WAIPON-SHAW. *s.* A kind of ancient military parade.
 To WAIR. *v. a.* To spend.
 WAIR. } *s.* Wire; the cover of a pil-
 WARE. } low.

To WAIRD. *v. a.* To ward; to guard.
 WAIRD. *s.* A guard; confinement.
 WAIRDLESS. See *WEIRDLESS*.
 WAIRSH. *a.* Insipid.
 WAIRSHNESS. *s.* Insipidity.
 WAISTIN. *s.* A consumption.
 WAISTRY. } *s.* Prodigality; profusion.
 WASTRIE. }
 WAIT. See *WAT*.
 WAITER. *s.* Water.
 WA'K. See *WAUK*, or *WAUGH*.
 WAKERIFE. See *WAULKRIFE*.
 To WALCOME. *v. a.* To welcome.
 To WALD. } *v. a.* To wield; to manage;
 To WAULD. } to govern; to possess.
 WALD. See *WAD*. Would.
 To WALE. *v. a.* [*wählen*, *Germ.*] To chuse.
 WALE. *s.* The choice. [*Wahl*, *Germ.*]
 WALIE. *a.* Chosen; large; jolly; plump.
 WALIE. } An interjection of distress.
 WALLY. }
 WALISE. *s.* A portmanteau; saddle-bags.
 WALL. *s.* A well.
 WALLACE'S TRENCH. A fosse on a high mountainous ridge above the farm of Ashiestiel, near the Tweed.
 WALL-CARSES. *s. pl.* Water-cresses.
 WALLIES. *s. pl.* Toys; gewgaws.
 WALLOCH. [*The Highland-*] *s.* A Highland dance to the musick of a bagpipe.
 To WALLOP. *v. n.* To leap; to tumble.
 WALLOW. *a.* Pale; livid.
 To WALLOW. *v. n.* To fade; to wither; to bellow.
 WALLOWING. *s.* Weltering.
 WALLY. See *WALIE*.
 WALLY. A corruption of the French word *valet*; a servant.
 WALSH. *a.* Insipid.
 To WALT. *v. a.* To welt, spoken of shoes.
 To WALTER. *v. a.* To welter; to roll; to wallow.
 WALTH. *s.* Wealth; plenty.
 WALTHY. *a.* Wealthy; plenteous.
 WAM-BRACE. See *VAUNT-BRACE*.
 WAME. *s.* The womb; the belly.
 WAMEFU' } *s.* A bellyful.
 WAMEFOU' }
 To WAMPISH. *v. a.* To toss frantically.
 WAN. *pret.* Won; was permitted to go; arrived; got; came.
 WANCHANCE. *s.* Misluck; misfortune.

WANCHANCY. }
WANCHANCIE. } *a.* Unchancy; unlucky.
WANCHANSIE. }
WANDOCHT. *a.* Weak; silly.
WANGRACE. *s.* Wickedness; ungracefulness.
WANGRACEFU'. *a.* Wicked; graceless; ungraceful.
WANION. [*With a-*] A sort of imprecation, as: with a vengeance! devil take him!
WANLE. *a.* Active; strong; healthy.
WANRESTFU'. Restless.
WANRULY. *a.* Unruly.
WANSDAY. *s.* Wednesday.
WANTER. *s.* An unmarried person.
WANTHRIVEN. *a.* Of weakly growth.
WANWORDY. *a.* Unworthy.
WANWORTH. *s.* A mere nothing in value; an undervalue.
To WAP. *v. a.* To slap.
WAP. *s.* A slap.
WAPPENBRIEF. *s.* A brief of concession to bear certain arms. [*Wappenbrief*, Germ.]
WAPPENSHAW. } *s.* A publick muster-
WEAPON-SHAW. } ing of soldiers.
 [*Waffenschau*, Germ.]
WAPPON. *s.* A weapon.
WAR. *pret.* Were.
WAR. See **WAUR.**
To WARBLE. *v. n.* To wriggle.
WARDEN-RAID. *s.* An inroad commanded by the Warden in person.
WARD-HILL. See **CARBUNCLE.**
WARE. See **WAR.** Were.
WARE. *pret.* WORE.
To WARE. *v. a.* To spend; to lay out; to bestow; to sift; to pump out a secret.
WARE. [*Sea-*] *s.* Sea-weed.
To WARK. *v. a.* To work.
WARK. *s.* Work.
WARK-CLAES. *s. pl.* Clothes for working in.
WARK-DAY. *s.* A working day. [*Werftag*, Germ.]
WARK-LOOMS. } *s. pl.* Tools to work
WARK-LUMES. } with.
WARK-MAN. *s.* A labourer.
WARL. }
WARLD. } *s.* The world.
WARLE. }
WARLE. See **WARLOCK.**
WARLDLY. *a.* Worldly.
WARLOCK. } *s.* A wizzard.
WARLE. }
WARLY. *a.* Worldly; parsimonious.
WARNA. Were not.
WARP. *s.* Four, in counting oysters. [*Wurf*, from *werfen*, Germ.]
To WARRAN. *v. n.* To warrant.
WARRAN. *s.* A warrant. [*garant*, Fr.]
WARRISON. *s.* Note of assault.
WARSE. *a.* Worse.
To WARSLE. *v. n.* To wrestle.
WARST. *a.* Worst.
WARSTLE. See **WARSLE.**

WART. Were it; wert.
 WARTH. See WRAITH.
 WA'S. *s.* The walls; the ways.
 WA'S. [*Do your-*] Do your own way; do
 as you like.
 WASSEL-BREAD. } *s.* Bread or cake bak-
 WASTEL-BREAD. } ed on the girdle.
 WAST. *s.* West.
 WASTLAND. *a.* Western; westland.
 WASTLIN. *a.* Of or belonging to the west;
 western.
 WASTLINS. } *ad.* Westwards.
 WESSEL. }
 WASTRIE. } See WAISTRY.
 WASTRIFE. }
 WAT. *a.* Wet; given to tippling.
 WAT. *pret.* Wetted; made wet; would.
 To WAT. } *v. n.* To wot; to know.
 To WAIT. }
 WAT. [*Weel a-*] Well I wot.
 WATER. *s.* A river; a running water.
 WATER-BRASH. *s.* A belching up of water
 from the stomach.
 WATER-BROSE. *s.* Brose made of meal
 and water simply, without the addition of
 milk, butter etc.
 WATER-GANG. *s.* The race of a mill;
 the mill-lead.
 WATER-KELPIE. *s.* The spirit of the waters.
 WATER-MOUTH. *s.* The mouth of a river.
 WATHER. *s.* Wether; weather.
 WATNA. }
 WAITNA. } Wot not.
 WATNA WHATS. *s. pl.* Nobody knows what.
 WATSHOD. *a.* Having the shoes wet.
 WATS NAE. *pron.* And what not; ever so
 much more.
 WATTIN. *s.* A wetting.
 WATTIN. *part. a.* Woting.
 WATTLE. *s.* A twig; a wand.
 WATTLE. *s.* A sort of publick dues paid in
 Shetland.
 To WAUBLE. *v. n.* To swing; to reel.
 To WAUD. *v. n.* To wade.
 WAUGH. }
 WAUGHIE. } *a.* Moist; damp.
 WAUK. }
 To WAUGHT. *v. n.* To drink in large
 draughts.
 WAUGHT. *s.* A large draught.
 To WAUK. } *v. n.* To walk.
 To WA'K. }
 WAUK. *s.* A walk.
 WAUK. *s.* A wake.
 To WAUK. } *v. n.* To wake; to awake;
 To WAUKEN. } to watch; to full cloth.
 To WAUKIN. } [*wachen, walfen, Germ.*]
 WAUKEN. *a.* Awake.
 WAUK-MILL. *s.* A fulling mill. [*Walf-
 mühle, Germ.*]
 WAUKRIFE. See WAULKRIFE.
 WAULD. See WALD.
 WAULKRIFE. *a.* Wakeful; not apt to sleep.
 To WAUMLE. } *v. n.* To tumble; to un-
 To WAUBLE. } dulate; to vibrate; to waggle.

WAUND. *s.* A wand; a fishing rod; ferula.
To WAUNER. *v. n.* To wander.
WAUR. } *a.* Worse; worst.
WAR. }
To WAUR. } *v. a.* To vanquish.
To WAR. }
WAUR. Were.
WAURED. *part. a.* Worsted.
To WAWL. *v. n.* To gaze; to look at.
WAWLIES. See **BONNY-WALLIES.**
WAVS. *s.* Walls; a narrow passage between rocks.
WEAN. } *s.* A child.
WEANIE. }
WEANLY. *a.* Childish.
To WEAR. *v. n.* To last; to endure. [*währen*, Germ.]
To WEAR IN. *v. a.* To drive in, as sheep, cattle, etc.
WEAR THE JACKET. See **Caledonian Hunt.**
WEARIFU'. *a.* Fatiguing; vexatious; tedious; troublesome.
WEARY. *a.* Long; tedious; melancholy; unfortunate. [*langwierig*, Germ.]
WEARY ON — *interj.* Ill betide! woe upon!
WEARY. } *a.* [*many a-body*.] Many a
WEARIE. } different person.
WEASON. *s.* Weasand.
WEAPON-SHAW. See **WAPPENSHAW.**
WEB. } *s.* The covering of the intestines;
WAB. } the caul; the epidermis.
WECHT'. *s.* A hoop covered with leather, used in winnowing of corn.
WECHTS. *s. plur.* Scales; the weights. [*Gewichte*, Germ.]
WECHTS. [*Win three- o' naething.*] A charm. Go unperceived to the barn and open both doors; then take the *wecht* and go through all attitudes of winnowing corn. Repeat it three times, and the third time an apparition will go through the barn, having both the figure in question and the retinue marking the station in life of your husband to be.
WEDD. See **WAD.**
WEDE. } *pret.* Weeded; pulled out;
WEDED. } withered; gone.
WEE. *a.* Little.
To WEE. *v. a.* To weigh. [*wiegen*, Germ.]
WEE BIT. *s.* A small matter.
WEED. } *s.* A sort of fever to which
WEID. } nurses and women in childbed are subject, also children.
To WEEGLE. *v. n.* To wagle.
WEEK. [*Not a-*] But only two, four etc.; not a whole week, but only two, four etc. days.
WEEL. } *a. and ad.* Well.
WEIL. }
WEELFARE. *s.* Welfare.
WEELFAR'D. } *a.* Well favoured.
WHEELFAUR'D. }
WHEELS - ME - ON. *interj.* Blessings on! happy am I with,

WEEL-SCRAPEIT. See **SCRAPEIT.**
To WEER. *v. a.* To wear; to stop; to turn any creature back, about or away in a cautious manner; to veer. [*wehren*, Germ.]
WEEROCK. *s.* A callosity on the skin, generally on the toes; corns.
WEES. *s. pl.* A balance beam and scales.
To WEET. *v. a.* To wet; to rain.
WEET. *s.* Water; rain; wetness.
WEE THINGS. *s. pl.* The little ones.
WEETIN. *part.* Wetting; rained.
WEETIN'. } *a.* Wet; rainy.
WEETY. }
WEID. See **WEED.**
WEEIS. *a.* Smallest.
WEFT. See **WAFT.**
WEIGHTS. See **WECHTS.**
WEIL. See **WEEL.**
WEIR. *s.* War.
WEIR. } *s.* A dam; a dike.
WIER. } [*Wehr*, Germ.]
WEAR. }
WEAR-HEAD. }
WEIRD. *s.* Fate; destiny: generally good.
WEIRD. [*The- is dree'd.*] The ill fortune is suffered; the destiny is fulfilled.
WEIRDED. } *a.* Fated.
WIERDED. }
WEIRDLESS. *a.* Luckless; worthless; of hopeless expectation.
To WEIZE. } *v. a.* To guide; to lead;
To WEISE. } to direct; to urge softly and with caution; to send. [*weisen*, Germ.]
WELL. *s.* In the Shetland and Orkney seas, a whirlpool or circular eddy, wheeling and boiling with astonishing strength and of the greatest danger to ships or boats that come within their reach.
WELL-A-WA. [*To sing — over . . .*] *v. a.* To bid farewell to; to cry: woe is me over . . .
WEM. *s.* A scar; a scratch; a spot; a hurt; a sore.
To WEND. *v. n.* To go; to wander.
WERSH. See **WAIRSH.**
WE'SE. } We shall.
WI'SE. }
WESSEL. See **WASTLINS.**
WESTLIN'. See **WASTLIN'.**
WESTLINS. See **WASTLINS.**
WHA. *pron.* Who.
WHÆ. *pron.* Who.
To WHAIZLE. *v. n.* To wheeze.
WHALP. *s.* A whelp.
To WHALP. *v. n.* To whelp.
WHALPIT. *pret.* Whelped.
WHAM. *pron.* Whom.
WHAMMLE. See **WHOMMIL.**
WHAMPLE. *s.* An oversetting stroke; a sharp cut.
WHAN. *ad.* When.
WHANG. *s.* A leathern thong; a large slice; a piece of cheese, bread etc.
To WHANG. *v. a.* To beat; to give the strapado; to cut down in large slices.

WHAR. } *ad.* Where.
WHARE. }
WHAUR. }
WHASE. *pron.* Whose.
WHATNA. What a, what sort of a..
WHATNAWHATS. Nobody knows what.
WHATRECK. *conj.* Yet; nevertheless.
To WHAUK. *v. a.* To beat.
WHAUK. *s.* A blow.
WHAUKIE. *s.* Whisky.
WHAUND. *s.* A wand.
WHAUP. *s.* The curlew.
WHAUP. [*The - in the rape.*] The bird
 [*caught*] in the sling.
WHAUR. See **WHAR.**
WHAURIE. *s.* A term of jocular reproach
 to a child; little rogue.
WHEELIN. *s.* Coarse worsted.
WHEEN. } *s.* A number; a quantity.
WHIN. }
WIN. }
WHEENE. See **WHIN.**
To WHEEP. *v. a.* To bind about with
 twine or thread. See **OUP.**
WHEEP. } *s.* A whip.
WHUP. }
To WHEEP. *v. a.* To whip.
WHEEP. *s.* An instant.
To WHEEP. *v. n.* To fly nimbly; to jerk.
WHEEP. [*Penny-*] *s.* Small beer at a penny
 a bottle; whisky at a penny a quartern.
WHEEP-AFF OR AWA. See **WHIP-AFF**
 OR **AWA.**
To WHEEPL. *v. n.* To make an ineffec-
 tual attempt to whistle, so named con-
 temptuously.
WHEEPL. *s.* An indistinct whistle.
To WHEEZE. *v. a.* To flatter; to deceive.
WHEEZE. *s.* A flattery; a deception.
To WHEEZE. *v. n.* To wheeze.
To WHELL. *v. a.* To kill.
WHEMILT. See **WHOMMILT.**
To WHEW. *v. a.* To whistle. [*huer*, Fr.]
To WHID. } *v. n.* To lie; to tell a
To WHUD. } falsehood; to fly hastily;
 to move rapidly from one place to an-
 other.
WHID. } *s.* A lie; an instantaneous mo-
WHUD. } tion; the hasty, short run, as
 of a hare from one covert to another quite
 contiguous.
WHIDDEN. } Running as a hare or co-
WHIDDIN. } ney.
WHIDS. [*To cut boon-*] Slang dialect: to
 give good words; to shape one's words
 well.
WHIG. *s.* The sour part of cream.
WHIGAMORE. *s.* and *a.* Properly: the
 general cause of the people; whiggish; of
 the whig party.
WHIGGING. *s.* The jogging.
WHIGMALEERIES. } *s. pl.* Whims; crotch-
WHIGMELEERIES. } es; fancies; gew-
 gaws; toys.

WHILES. } *ad.* Sometimes; at times.
WHYLES. } [*bißweilen*, Germ.]
WHILK. *pron.* Which.
WHILLIWHA. } *s.* A cheat; a fawn-
WHILLIWHAUW. } ing, deceitful person.
To WHILLY. *v. a.* To cheat; to influence
 by fair speaking; to cozen; to gull.
WHIN. See **WHEEN.**
WHIN. } *s.* A ragstone; basaltes.
WHEENE. }
WHUN. }
To WHINGE. *v. n.* To whine; to cry; to
 complain; to fret. [*winsehn*, Germ.]
WHINGEING. } *part.* Whining.
WHINGIN. }
WHINGER. *s.* A sort of knife; a poniard.
WHINNY. *a.* Producing furze.
WHINS. } *s. pl.* Furze.
WHUNS. }
WHINS. } [*To tak' through the-*] To be
WHUNS. } severely reprov'd.
WHIN-STANE. See **WHIN.**
WHIP. } See **WHEEP** and **OUP.**
WHUP. }
To WHIP-AFF OR AWA. } *v. n.* and *a.*
To WHUP-AFF OR AWA. } To start off
 quickly; to snatch a thing away quickly.
WHIPPLE. See **WHEEPL.**
To WHIR. } *v. n.* To whiz; to emit
To WHUR. } whisperingly the sound with
 which the letter R is pronounced.
WHIRLES. *s. pl.* Eddies.
WHIRLIGIGUMS. *s. pl.* Useless ornaments;
 trifling appendages.
WHIST. } *interj.* Hush!
WHISHT. }
WHISHT. [*To hold one's-*] To be silent.
To WHISK. *v. a.* To whip; to lash; to
 sweep.
WHISK. *s.* A whip; a lash; a stroke.
WHISKIN. *a.* Large; sweeping.
To WHISK OUT. *v. a.* To whip out a thing.
WHISKY-TACKETS. *s. pl.* Pimples in the
 face, from excess in drinking.
WHISSLE. } *v. n.* To whistle; to ex-
WHUSSLE. } change money.
WHISSLE. *s.* A whistle; a blow; a change
 of money.
WHISSLE. [*To weet the-*] To take a drink.
To WHITE. *v. a.* To cut or slice wood
 with a knife.
WHITE O' THE GILLS. See **GILLS.**
WHITLY. *a.* Delicate without colour; wan;
 pale of complexion.
To WHITTER. *v. n.* To move with a quick
 motion of the feet, as a rat.
WHITTER. *s.* A hearty draught of liquor.
WHITTLE. } *s.* A knife.
WHUTTLE. }
To WHITTLE. *v. a.* To cut with a knife.
WHITTRIT. } *s.* A weasel.
WHITTRET. }
To WHOMMLE. } *v. a.* To overturn; to
To WHOMMIL. } turn upside down.
To WHAMMLE. }

WHOMMILT. }
 WHAMMLT. } *pret.* Overturned; turned
 WHOMLED. } ed upside down.
 WHULLY WHAING. *s.* Cozening.
 WHULT. *s.* A large piece.
 WHULTER. *s.* A thumper; a thing large
 in size.
 WHULTIN. }
 WHULTY. } *a.* Large.
 WHUMMLE. }
 WHOMLE. } *s.* Embarrassment; jeo-
 WHAMMLE. } pardy; confusion.
 WHUN. See WHIN.
 WHUNNER. *s.* The thundering or rattling
 noise of any thing flying with violence
 against another object.
 WHUN-STANE. See WHIN-STANE.
 WHUP. *s.* A whip.
 To WHUP. *v. a.* To whip.
 WHUP-AFF or AWA. See WHIP-AFF or AWA.
 To WHUP-OUT. *v. a.* To draw out suddenly.
 WHUR. See WHIR.
 To WHURL. *v. a.* To whirl.
 WHURL. }
 WHURLY. } *s.* A child of a fawning,
 } cunning disposition.
 WHURLIGIG. *s.* A whirligig; a whim.
 WHURLIWHA. See WHILLIWHA.
 WHUSSLE. See WHISSLE.
 WHUTTLE. See WHITTLE.
 WHYLES. See WHILES.
 WHYTE. *a.* White.
 WI'. *prep.* With.
 WICK. *s.* The corner of the mouth or eye;
 a term in curling.
 To WICK. *v. a.* To strike a stone in an
 oblique direction.
 WICK. [In Shetland.] *s.* An open bay.
 WICKER. *s.* The barb of a hook; the small-
 er sort of willow.
 WIDDIE. *s.* A rope. See WUDDY.
 WIDDIE. *s.* A haddock dried without
 splitting.
 WIDDIEFU'. See WUDDYFU'.
 WIDDLE. *s.* Struggle; lustle; effort.
 WIE. See WEE.
 WIEL. *s.* A small whirlpool.
 WIER. *s.* A dam-head. See WEIR.
 WIER- }
 WEIR- } *men. s. pl.* Warriors.
 WIERD. See WEIRD.
 WIFE. *s.* A woman; an old woman.
 WIFIE. *s.* Dim. of wife.
 WIG. *s.* A sort of flour bread; whey.
 WIGGLE. See WEEGLE.
 WIGHT. *a.* Stout; courageous.
 WIGWAM. *s.* A sort of shed; a hut.
 WIL-CAT. }
 WUL-CAT. } *s.* A wild cat.
 WIL-CAT. [To tumble the-] To tumble
 heels over head.
 WILFIRE. }
 WILLFIRE. } *s.* The Erysipelas or St.
 WULFIRE. } Anthony's fire.
 WILFU'. *a.* Wilful; stubborn.
 WILK. *s.* A shell fish; periwinkle.

WILL. }
 WULL. } *a.* Wild; bewildered.
 WILL OF REDE. *a.* Bewildered in the
 thought.
 WILLIE-WAIN. *s.* A willow wand.
 WILSOME. *a.* Wild; lonely.
 WILTO'. Wilt thou.
 WILYARD. }
 WILLYART. } *a.* Bashful; reserved; timid;
 } wild; strange; unaccount-
 } able.
 WIMMLE. *s.* A wimble.
 To WIMMLE. *v. a.* To bore with a wimble.
 To WIMPLE. *v. n.* To undulate; to purl;
 to meander; to curl and writhe as a worm.
 WIMPLE. *s.* A noose; a knot.
 WIMPLED. *a.* Intricate.
 WIMPLIN. *part.* Curling; meandring; un-
 dulating.
 To WIN. *v. n.* To be allowed to go; to
 have it in one's power to go; to get; to
 reside; to dwell.
 WIN. [Tint as-] Lost as won.
 WIN. }
 WUN. } *s.* Wind; breath.
 To WIN. *v. a.* To winnow; to wind; to
 dry in the air.
 WIN. }
 WUN. } *s.* Boasting; empty bravado.
 WUND. }
 To WIN-ABOON. *v. n.* To get above.
 To WIN-ABOUT. *v. a.* To circumvent.
 To WIN-AFF. *v. a.* To get away.
 To WIN-AFORE. *v. a.* To get before.
 To WIN-AT. *v. a.* To reach.
 To WIN-AWA. *v. a.* To get away.
 To WIN-BEN. *v. n.* To get within, into the
 inner apartment.
 To WIN-BUTT. *v. n.* To be permitted to go
 into the opposite or outer apartment.
 To WIN-BY. *v. n.* To get past.
 WINDIN'. *part.* Winding.
 WINDY. *a.* Boastful; ostentatious.
 To WIN-FORRAT. *v. n.* To get forward.
 WINK. *s.* An instant; a twinkling.
 WINKIN'. *part.* Winking; twinkling.
 WINNA. }
 WINNAE. } Will not.
 WINNLE. *s.* A yarn reel; windle. [Garn-
 winde, Germ.]
 WINNLE-STRAE. *s.* The stalk of rye-grass.
 WINNOCK. *s.* A window.
 WINNY. *a.* Windy.
 To WIN-OWRE. *v. a.* To get over; to
 surmount.
 WIN'S. *s. pl.* The winds.
 WINS. *s. pl.* Gains.
 WINSOME. *a.* Pretty; winning; agreeable;
 hearty; gay; cheerful-looking.
 WIN'T. *a.* Wound, as a bottom of yarn.
 To WINTLE. }
 To WUNTLE. } *v. n.* To tumble; to make
 } a sudden and involuntary
 } motion; to stagger; to reel; to struggle.
 To WINZE. }
 To WUNZE. } *v. n.* To swear.
 WINZE. *s.* An oath.

WIRRICOW. } *s.* A bugbear; a hob-
WORRIECOW. } goblin.
WISSE. } See **WE'SSE.**
WIS. }
To WISE. *v. a.* To advise; to turn to an-
other way by gentle means.
WISE-LIKE. *a.* Respectable in dress or
appearance.
WISSENT. See **WIZZENT.**
WISHY-WASHY. *a.* Spiritless; tasteless;
without consistency; vapid; thin; watery.
To WISS. }
To WUSS. } *v. n.* To wish; to wot.
WISS. *s.* A wish.
WISSLE. See **WHISSLE.**
WIST. *pret.* Knew.
To WIT. *v. a.* To know. [*wissen*, Germ.]
WITE. See **WYTE.**
WITHERSHINS. *s.* Backward motion; back-
wards; contrary ways; counter.
WITHOUTEN. } *prep.* Without; in want
WITHOUTIN. } of.
WITTEN. }
WITTIN. } *s.* Knowledge.
WITTERS. *s. pl.* The barbs of a fishspear.
WIZZEN. *s.* The weasand; the throat.
To WIZZEN. *v. n.* To wither; to become
dry; to shrink.
WIZZENT. } *a.* Hide-bound; dried;
WIZEN'D. } shrunk.
WOLD. *s.* A wood; a woody fastness. [*Wald*,
Germ.]
To WON. *v. n.* To dwell; to reside. [*wohn-*
en, Germ.]
To WON. *v. a.* To win; to earn; to get to.
WOND. *a.* Wound up; wrapt round with
any thing.
WONNER. *s.* A wonder; a contemptuous
appellation.
To WONNER. *v. n.* To wonder.
WONNER'T. Wondered; wonder at it.
WONNOT. Will not.
WOO. See **WOU.**
WOOD. }
WUD. } *a.* Mad.
WOODIE. See **WUDDY.**
WOODLY. *ad.* Madly.
WOOER-BAB. *s.* The garter knotted below
the knee with a couple of loops.
WOOSH. }
WUSH. } *pret.* Washed.
WUSHE. }
WORDY. *a.* Worthy.
WORRIECOW. See **WIRRICOW.**
WORSET. See **WURSET.**
WOU. }
WOO. } *s.* Wool.
WOU'N. *a.* Woollen.
WOUY. *a.* Woolly.
WOW. *interj.* An exclamation of pleasure
or wonder.
WOW'D. *pret.* Howled.
WOWF. *a.* Mad; contradictory; full of
sudden humours; the same with *daft*.
To WOWFF. *v. n.* To bark.

To WRACK. *v. a.* To wreck; to tease; to vex.
WRACK. *s.* Wreck; destruction.
To WRAIK. *v. a.* To wreak mischief or
one's anger.
WRAITH. *s.* An apparition; a spirit; the
ghost of a person whose appearance is said
to forebode that person's approaching death.
WRANG. *s.* Wrong.
To WRANG. *v. a.* To wrong.
WRAP-RASCAL. *s.* A sort of coat gene-
rally worn by horsejockeys.
WRAT. *s.* A wart.
WREATH. } *s.* A drifted heap of snow.
WREETH. } See **WRAITH.**
To WREASHE. *v. a.* To writhe.
WRIGHT. *s.* A house-carpenter; a joiner.
To WRIST. *v. a.* To sprain.
WRIST. A sprain.
WRITER. *s.* An attorney; a lawyer.
WRONGOUS. *a.* Wrong; unlawful.
WRUNKLE. *s.* Wrinkle.
WUD. *a.* The same as *daft*; mad.
WUD. *s.* A wood.
To WUDDLE. *v. a.* To wriggle.
WUDDY. } *s.* A rope; the halter; the
WOODIE. } gallows.
WUDDYFU'. *a.* A ropeful; a person who
deserves a rope; wrathful; angry; raging.
WUD-MAD. *a.* Distracted; wild.
WUL-CAT. See **WIL-CAT.**
WULFIRE. See **WILFIRE.**
WULL. *s.* The will.
To WULL. *v. n.* To will.
WULLA WINS. *interj.* Welaway; woe is me!
WULLIE. *s.* Willie.
WULLIN'. *a.* Willing.
WUMBLE. }
WUMMLE. } See **WIMMLE.**
To WUMPLE. *v. a.* To rumple.
WUN. See **WIN.**
WUND. See **WIN.**
WUNNA. [*He-*] He will not.
WUNTLE. See **WINTLE.**
WUNZE. See **WINZE.**
To WURBLE. *v. a.* To twist; to twine with
the fingers; to crush by friction between
the thumb and finger.
WURE. *pret.* Wore.
WURSET. }
WORSET. } *a.* Worsted; of worsted.
WURSUM. *s.* Pus; putrid matter, as that
from a suppuration.
To WURTLE. *v. n.* To writhe as a worm.
WURTS. *s. pl.* Worts; herbs.
WUSH. See **WOOSH**; **WISS**.
WUSS. See **WISS**; **WISH**.
WUZZENT. See **WIZZENT.**
To WYLE. *v. a.* To beguile; to entice.
WYLIECOAT. *s.* A flannel vest.
WYND. *s.* An alley; a crooked street.
To WYSE AWA. *v. a.* To dismiss; to send
away. [*hinwegweisen*, Germ.]
WYSON. See **WIZZEN.**
To WYTE. *v. a.* To blame.
WYTE. *s.* Blame; fault.

Y.

YAD. *s.* A cow; an old or sorry horse; a horse of labour.

To YAFF.

To YAMPH. } *v. n.* To prate; to bark.

YAFFING. *part. a.* Barking; yelping.

YAGGER. See **TAGGER.**

YAIRD. } *s.* A yard; a kitchen garden.

YALD. *a.* Supple; active.

YAMMER. See **YAUMER.**

To YAMMER. *v. n.* To make a noise; to continue talking about a thing.

YANE. The same as *ane*, one; *ilka yane*; every one.

To YANK. *v. n.* A verb imitative of a certain sound in speaking or way of pronouncing.

YAP. } *a.* Hungry.

To YAP. *v. n.* To cry as nestlings for food.

YAP. *s.* Cant term for an apple.

To YARP. } *v. n.* To whine; to fret; to

To YERP. } *carp.*

YARPHA. [In Shetland.] *s.* A peat-bog.

YATE. See **YETT.**

YAUD. See **YAD.**

YAUD. } *interj.* A cry of encourage-

YAUD. [Far-] } ment or direction from a

To YAUMER. } *v. n.* To murmur. [jam-

To YAMMER. } *mern*, Germ.]

YE. *pron.* Frequently used for *thou*.

YEA'LTO. Yea wilt thou.

YEAR. *s.* Used for the plural years.

YEARLIN. *s.* Born in the same year.

YEARN. *s.* The heron.

To YEARN. *v. a.* To make milk coagulate

by means of runnet.

YEARN. *s.* Longs much.

YEARTH. See **YIRD.**

To YEDD. *v. n.* To contend.

YEDD. *s.* A contention; wrangle.

YELDRIN. *s.* The bird *yellow hammer*.

YELL. } *a.* Barren; that gives no milk.

YELD. }

To YELLOCH. *v. n.* To squall.

YELLOCHIN. *part. and s.* Squalling.

YENCE. } *ad.* Once.

YINCE. }

YER. } *pron.* Your.

YERE. }

To YERK. *v. a.* To jerk; to lash; to beat;

to strike with the open hand; to bind;

to draw together.

YERK. *s.* A blow; a whip.

YERL. } *s.* Earl; lord.

YEARL. }

YERSEL. *pron.* Yourself.

YESDAY. *ad.* Yesterday.

Z. This letter was formerly often put for *y*, as: *zou* or *zow* for *you*; *ze* for *ye*, and is yet

pronounced like *y* or *i* in some names, for ex. *Cappercaillie* for *Cappercaillie*;

Dazel for *Dayel* etc.

YE'SE. Ye shall.

To YESK. *v. n.* To hiccup.

YESK. *s.* A hiccup.

YESTATE. *s.* Estate; state.

YESTREEN. *ad.* Yesternight.

YETT. *s.* A gate; such as is usually at the entrance into a farmyard or field.

YEUK.

YOUK. } *s.* The itch.

YUCK. }

EWK. }

To YEUK. *v. n.* To itch. [jucken, Germ.]

YEUKY.

YOUKY. } *a.* Itchy.

YUCKY. }

EWKY. }

YILL. *s.* Ale.

YIN. *pron.* One.

YINCE. *ad.* Once.

YIRD.

YIRTH. } *s.* Earth.

YEARTH. }

To YIRD. *v. a.* To earth; to bury.

YIRDIT. *part. pret.* Buried.

To YIRM. *v. n.* To murmur; to whine;

to importune with murmuring.

To YIRN. *v. a.* To coagulate milk.

YIRNIN. *s.* Runnet; the liquid used to

coagulate milk.

To YIRR. *v. n.* To snarl like a dog.

YIRTH. See **YIRD.**

To YOKE. *v. n.* To engage; to fall a fighting.

YOKIN. *s.* Setting to fighting; a bout.

YOLE. *s.* A yawl.

YONNER. *ad.* Yonder.

YONT. *prep. and ad.* Beyond; farther back.

YODITH. *s.* Youth; a youth.

YOUK. See **YEUK.**

To YOUL. } *v. n.* To howl as a dog.

To YOWL. }

YOUL. See **YULE.**

YOUNG-GUIDMAN. *s.* A man newly mar-

ried.

YOUNG-GUIDWIFE. *s.* A woman newly

married.

YOURSEL. *pron.* Yourself.

YOWDEN. *a.* Wearied.

YOWE. *s.* A ewe.

To YOWF. *v. n.* To bark as a whelp.

YOWF. *s.* A blow.

YOWIE. *Dimin.* of *yowe*.

To YOWL. See **To YOUL.**

To YOWT. } *v. n.* To scream; to squall.

To YOUT. }

YUCK. See **YEUK.**

YUCKY. See **YEUKY.**

YULE. *s.* Christmass.

YULE-E'EN. *s.* Christmass-eve.

YYTE. *s.* The bird *yellow-hammer*.







Johnson, Samuel

A dictionary of the English language in which the words are deduced from their originals, explained in their different meanings and authorized by the names of the writers in whose works they are found ; in two volumes ; to which is prefixed Johnson's grammar of the English language and annexed a glossary of Scottish words and phrases, which occur in the romances and
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